天道教育
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国际教育高端领先品牌

高分备战
High score preparation

SSAT
高分备考指南

一线名师倾力合作 知识全面内容丰富
科目难点各个击破 高分保障考生必备

范金迪◎编著

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

范金迪

天道教育国贸中心教学负责人，SSAT项目负责人，天道教育SAT和SSAT首席讲师，拥有十多年的教学经验，能深入浅出地讲解各类文章，帮助学生从自身角度解决SAT和SSAT考试中出现的问题，知识讲解详尽，题目分析有针对性。

座右铭：Success is to be persistent in the hardest time!

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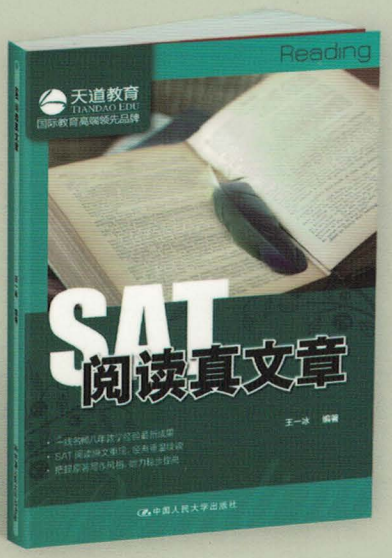

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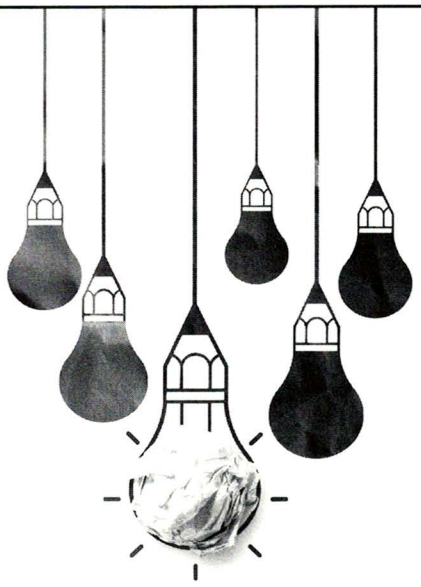

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本书以最精简的语言、最直观的方式告知考生及家长 SSAT 考试的相关信息。为了帮助考生备考 SSAT，本书分别针对 SSAT 的三项计分考试（阅读、语文、数学）进行了分类详解，提示考生及家长关注的重点及如何分别应考。在阅读篇，本书提供了各类题材阅读文章的解题技巧与策略；在词汇篇，本书对 SSAT 核心词汇进行了基础、强化以及冲刺三个类别的划分；在数学篇，本书不仅整理了常用数学知识，还对数学词汇进行了汇编。

本书适合那些准备去美国读高中的学生及其家长使用，相信考生通过本书的学习能取得更高的分数。

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前　言

SSAT 考试成绩是申请美国私立高中重要参考信息的一部分，正越来越多地受到国内初高中学生的重视。越来越多的家长也开始注重 SSAT 考试的备考情况，希望考生在申请时能有一个很有竞争力的分数。本书的写作目的即是为考生和家长提供一本能够全方位介绍 SSAT 考试的书籍，同时，从 SSAT 考试的阅读、词汇和数学 3 个方面提供考试的考点、重点和难点。

准备 SSAT 考试时，考生最为头痛的通常是阅读部分。由于国内的英语教育尚不足以满足 SSAT 考试对考生的考查要求，而 SSAT 阅读考试中则会涉及到大量英文原版的阅读内容，比如诗歌、小说等题材，这使完全依赖国内英语学习的考生无法应对信息量和知识量如此巨大的 SSAT 考试。本书则包含了结合一线教师多年教学经验总结下为考生量身定做的阅读材料，其中既能涵盖多种文体和考试重点介绍，还为考生提供阅读材料的内容概述、词汇分析和长难句解释，让考生在准备阅读时有的放矢地进行阅读经验的积累。

本书还为考生编排了 SSAT 考试必要的备考词汇。词汇是英文考试的基础，但考生由于在国内进行英语学习时基础各不相同，因此在准备考试时应根据自身情况不同而进行词汇的熟记和背诵，因此本书将词汇部分分为三个阶段：基础段、强化段和冲刺段。基础段适合词汇量在 3000 词到 5000 词的考生；强化段则适合词汇量在 5000 词到 7000 词的考生；冲刺段则适合 7000 词以上的学生。考生可以根据自身的实际水平进行评估使用。

本书中还有大量的数学词汇表。我国考生的数学成绩普遍较好，但仍然有考生会因为英语读题不完整或读题时误解内容而做错题目。本书准备的词汇表可以使考生在准备数学时对常见的词汇有所了解，在准确理解词义的基础上能够把握题目的准确意图。

最后借此机会，感谢参与本书编写的两位同事杨华清和王艳秋，是他们的参与使本书的出版成为可能。更要感谢天道公司高层领导，是他们给予我们机会，组成专门的创作团队，反复进行项目推敲，终于敲定了本书的结构与内容。本书得以顺利完成，要感谢天道教育高层领导石凌佳和李芷熙的大力支持，和常志诚老师的通力合作，以及天道教育的武文、刘博、郭方舟、陈明珠、李帅、张晔、王双瑜、何柯达、刘晓超、谢东旭、向淼等同事的辛勤工作，是他们的辛苦努力使本书能够及时与读者见面。

非常感谢您阅读本书，同时希望，本书能为您带来帮助并帮助您取得 SSAT 考试高分！

范金迪

2015 年 8 月

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Part 1

认识 SSAT

1. 什么是 SSAT？

SSAT 考试为美国中学入学考试，适用于美国、加拿大私立中学的入学，是申请者必须具备的入学考试。

作为美国和加拿大私立中学重要的申请依据，SSAT 考试已经越来越为中国家长和同学所熟知。该考试分为 3 个 level，分别指向不同年龄段的学生：Elementary level 针对现年 3 到 4 年级的学生；Middle level 则是现年 5 到 7 年级的学生所参加的考试；而 Upper level 是为现年 8 到 11 年级的学生准备的。

Upper level 的满分为 2 400 分，分为阅读、词汇、写作和数学 4 个部分。阅读部分为 40 分钟 40 道题，做错一道题扣 0.25 分；满分 800 分，最低分为 500 分；题材多为文学作品节选、诗歌、文化类题材。词汇部分为 30 道同义词和 30 道类比题，总分 30 分钟；也就是说每 30 秒一道题。数学是中国学生的强项，只要看懂题目，基本都能做对。写作虽然不算分，但会与考试成绩一同邮寄到申请的学校，学校也会考虑考生的写作能力来参考成绩。Middle level 和 Elementary level 总分则为 2 170。

通常考生要考到 2 000 分以上才具有竞争力，同时需要考生和家长注意的是，SSAT 考试并不是单纯地比较考生的成绩，而是注重考生成绩在所参加考试的同年级、同种族、同地区考生中的百分比，也就是说，考生在中国考 SSAT，最终比较的对象是在中国参加考试的同年级的学生，如果这个比例是 99%，那么考生就排在 99% 的考生之前。最低的排名百分比为 1%。美国排名前 30 名的寄宿高中一般要求达到 2 200 分以上及 90% 以上才算达到基本录取分数线。

在美国，SSAT 考试每年举行 8 次，分别是 1 月、2 月、3 月、4 月、6 月、10 月、11 月和 12 月。具体的考试时间以官网公布的时间为准。其中 10 月、11 月、12 月三个月的考试最为重要，因为大部分的学校会在 1 月 15 日～ 2 月 15 日之间截止申请。1 月到 4 月的考试则为补录学生的依据。

名校录取百分比

Phillips Academy	94%	Phillips Exeter	94%
Georgetown Preparatory	90%	Groton School	90%
Milton Academy	90%	St. Paul's School	89%
Deerfield Academy	87%	The Hotchkiss School	87%
The Thacher School	87%	Choate Rosemary Hall	85%

取自 Boarding School Review

2. SSAT 为什么重要?

中国学生去美国留学逐渐呈现低龄化的趋势，有些家长希望自己的孩子更早地接受西方良好的教育，因此直接将孩子送到国外读初中。一个孩子能越早地适应美国的教育模式，特别是能够利用美国私立高中优越的学习条件，就越有可能更好地适应美国社会和拥有世界视野。而在英语越来越重要的今天，若能在初中就有机会锻炼英语能力，会对以后的人生大有裨益。正所谓近水楼台先得月，在国外的环境中耳濡目染之下，以后申请理想大学的时候肯定占了一定的先机。

众所周知，美国的中学分公立学校和私立学校，公立学校是不能够接受外国申请者以独立身份在公立学校长期学习的，只有私立学校才允许接受外国留学生。但是，大多数的美国私立中学都要求留学生参加 SSAT 考试，因此要想申请到排名比较靠前的私立学校，甚至是一些常青藤后备校，就需要你有很高的 SSAT 成绩。一些顶尖的美国私立中学，对于 SSAT 分数还有比较高的要求，像 Peddie、School、Phillips Academy Andover 等顶尖高中，均要求申请者 SSAT 成绩高达 90% 以上。值得注意的是，同样的百分比，不同年级对应分数不同。比如 SSAT 成绩要达到 90%，一个 8 年级学生达到 2 200 分以上即可；相较于一个 10 年级的学生，分数则需在 2 300 分以上。所以 SSAT 高分能提高竞争力，会帮助你轻松跨越美国高中的高门槛。

此外，SSAT 高分还是很多私立学校发放奖学金的重要参考依据，因此对于家境不太富裕的考生来说，在复习备考的时候就应该更用功了。

3. SSAT 各科考试内容

● SSAT 阅读篇

阅读一直以来都是中国学生的难关，不论是 SSAT 还是 SAT。尽管中国的基础教育很早就开设了英文课，但无论从 SSAT 考试的内容还是 SSAT 词汇语法的复杂程度，都已经不是我国普通中学生在学校所学能够解决得了的。归结起来，难点在于词汇量大，学生无法掌握；文章类型多变，包括诗歌，阅读时难以理解文章内容以及作者的写作意图；题型过于新颖，学生在

做题时无法直接找到解题点。针对以上中国学生所出现的问题，考生应该在备考时摆脱传统的英文阅读习惯，丰富自己阅读内容的种类，大量地阅读原版内容的小说、议论文等文章。

词汇一直是中国学生的软肋。作为美国中学的申请考试，SSAT 的词汇量超过我国平常的英文考试太多，所要求的词汇量很大。但学生很容易拿一本词汇书，随便地背下去，而无法准确地掌握词汇最核心的含义。

SSAT 阅读的文章类型从小说、议论文到诗歌，都会涉猎。考试中的小说会选择原版的英文小说作为考试题，这对大部分没有国外居住经验的中国学生是一道难以逾越的鸿沟。考生在备考期间应该利用已有的练习题，或选择原版的小说作为精读材料，在解决词汇的基础上，准确理解作者的写作意图，分析文章的内在逻辑，尽量利用最短的时间，调整阅读思路，把握阅读的思路和某些题目特别的地方。因此本书在第二部分阅读篇中选择了一些英文文章，为学生备考 SSAT 提供充足的阅读材料以及篇章分析。

● SSAT 写作篇

写作向来是众多学生头疼的科目，在 SSAT 和 SAT 考试中皆是如此。归结原因，常见有 3 种：词汇量不足、句型变化单一、思维干涸。这 3 个尤其对于 SSAT 写作科目来说更为明显。不少学生经常揣着单词书反反复复地背诵，但是只是认识了这个单词，却不知道如何运用并使其成为自己的积极词汇。也有学生背诵了很多句型构架，但是套用生硬，缺乏灵活变通性，甚至时间紧张的情况下完全运用不起来。最严重的则是看着作文题目，脑子里没有内容，不知道如何下手，就算储备了大量的词汇和句型，也是巧妇难为无米之炊。

SSAT 写作分为 3 个档位。Elementary Level 的文章针对小学四、五年级，是简单的看图写话，但是需要扩展想象力。Middle Level 是两篇创造性命题二选一，Upper Level 则是创造性命题和作文命题二选一。作文命题和学生的日常相关性比较大，但是考查学生的知识面是否广泛，观察是否入微。创造性命题则是给出一句甚至半句话，要求学生就此展开一个故事，这个则需要学生完全充分地发挥自己的想象力和扩展能力，能够在 25 min 构造出一个完整的故事并用英文写下来。

对于大多数中国考生而言，创造性命题难度明显偏大。学生经常会看着作文题目一头雾水，不知道如何扩展想象。备考期间，建议考生储备有效积极词汇，熟练掌握足够的句型结构并多加练习，从而加强语法功底。同时多多阅读，储备一些故事素材，拓宽思路。

再则考前多模考练习文章。

● SSAT 数学篇

考查内容都不会超出我国国内初中教学的知识点范围。其难点在于：由于采用全英文命题，在理解应用题的题意时，一定要熟悉最常见的表达方式。题目中不会有复杂的精确计算，但是会考查估算能力，所以计算器是不允许带入考场的。数学两个部分的难度和范围完全一样。

● SSAT 词汇篇

考查 30 道同义题和 30 道类比题。同义题的题干为一个单词，要求考生从 5 个选项中选出一个和题干中单词意义相同的选项。这部分考查的词汇量，在高级 SSAT 中达到 9 000 词水平，在中级 SSAT 中达到 7 000 词水平，远远超出了国内教学大纲的要求。解答这类题时，除了依靠大量的词汇以外，还可使用基于构词知识的猜测和排除等方法。类比题的形式接近中国古代的对对子，比如某道题，题干中给出的是“ frog 对 toad ”，则答案可以是“ turtle 对 tortoise ”（内在联系为“ 水生 ”对“ 陆生 ”）。解答这类题，挖掘给出的两个词之间的内在联系，甚至是拼写方面的，然后在选项中寻找内在联系类型相同的一项即可。

4. SSAT 考试构成及评分标准

题型：1 篇作文 + 选择题（5 选 1）

时间：Lower Level 15 min；Middle Level 25 min; Upper Level 25 min

选择题分为 4 个部分：

Section 1 数学 25 道题，30 min；
Section 2 阅读 40 道题，40 min；
Section 3 语文 60 道题，30 min；
Section 4 数学 25 道题，30 min; 同 Section 1 的数学难度与范围一样。

评分：

作文部分不评分；其余部分所有的选择题，每做对一题得 1 分，做错一题扣 0.25 分，放弃得 0 分。分数只和做对的题数以及做错的题数相关。

这样的答题对错情况，经过换算，得到等级分（scale score）。实际计算时，数学的两个部分是被合为一个 50 题的部分计分的，因而整个 SSAT 可以分成数学、语文和阅读三大部分，题数分别为 50、60 和 40。中级 SSAT，各部分的等级分介于 440 ～ 710 分之间，故三部分总分的最低分为 1 320，最高分 2 130；高级 SSAT，各部分的等级分介于 500 ～ 800 分之间，总分最低分为 1 500，最高分 2 400。

除此之外，还有一个百分成绩（percentile 1-99）。指的是考生在 3 年里同年级同性别的所有考生中的成绩排名情况。如果学生多次参加 SSAT 考试，则只以第一次的成绩为准。例如一个 10 年级男生牛牛，参加了 2006 年 1 月的 SSAT 考试，数学的等级分为 720，对应的百分成绩为 94%，表明该生在 2003 年 1 月到 2006 年 1 月的 3 年中，所有参加高级 SSAT 的 10 年级男生中，牛牛的数学在 94% 的人之前，是个相对很高的分数了！

总之，SSAT 拥有完善的评分体系，既有绝对化的等级分，又有相对化的百分成绩。私立高中主要是依据等级分和百分成绩来录取学生。

5. SSAT 考试时间

SSAT 在北美每年举办 8 次考试，分别是 1、2、3、4、6、10、11、12 月；

在北美以外的地方每年举办 5 次考试，中国区域每年于 11、12、1、3、4 月举行考试；每年的具体考试日程可以在官方网站上查询；

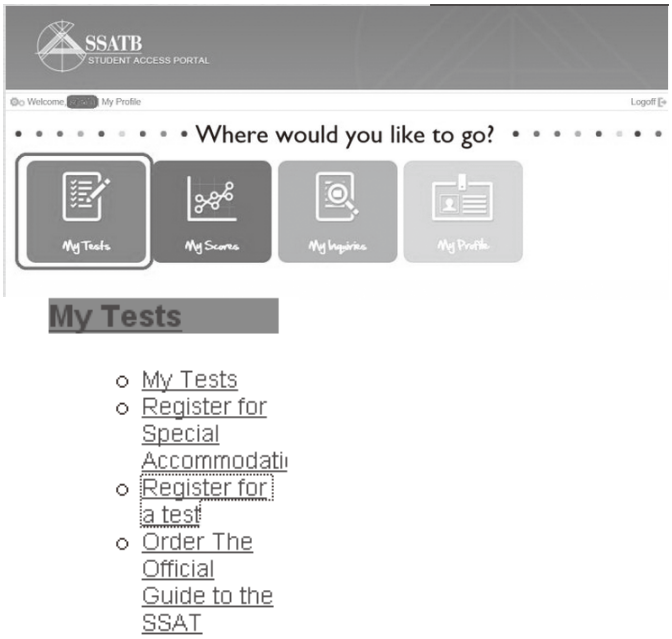
SSAT 考试每年有固定的考试月份，在 2015 年已经确定下来的时间中，分别为 1 月 10 号、2 月 7 号、3 月 7 号、4 月 25 号、6 月 13 号。下半年的考试时间暂时还没确定。

6. SSAT 大陆考点

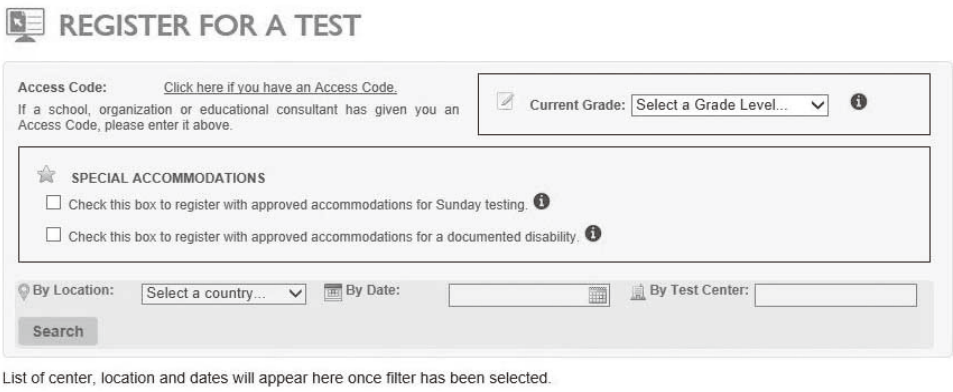
SSAT 考试在中国大陆 6 个省份均设有考点，因此大家可以根据自己的情况选择一个适合的地点，有些家长可能由于某些原因需要到中国香港和台湾地区参加考试，或去亚洲其他国家参加考试。如果还有其他方面的需求，考生可以在考试官网上查明。

7. SSAT 如何查分

在学生成功登录后，直接选择 My Test，然后点击 Register for a test，如下图所示：



进入此页面后，在右上角的 Current Grade 中选择学生所在的年级，在 By Location 处，选择学生所在的国家，如下图所示：



下图所示是在 By Location 中选择 CHINA 后搜索的界面，有各个城市的列表，点击学生所在城市的学校进入报名流程的下一步。

搜索方式还可以以具体的考试时间以及考试地点为索引，即在 By Date 和 By Test Center 处选择具体信息，如下图所示：

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

☐ Check this box to register with approved accommodations for Sunday testing.

☐ Check this box to register with approved accommodations for a documented disability.

By Location: China　By Date:　By Test Center:

Search

Test Search Results - Please Click On a Test Date Below to Begin Registration

Date	Test Center Name	City	State	Country
Saturday, January 04, 2014	Beijing Yuyuantan Middle School	Beijing		China
Saturday, January 04, 2014	Shanghai Test Center	Shanghai		China
Saturday, January 04, 2014	Guangdong Experimental High School	Guangzhou		China
Saturday, January 04, 2014	Chongqing Nankai Secondary School	Chongqing		China
Saturday, January 04, 2014	Jiangsu Second Normal University	Nanjing		China
Saturday, January 04, 2014	Maple Leaf International School - Wuhan	Wuhan Hubei Province		China

在选择学校后，页面会提示在空格处添加 4 位学校代码，点击 this list 处获得免费寄送材料的学校代码。在 10 个学校免费成绩递交栏中，每增加 1 所学校送分的话是要花 10 美元的。如下图所示：

ADD TEST SERVICES

Test Date	1/4/2014
Test Center	Beijing Yuyuantan Middle School
Test Center Address	Huangtingzi, Yangfangdian Road Haidian District Beijing China

For a full list of schools and their 4-digit codes, please refer to this list.

Designate Advisor　Add Advisor

Designate Score Recipients　4-Digit Code　Add Recipient

在报名过程结束后，需填写可支付美元的信用卡信息，点击 Submit Payment，报名即成功，如下图所示：

Card Details

Card Number

Expiry Date　12 - Dec　2014

Card Security Code

Submit Payment

8. SSAT 注意事项

1. 考生填写联系电话（Phone）一栏时请注意：如填写固定电话，一定要在电话号码前添加“ 8610 ”，例如 Phone：8610+ 固定电话号码（86 为国家代码，10 为北京代码，其他省市则应如实填写）；如填写手机号码，则直接在手机号码前添加“ 86 ”，例如 Phone：86138********。

2. 选择当前年级（Current Grade Level）时，一定要选择参加考试时考生所就读的年级！例如，Amy 同学报名时是在 8 年级的暑假，而她参加 11 月份的 SSAT 考试时已是 9 年级学生，固 Amy 同学在 Current Grade Level 下拉菜单中应选择“ 9 ”而不是“ 8 ”。这个需要特别注意！

3. 建议各位希望及时收到 SSAT 考试成绩的考生选择 Email Score Report（电子邮件寄送成绩报告），这个需要另外支付 20 美元。但是能够让考生在考试成绩出来当日收到成绩报告。

4. 当考生在账户中看到 PAYMENT INFORMATION 付款信息显示为 PAID IN FULL 的时候，说明您已经全额付款了，同时也请于付款后及时核对信用卡账单是否已经扣除本笔考试费用。

5. 填写接受成绩单的邮箱（E-mail Address）时，请尽量选择国际间通用邮箱，如 Gmail、Hotmail 等，不要使用 QQ 邮箱和家长的公司邮箱，以防出现接收不到成绩的现象出现，过去 3 就有一些填写了家长公司邮箱的学员无法收到 SSAT 官方网站发送的成绩报告。

6. 在 10 个学校免费成绩递交栏中 3，需要考生填写不超过 10 个所需申请学校的代码，如果考生现在还没有确定申请学校名单，此项可以先不用填写，等申请学校名单确定后或者 SSAT 考试成绩出来以后再及时填写即可。

9. SSAT 网上查分

从 2013 年 8 月 1 日开始，SSAT 考试就可以网上查成绩了。

2012 ～ 2013 年度 SSAT 考试的国际考试费用仍为每次 225 美元。以下为附加的送分方式和费用：

平信送达分数 Mail Scores to Home $25
联邦快递送达分数 FedEx Scores to Home $35
用短信方式送达分数提醒 Score Alert via Text Message $20
用电子邮件方式送达分数提醒 Score Alert via Email $20
在线看自己的作文 View Your Writing Sample Online $20

以下是对于新添的可选方式的具体的解释：

Score Alert by Email ($20) New! This email is an alert only to indicate when scores can be viewed on the account management page.
用电子邮件方式送达分数提醒，电子邮件会在账户管理界面可以查分的时候发给您。
Score Alert by Text ($20) New! This text is an alert only. It indicates when scores can be viewed on the account management page.
用短信方式送达分数提醒，短信会在账户管理界面可以查分的时候发给您。
View the Writing Sample Online ($20) New! View a scanned image of your completed writing sample on your account management page along with your score results.
在线看自己的作文，您在账户管理界面不仅可以看到您自己的分数，还能看到您的考试作文的扫描版本。
Note: this is not a rush scoring service; scores will be released on the common release date.
请注意：这不是加急服务，分数还是在常规时间出分。

今年 SSAT 会把 Web Login ID 和 Admission Ticket 的 PDF 版本都发到考生注册邮箱，所以请注意，有效邮箱非常重要！

以上就是 SSAT 考试查分的变化。考生一定要随时关注这些动态，并按照规定操作，以便顺利拿到 SSAT 考试成绩。

Part 2

阅读篇

1. 阅读高分解题技巧

SSAT 考试作为美国本土学生报考私立高中的重要参考成绩，在考试设置过程中，特别注重学生的学术能力。因此，在阅读这一部分，SSAT 考试在改革后加大了对阅读部分的难度：文章长度加长了；各类题目特点也更加鲜明。

● 文章长度

SSAT 考试阅读文章的最长长度在改革后增加到了单篇文章 800 词，而且题材涵盖了美国历史等中国学生并不熟悉的领域。要在规定时间内读完这些文章，并以很高的正确率完成这篇文章的题目，对于还仅仅是初高中的考生来说，难度非常之大。一方面，仅仅以普通初高中学生的词汇量是难以应付词汇要求很高的 SSAT 考试，生词就已经是横在考生面前的一道坎了；其次，复杂的句法与美国本土化的用词，即便对于一般意义上英文出色的学生来说，想取得高分依旧并不轻松。SSAT 考试的难度之于初中生就像 SAT 考试之于高中生一样，阅读是难点。高中生准备 SAT 考试姑且需要半年到一年的时间，SSAT 考试对于初中生来说，要想取得出色的成绩，长期的学习计划更是不可缺少。

为了应对规定时间内阅读完长篇文章并答题的考试任务，考生需要在一定周期内制订相应的阅读计划。以英文原版的读物为阅读对象，题材也要准备得更丰富，包括小说、诗歌、新闻、议论文等多种题材。内容也要尽量贴近美国本土文章。通过阅读文章，考生可以熟悉美国人的写作思路、思维模式还有特定的语言使用方式。数量上至少保证每个月读 2 到 3 本原版英文书籍。2 到 3 个月为一个周期，循序渐进地提升阅读能力。书籍内容的选择则可根据自身的英文能力来制定，如果书籍内容能读懂，但稍有难度，这种选择为最佳。

● 各类题目的特点与应对策略

SSAT 考试题目的设置并非都是直白地说明考题意图，尤其是在备考初期，学生需要确定每种题型的特定出题方式和关键词，以便能够确定题目的类型和具体的应对措施。

SSAT 考试阅读部分的题型分为七大类，分别为：主旨题、态度题、目的题、预测题、细

节题、推断题和单词题。这八类题中有各自的特点和难点，但抓住每一类题的答题方式才是重中之重。

细节题：每一道细节题一定会有一个与文章细节相关的名词出现，把握了细节题中的关键词而且能够定位题中所指的内容具体出现的地方，就可以将这道题答对。但有时候，考生的问题恰恰在于由于时间紧迫以及阅读能力有限，文章中的信息无法做到充分识别，读完文章后，学生无法定位文中关键词的位置，而出现做题困难。这个问题的解决，需要考生在做题时先关注细节题的问题方式，而后在阅读文章时有的放矢地阅读文章，寻找出现关键词的地方，根据文中信息选择正确选项。

推断题：推断题的考查方式与细节题类似，都是先对文中的信息进行定位，然后合理推测。因此题目的难点也与细节题相一致，即对文中信息的定位是最大的难度。如果考生对文章的理解比较全面，这类题目就不难对付。反之，如果文章理解有难度，则定位不准，题目的准确性就会下降。

主旨题：主旨题的问题方式比较一致，一般都是：

Which of the following best expresses the main point：

The passage is primarily about

The main idea of the passage is

The best title for this passage would be

其中需要考生特别注意的是最后一个问题方式：The best title for this passage would be。这需要考生选择标题的目的是选择一个能够概述文章大意的标题，因此，这类题目需要考生从文章整体考虑，将作者的写作意图考虑进去，而不是单纯地读故事情节。这类考题需要学生能够从文章的整体出发，而不是简单地将读懂情节当作读懂文章的标准。

单词题：SSAT 的单词题更类似托福的单词题，考查的是单词的意思本身，不会考查单词的引申义。但在做单词题时，如果考生不认识文中划线的单词，那么考生应该变通地应对单词题，要更善于利用语境中的相关信息进行推测，以达到答对题的目的。

目的题：准确地讲，这类题目应该被称作写作目的题。问题的出题方式为：

The purpose of this passage is

The author wrote this passage is to

文体不同，作者的写作目的也不尽相同。

议论文是从表面上看是为了证明作者观点的一种文体，但从写作目的这个角度看则是为了说服读者作者的观点是正确的，或者为了反驳一个观点，并证明自己的观点是正确的。这类题目的难度在于把握提出作者的观点的句子。

记叙文是一种记叙事物发展过程的文体，一般是为了给读者讲述一个故事，相应地，考生只要读懂文章情节并总结，就可以应对此类题目。

说明文的写作目的最为明显，是为了将一个事物的特征说明清楚即可，重点是在对每一段的主题句的把握上。通常这类主题句都出现在段首或段尾。因此，能够确定这一段落的主题句并注重每一段落的主题句之间的关系并总结，这类题目则可以轻松应对。

诗歌类则需要考生在理解诗歌基本情节基础上理解并能找到诗歌中具体事物的表述与抽象事物间的联系，进而理解诗人想要通过诗歌所传达的情感。

演讲稿这类文体选择的文章多为美国历史上真实出现过的名人演讲。阅读这类演讲，一定要了解演讲发生的历史背景。在阅读过程中也要注意判断讲话人的讲话对象以及说话的意图。演讲稿中有时会将非常相近的目的放在一起，起到混淆的作用。比如，美国黑人 Frederick Douglass 的演讲是为了给美国黑人争取平等的投票权，而选项中出现了“end the slavery”这样的混淆项。初看这个选项，考生会本能地认为“结束奴隶制”一定是黑人演讲的目的。殊不知，文章在结尾处出现了这样的话：All I ask, however, in regard to the blacks, is that whatever rule you adopt whether of intelligence or wealth, as the condition of voting for whites, you shall apply it equally to the black man. 这句话澄清了 Douglass 的演讲意图，因此，判断讲演者的演讲意图要以文中的内容为依据，这样的判断才会更准确。

预测题：预测题的出题方式一般为

Which is likely to happen next?

The author will most likely discuss next

预测题的出题思路在 SSAT 考试中是相对来说比较清晰的一类题目。这类题目本身并不难，重点在于把握住文章结尾时留下的没有完全解答的问题或者还没有论述清楚的问题即可，下文中一定会继续前文没有完成的讨论。

语气题：在所有 SSAT 考试中，语气题可以被认为是对考生难度最大的一种题目。原因在于，考试题目中的语气题并非单纯地考查作者对待某一事物的态度，更难的地方在

于题目所考查的是作者在写作过程中，作者的写作心态是一种什么样的状态，是开心的，还是消沉的，是敬畏的，还是卑微的。这类题目需要考生在阅读过程中，对文中的细节有所关注，然后尽量体会作者的心态。典型的例子是老版 OG 中小女孩对以前生活过的地方的回忆。笔触中充满了戏谑的口气，比如对教堂下面都是狗追猪的调侃，每次教堂举办仪式，都要等下面的“狗追猪的活动”进行完才能继续。冬天的风让人 refreshing，夏天中的蚊子确是 enough for all。这些笔触都很幽默，能看得出作者当时开心的心态。

在此需要提醒考生，所有题型都是以文章为依托，内容的紧密度非常高，不要抱着侥幸的心理在考场上对不确定的题目进行毫无根据的猜测，而是应该在平时加大阅读量，练习对同一文章从多角度进行解读，在扩大自己的词汇、夯实语法、提升分析句子能力的同时，将英文阅读的篇章把握能力提升。

2. 各类题材阅读文章的解题技巧与策略

在 SSAT 考试中，议论文、记叙文、说明文、诗歌、新闻都会有所涉及。尽管每篇文章的长度不尽相同，如果能够在阅读过程中尽早地判断出文章的类型，无疑会加大每位考生阅读文章的速度。下面会介绍一下每类文章的特点以及考生在阅读过程中应该采取的具体技巧与策略。

记叙文：SSAT 考试中的记叙文多为小说。有些记叙文中还会夹杂着作者自己的评论在里面，即语文中常见的“夹叙夹议”的写法。应对纯小说的阅读篇章，考生要注意小说的背景和人物的性格，小说中的对话通常会反映出人物之间的关系和心理动态。虽然考题不会考查小说的文学常识，但能够从多角度去分析和理解小说中的人物形象和情节矛盾，无疑将增加答题的准确度。因此，考生在准备 SSAT 考试的过程中，要加强对小说类别的涉猎，在基本的词汇语言层面解决了文章的理解问题后，更多地对文章中的情节进行分析。

议论文：SSAT 中的议论文分为正论和驳论两大类。这两类的文章篇幅都不会特别长，但有各自的特点。

正论文以作者为了证明自己的观点是正确的，并说服他人接受自己的观点为目的。这类文章的论点通常出现在文章的开头处，个别文章会将观点总结出现在文章的结尾处。因此，考生在阅读议论文的过程中应将注意力放在文章的开头和结尾处，寻找到论点（argument）将成为能否顺利读懂议论文的重要之处。

驳论文一般是作者为了反驳他人观点或某种现象，一般在文章开头，作者都会首先进行描述或者叙述。而后，作者才会用若干条理由来反驳。这类文章的特点是，作者的反驳在前，最后才提出作者的观点。因此在阅读这类文章时，能否把握住文章的反驳点才是阅读的关键。

说明文：说明文的写作方式和整体难度在 SSAT 的阅读中算是最小的一类了。说明文的文章结构比较简单：每一段都会说明事物的一个方面，若干个段落将一个事物整体介绍清晰。在阅读时，考生也需要寻找这个段落中的关键句，即这段文章叙述的主要问题。只要考生的词汇与语法没有太大问题，这类文章可以轻松应对。

诗歌：诗歌类题目只会考查考生是否读懂了诗歌中所叙述的故事，以及这个故事背后作者的深层含义。诗歌类考题是不会涉及诗人的背景、写作风格等与诗歌内容无关的事物的。但必要的文学修辞方法和诗歌的基本常识，是在诗歌的考试范围之内的。

诗歌的难点在于诗歌语言的特殊性和特定名词含义的引申义，这些容易被考生抓住。诗歌的每一行叫作诗行（line），每个诗行之间的语言可以是独立的，也可能是几个诗行才组成一句完整的话，而且每一诗行中，主谓宾的位置又不是正常的语言顺序。因此，要读懂诗歌则必须要理解诗歌语言的特点，并且能够抓住诗歌的表面事物与抽象含义之间的对应关系。

新闻：对于新闻类文章，考生应熟记 5W+1H，即 what, who, when, where, why and how。这是每篇新闻都会有的要素，在阅读时只要关注到这些要点以及必要的新闻内容，新闻类文章可以轻松应对。

在这一部分，我们为考生选取了若干篇文章，难度与 SSAT 考试的标准持平，有些文章略高于平时考试难度。但每一类题材都有涉猎，考生可以按照自己的特点进行选读。

● 议论文

Always Living in Spanish

Marjorie Agosin

Since my earliest childhood in Chile, I lived with the tempo and the melodies of a multiplicity of tongues: German, Yiddish, Russian, Turkish, and many Latin songs. Because everyone was from somewhere else, my relatives laughed, sang, and fought in a Babylon

of languages. Spanish was reserved for matters of extreme seriousness, for commercial transactions, or for illnesses, but everyone's mother tongue was always associated with the memory of spaces inhabited in the past: the shtetl, the flowering and vast Vienna avenues, the minarets of Turkey, and the Ladino whispers of Toledo. When my paternal grandmother sang old songs in Turkish, her voice and body assumed the passion of one who was there in the city of Istanbul, gazing by turns toward the west and the east.

Destiny and the always ambiguous nature of history continued my family's enforced migration, and because of it I, too, became one who had to live and speak in translation. The disappearances, tortures, and clandestine deaths in my country in the early seventies drove us to the United States, that other America that looked with suspicion at those who did not speak English and especially those who came from the supposedly uncivilized regions of Latin America. I had left a dangerous place that was my home, only to arrive in a dangerous place that was not: a high school in the small town of Athens, Georgia, where my poor recover my usurped country and my Chilean childhood was by continuing to write in Spanish, the same way my grandparents had sung in their own tongues in diasporic sites

The new and learned English language did not fit with the visceral emotions and themes that my poetry contained, but writing in Spanish I could recover fragrances, spoken rhythms, and the passion of my own identity. Daily I felt the need to translate myself for the strangers living all around me, to tell them why we were in Grorgia, why we ate differently, why we had fled, why my accent was so thick and why I did not look Hispanic. Only at night, writing poems in Spanish, could I return to my senses, and soothe my own sorrow over what I had left behind.

文章梗概

Marjorie Agosin，人权活动家、作家，Wellesley 学院教授。作为俄罗斯和奥地利的犹太族后裔，她出生于马里兰，在智利长大。在奥古斯托·皮诺切特推翻萨尔瓦多政府时，随父母来到美国。Agosin 的作品反映了她作为犹太难民的经历，并因在作品中反映了发展中国家穷苦女性的状况而获得了国际声誉。Agosin 写了很多小说、回忆录、诗歌和散文等作品。本文选自她的 *Always Living in Spanish* 这部作品。

本文通过作者自己的口吻回顾了她童年的经历，以及在作者被迫流离失所时，由于语言上的不同而遭受到的不公平的待遇。作者更是在第三段写到了自己的情感与语言之间的关系。新语言无法表达出作者的情感，加强自己的身份，而只有使用西班牙语，才能恢复自己的情感，平复自己的痛苦。

词汇

Shtetl ['ʃteɪtl] *n.* 犹太人小村
clandestine [klæn'dɛstɪn] *adj.* 秘密的，私下的，偷偷摸摸的
usurp [ju'zɝp] *vt.* 篡夺，强夺，侵占，盗用
diasporic [daɪ'æspə,rɪk] *adj.* 离散的
visceral ['vɪsərəl] *adj.* 内脏的；出于本能的；发自肺腑的
ambiguous [æm'bɪgjuəs] *adj.* 模糊不清的；引起歧义的
assume [ə'sum] *vt.* 承担；假定；采取；呈现

长难句

1. When my paternal grandmother sang old songs in Turkish, her voice and body assumed the passion of one who was there in the city of Istanbul, gazing by turns toward the west and the east.
   当我的祖母用土耳其语唱起旧时的歌曲，她的声音和身体会积聚一种热情，就像一个站在伊斯坦布尔的城中人，不断环顾，期盼远方。

2. Destiny and the always ambiguous nature of history continued my family's enforced migration, and because of it I, too, became one who had to live and speak in translation.
   命运和让人迷离的历史将我的家族被迫移民，也正因为如此，我也同样开始使用语言翻译，在翻译中过活。

Do We Have an Alternative for Meat?

Michael Specter

Meat supplies a variety of nutrients that are not readily found in planet. We can survive without it; millions of vegetarians choose to do so, and billions of others have that choice imposed upon them by poverty. But for at least two million years animals have provided our most consistent source of protein. For most of that time, the economic, social, and health benefits of raising and eating livestock were hard to dispute. The evolutionary

biologist Richard Wrangham argues, in his book *Catching Fire*: *How Cooking Made Us Human,* that the development of a brain that could conceive of cooking meat — a singularly efficient way to consume protein — has defined our species more clearly than any other characteristic. Animals have always been essential to human development. Sir Albert Howard, who is often viewed as the founder of modern organic-farming movement, put it succinctly in his 1940 mission statement, *An Agriculture Testament*: "Mother earth never attempts to farm without livestock."

For many people, the idea of divorcing beef from a cow or pork from a pig will seem even more unsettling than the controversial yet utterly routine practice of modifying crops with the tools of molecular biology. The Food and Drug Administration currently has before it an application, which has already caused rancorous debate, to engineer salmon with a hormone that will force the fish to grow twice as fast as normal. Clearly, making meat without animals would be a more fundamental departure. How we grow, prepare, and eat our food is deeply emotional issue, and lab-grown meat raises powerful questions about what most people see as the boundaries of nature and the basic definitions of life. Can something be called chicken or pork if it was born in a flask and produced in a vat? Questions like that have rarely been asked and have never been answered.

Past discussions have largely been theoretical, but our patterns of meat consumption have become increasingly dangerous for both individuals and the planet. By 2030, ecological implications are daunting, and so are the implications for animal welfare: billions of cows, pigs, and chickens spend their entire lives crated, boxes, or force-fed grain in repulsive conditions on factory farms. These animals are born solely to be killed, and between the two events they are treated like interchangeable parts in a machine, as if a chicken were a sparkplug, and a cow a drill bit.

The consequences of eating meat and our increasing reliance on factory farms are almost as disturbing for human health. According to a report issued recently by the American Public Health Association, animal wastes from industrial farms "often contain persistent organic pollutants". The World Health Organization has attributed a third of the world's deaths to the twin epidemics of diabetes and cardiovascular disease, both greatly influenced by excessive consumption of animal fats.

文章梗概

Michael Specter，美国记者，1998 年开始担任《纽约时报》的特约撰稿人，主要关注科技和全球公共卫生话题。他还曾为《华盛顿时报》供稿。

作者在开篇简述了人类对食物认识的历史，指出烹饪肉食是人类区别于其他动物的特点。第二段则提出在饲养动物时使用药物催肥的动物是否还算是食物，这个问题没有被提出过，更没有被回答过。在前两段的基础上，第三段作者提出了人类在新时期对肉类的可怕需求，而且指出了只有饲养场才能解决这个问题。第四段则分析了这种对农场动物的需求的可怕之处，即过多地食肉会提高人类患病的概率。

词汇

impose [ɪm'pəʊɪ] *vi.* 利用；欺骗；施加影响 *vt.* 强加；征税；以……欺骗

succinctly [sək'sɪŋkttli] *adv.* 简洁地；简便地

rancorous ['ræŋkərəs] *adj.* 怀恶意的；深恨的

daunting ['dɔntɪŋ] *adj.* 使人畏缩的;使人气馁的;令人怯步的

flask ['flæsk] *n.* 烧瓶；长颈瓶，细颈瓶；酒瓶，携带瓶

vat [væt] *n.* 大桶；瓮染料制剂桶

sparkplug ['spɑ:klʌg] *vt.* 倡导，发起；激励，推动

drill bit [机][地质] 钻头，[矿业] 钎头；强钻头

engineer [ˌɛndʒɪ'nɪr] *vt.* 设计；策划；精明地处理

cardiovascular [ˌkɑrdɪəʊ'væskjələ˞] *adj.* [解剖] 心血管的

长难句

1. The development of a brain that could conceive of cooking meat — a singularly efficient way to consume protein — has defined our species more clearly than any other characteristic.
   能够发育出懂得烹饪肉类的大脑—— 一种高效消耗蛋白质的方法—— 将人类与其他动物区别开来。

2. For many people, the idea of divorcing beef from a cow or pork from a pig will seem even more unsettling than the controversial yet utterly routine practice of modifying crops with the tools of molecular biology.
   对很多人来说，从牛或猪身上获取牛肉或猪肉这一想法比具有争议的但也是常规的用分子生物技术改变水稻更加令人不安。

Silent Spring

Rachel Carson

This history of life on earth has been a history of interaction between living things and their surroundings. To a large extent, the physical form and the habits of the earth's vegetation and its animal life have been molded by the environment. Considering the whole span of earthly time, the opposite effect, in which life actually modifies its surroundings, has been relatively slight. Only within the moment of time represented by the present century has one species — man — acquired significant power to alter the nature of his world.

During the past quarter century this power has not only increased to one of disturbing magnitude but it has changed in character. The most alarming of all man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with dangerous and even lethal materials. This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable; the chain of evil it initiates not only in the world that must support life but in living tissues is for the most part irreversible. In this now universal contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister and little recognized partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world — the very nature of its life. Strontium 90, released through nuclear explosion into the air, comes to earth in rain or drifts down as fallout, lodges in soil, enters into the grass or corn or wheat grown there, and in time takes up its abode in the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on croplands or forests or gardens lie long in soil, enter into living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or the alchemy of air and sunlight, combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and work unknown harm on those who drink from once pure wells. As Albert Schweitzer has said,“ Man can hardly even recognize the devils of his own creation.”

文章梗概

本篇文章主要讲述了人类对环境污染的进程起源于现代社会，影响也大于以往的任何年代，致使污染程度达到了无法逆转的程度。第二段后部用大段的文字描写了污染物是如何进入大气、空气和水中的，以至于人类已经成为了污染的源头和自己的恶魔（devils of his own creation）。

词汇

magnitude ['mægnɪtud] *n.* 大小；量级
sinister ['sɪnɪstɚ] *adj.* 阴险的；凶兆的
irrecoverable [ˌɪrɪ'kʌvərəbl] *adj.* 不能挽回的；不能复原的
lethal ['liθl] *adj.* 致命的，致死的
contamination [kənˌtæmɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 污染，玷污；污染物
sinister ['sɪnɪstɚ] *adj.* 阴险的；凶兆的
strontium ['strantɪəm] *n.* [化学] 锶
fallout ['fɔlaut] *n.* 放射性尘埃
lodge [lɑdʒ] *vt.* 提出；寄存；借住；嵌入
organism ['ɔrgənɪzəm] *n.* 有机体；生物体；微生物
alchemy ['ælkəmi] *n.* 点金术；魔力
sicken ['sɪkən] *vt.* 使患病；使恶心

长难句

1. This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable; the chain of evil it initiates not only in the world that must support life but in living tissues is for the most part irreversible.
大部分的污染是不可恢复的；污染所带来的坏处不仅仅体现在维持生命的世界中，也在活体生物组织之中，这种坏处大部分也是不可逆转的。

2. Strontium 90, released through nuclear explosion into the air, comes to earth in rain or drifts down as fallout, lodges in soil, enters into the grass or corn or wheat grown there, and in time takes up its abode in the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death.
从核爆炸中释放的锶 90，被降雨或者宇宙尘埃带到地球，融入土壤，进入草丛、玉米、水稻等谷物之中，然后又进入到人体之中，在那里依存直至人体死亡。

The Revolution Is U.S.

Thomas L. Friedman

This reading is from journalist Thomas L. Friedman's 2000 book, the Lexus and the Olive Tree.

I believe in the five gas stations theory of the world.

That's right: I believe you can reduce the world's economies today to basically five different gas stations. First there is the Japanese gas station. Gas is $5 a gallon. Four men in uniforms and white gloves, with lifetime employment contracts, wait on you. They pump your gas. They change your oil. They wash your windows, and they wave at you with a friendly smile as you drive away in peace. Second is the American gas station. Gas

costs only $1 a gallon, but you pump it yourself. You wash your own windows. You fill your own tires. And when you drive around the corner four homeless people try to steal your hubcaps. Third is the Western European gas station. Gas there also costs $5 a gallon. There is only one man on duty. He grudgingly pumps your gas and unsmilingly changes your oil, reminding you all the time that his union contract say he only has to pump gas and change oil. He doesn't do window. He works only thirty-five hours a week, with ninety minutes off each day for lunch, during which time the gas station is closed. He also has six weeks' vocation every summer in the south of France. Across the street, his two brothers and uncle, who have not worked in ten years because their state unemployment insurance pay more than their last job, are playing boccie ball. Fourth is the developing-country gas station, fifteen people work there and they are all cousins. When you drive in, no one pays any attention to you because they are all too busy talking to each other. Gas in only 35 cents a gallon because it is subsidized by the government, but only one of the six pumps actually works. The others are broken and they are waiting for the replacement parts to be flown in from Europe. The gas station is rather run-down because the absentee owner lives in Zurich and takes all the profits out of the country. The owner doesn't know that half his employees actually sleep in the repair shop at night and use the car wash equipment to shower. Most of the customers at the developing-country gas station either drive the latest- model Mercedes or a motor scooter — nothing in between, the place is always busy, though, because so many people stop in to use the air pump to fill their bicycle tires. Lastly there is the communist gas station. Gas there is only 50 cents a gallon — but there is none, because four guys working there have sold it all on the black market for $5 a gallon. Just one of the four guys who are employed at the communist gas station is actually there; the other three are working at second jobs in the underground economy and only come around once a week to collect their paychecks.

What is going on in the world today, in the very broadest sense, is that through the process of globalization everyone is being forced toward America's gas station. If you are not an American and don't know how to pump your own gas, I suggest you learn. With the end of the Cold War, globalization is globalizing Anglo-American-style capitalism and the Golden Straitjacket. It is globalizing American culture and cultural icons. It is globalizing the best of America and the worst of America. It is globalizing the American Revolution and it is globalizing the American gas station.

文章梗概

作者通过对加油站的五种描述，阐述了他对世界的五种理解：日本加油站代表日本模式的经济制度；美国加油站代表了美式自由主义市场经济；部分欧洲加油站是以契约精神为代表的经济制度；部分发展中国家加油站则是低效的代表；部分共产主义国家加油站则是腐败的代表。作者在第二段发表了当今世界的发展趋势：美式经济，并阐述了全球化对美国以及全球的影响。

词汇

absentee [ˌæbsənˈti] *n.* 缺席者
reduce [riˈdʊs] *vt.* 使处于
grudgingly [ˈgrʌdʒiŋli] *adv.* 勉强地；不情愿地

长难句

1. I believe you can reduce the world's economies today to basically five different gas stations.
   我认为你可以将世界经济简化为五种不同的加油站模式。

2. He grudgingly pumps your gas and unsmilingly changes your oil, reminding you all the time that his union contract say he only has to pump gas and change oil.
   他极其不情愿地给你加气，面无表情地给你加油，并提醒你他的合同里只规定他只需要给你加气加油这些工作内容。

On How to Improve Our Schools

What, then, can we do to improve schools and education? Plenty.

We must first of all have a vision of what good education is. We should have goals that are worth striving for. Everyone involved in education children should ask themselves why we educate. What is well-educated person? What knowledge is of most worth? What do we hope for when we end our children to school? What do we want them to learn and accomplish by the time they graduate from school?

Certainly we want them to be able to read and write and be numerate. But that is not enough. We want to prepare them for a useful life. We want them to be able to think for themselves when they are out in the world on their own. We want them to have good

character and to make sound decisions about their life, their work and their health. We want them to face life's jobs and travails with courage and humor. We hope that they will be kin and compassionate in their dealings with others. We want them to have a sense of justice and fairness. We want them to understand our nation and our world and the challenges we face. We want them to be active, responsible citizens, prepared to think issues through carefully, to listen to differing views and to reach decisions rationally. We want them to learn science and mathematics so they understand the problems of modern life and participate in finding solutions. We want them to enjoy the rich artistic and cultural heritage of our society and other societies.

If these are our goals, the current narrow, utilitarian focus of our national testing regime is not sufficient to reach any of them. Indeed, to the extent that we make the testing regime our master, we may see our true goals recede farther and farther in the distance. By our current methods, we may be training (not educating) a generation of children who are repelled by learning, thinking that it means only drudgery, worksheets, test preparation and test-taking.

Our nation's commitment to provide universal, free public education has been a crucial element in the successful assimilation of millions of immigrants and in the ability of generations of Americans to improve their lives. As we seek to reform our schools, we must take care to do no harm. In fact, we must take care to make our public schools once again the pride of our nation. To the extent that we strengthen them, we strengthen our democracy

文章梗概

文章在开篇就提出了我们的教育应该驶向何方的问题，并在第二段用让步方式回答。而第二段的内容是最为基本的教育目标：使我们的孩子具备读写能力，有好的品性，积极应对人生的各种选择，并能够准备好克服生活的困难。但这些都不是现行教育制度所能保障的，因此作者更希望公立学校成为提高教育质量的主力，并使美国教育成为他们的骄傲。

词汇

accomplish [ə'kɑmplɪʃ] *vt*. 完成；实现；达到
utilitarian [ˌjutɪlɪ'tɛrɪən] *adj*. 功利的；功利主义的；实利的
recede [rɪ'sid] *vi*. 后退；减弱 *vt*. 撤回
assimilation [əˌsɪmə'leʃən] *n*. 同化；吸收
strengthen ['strɛŋθn] *vt*. 加强；巩固
vision ['vɪʒən] *n*. 视力；美景；眼力
drudgery ['drʌdʒəri] *n*. 苦工，苦差事

长难句

Our nation's commitment to provide universal, free public education has been a crucial element in the successful assimilation of millions of immigrants and in the ability of generations of Americans to improve their lives.

我们国家承诺提供的大众免费教育是非常重要的，它使成千上万移民能够成功地融入这个国家，并提高几代美国人改善生活的能力。

The New Literacy

Clive Thompson

The following is excerpted from the August 2009 issue of Wired, a popular technology magazine.

As the school year begins, be ready to hear pundits fretting once again about how kids today can't write — and technology is to blame. Facebook encourages narcissistic blabbering, video and PowerPoint have replaced carefully crafted essays, and texting has dehydrated language into "bleak, bald, sad shorted" (as University College of London English professor John Sutherland has moaned). An age of illiteracy is at hand, right?

Andrea Lunsford isn't so sure. Lunsford is a professor of writing and rhetoric at Stanford University. She has conducted some experiments on the literacy of students. The first thing she found is that young people today write far more than any generation before them. That's because so much socializing takes place online, and it almost always involves text. Of all the writing that the Stanford students did, a stunning 38 percent of it took place out of the classroom — life writing, as Lunsford calls it. Those twitter updated and lists of 25 things about yourself add up.

It's almost hard to remember how a big a paradigm shift this is. Before the Internet came along, most Americans never wrote anything, ever, that wasn't a school assignment. Unless they got a job that required producing text (like in law,

advertising, or media), they would leave school and virtually never construct a paragraph again.

But is this explosion of prose good, on a technical level? Yes, Lunsford's team found that the students were remarkably adept at what rhetoricians call *Kairos* – assessing their audience and adapting their tone and technique to best get their point across. The modern world of online writing, particularly in chat and on discussion threads, is conversational and public, which makes it closer to the Greek tradition of argument than the asynchronous letter and essay writing of 50 years ago.

文章梗概

文章作者在开篇抱怨学生在现代科技的影响下读写能力开始下降，进而提出文盲时代是不是已经到来。Stanford 教授 Lunsford 却不这么认为，她通过实验发现，现代科技的出现恰恰增加了学生们使用文字交流的机会，而且文字使用的频度超过了过去以往的任何时代。同时，现代网络的出现也促使学生们能够精雕细琢某些词语与语气，这些都是科技提升学生读写能力的体现。文章开篇用提问的方式引出下文，又用实验发现来支撑观点，属于典型的议论文的写作思路。

词汇

fret [frɛt] *vt*. 使烦恼；焦急；使磨损
narcissistic [ˌnɑrsɪ'sɪstɪk] *adj*. 自恋的；自我陶醉的
pundits ['pʌndɪts] *n*. 权威
blabber ['blæbɚ] *n*. 多嘴的人；泄密者；胡言乱语 *vi*. 胡扯；喋喋不休
dehydrate [di'haɪdret] *vt*. 使……脱水；使极其口渴；使丧失力量和兴趣等 *vi*. 脱水；去水
asynchronous [e'sɪŋkrənəs] *adj*. [电] 异步的；不同时的；不同期的
paradigm ['pærə'daɪm] *n*. 范例；词形变化表

长难句

The modern world of online writing, particularly in chat and on discussion threads, is conversational and public, which makes it closer to the Greek tradition of argument than the asynchronous letter and essay writing of 50 years ago.

现代世界的网络写作，尤其是出现在聊天和讨论时，是对话形式和公开的，这就使写作相比于 50 年前的不同类型的书信而更接近于古代希腊传统的讨论方式。

小说

The Old Man and the Sea（节选）

Ernest Hemingway

He unstepped the mast and furled the sail and tied it. Then he shouldered the mast and started to climb. It was then he knew the depth of his tiredness. He stopped for a moment and looked back and saw in the reflection from the street light the great tail of the fish standing up well behind the skiff's stern. He saw the white naked line of his backbone and the dark mass of the head with the projecting bill and all the nakedness between.

He started to climb again and at the top he fell and lay for some time with the mast across his shoulder. He tried to get up. But it was too difficult and he sat there with the mast on his shoulder and looked at the road. A cat passed on the far side going about his business and the old man watched it. Then he just watched the road.

Finally he put the mast down and stood up. He picked the mast up and put it on his shoulder and started up the road. He had to sit down five times before he reached his shack.

Inside the shack he leaned the mast against the wall. In the dark he found a water bottle and took a drink. Then he lay down on the bed. He pulled the blanket over his shoulders and then over his back and legs and he slept face down on the newspapers with his arms out straight and the palms of his hands up.

He was asleep when the boy looked in the door in the morning. It was blowing so hard that the driftingboats would not be going out and the boy had slept late and then come to the old man's shack as he had come each morning. The boy saw that the old man was breathing and then he saw the old man's hands and he started to cry. He went out very quietly to go to bring some coffee and all the way down the road he was crying.

Many fishermen were around the skiff looking at what was lashed beside it and one was in the water, his trousers rolled up, measuring the skeleton with a length of line.

The boy did not go down. He had been there before and one of the fishermen was looking after the skiff for him.

"How is he?" one of the fishermen shouted.

"Sleeping," the boy called. He did not care that they saw him crying. "Let no one disturb him."

The boy carried the hot can of coffee up to the old man's shack and sat by him until he woke. Once it looked as though he were waking. But he had gone back into heavy sleep and the boy had gone across the road to borrow some wood to heat the coffee.

Finally the old man woke.

That afternoon there was a party of tourists at the Terrace and looking down in the water among the empty beer cans and dead barracudas a woman saw a great long white spine with a huge tail at the end that lifted and swung with the tide while the east wind blew a heavy steady sea outside the entrance to the harbour.

"What's that?" she asked a waiter and pointed to the long backbone of the great fish that was now just garbage waiting to go out with the tide.

"Tiburon," the waiter said. "Eshark." He was meaning to explain what had happened.

"I didn't know sharks had such handsome, beautifully formed tails."

"I didn't either," her male companion said.

Up the road, in his shack, the old man was sleeping again. He was still sleeping on his face and the boy was sitting by him watching him. The old man was dreaming about the lions.

文章梗概

本文作者欧内斯特·米勒尔·海明威，美国作家和记者，被认为是 20 世纪最著名的小说家之一。出生于美国伊利诺伊州芝加哥市郊区的奥克帕克，晚年在爱达荷州凯彻姆的家中自杀身亡。海明威一生感情错综复杂，先后结过四次婚，是美国"迷惘的一代"（Lost Generation）作家中的代表人物，其作品对人生、世界和社会都表现出了迷茫和彷徨。代表作有《老人与海》《太阳照样升起》《永别了，武器》。

选文主要讲的是老人第 85 天历经的艰辛以及终于捕到鱼后的经历。通过对老人回到棚屋

后的细节描写以及人们惊讶地发现他不屈服于命运，无论在什么样的艰苦环境里，都能凭着自己的勇气、毅力和智慧进行奋勇地抗争。大马林鱼虽然没有保住，但他却捍卫了“人的灵魂的尊严”，显示了“一个人的能耐可以达到什么程度”，是一个胜利的失败者，一个失败的英雄。这样一个“硬汉子”形象，正是典型的海明威式的小说人物。而最后一段中老人梦中的狮子也正是象征着老人追求力与勇的搏击精神。

词汇

mast [mɑ:st] *n.* 桅杆
skiff [skɪf] *n.* 小艇；小型帆船；轻舟
stern [stɜ:n] *n.* 船尾；末端
shack [ʃæk] *n.* 棚屋；小室
barracuda [ˌbærəˈku:də] *n.* 梭鱼类

长难句

He stopped for a moment and looked back and saw in the reflection from the street light the great tail of the fish standing up well behind the skiff's stern.
他停了一会儿，回头一望，在街灯的反光中，看见了那鱼的大尾巴直竖在小船船尾。

Of Human Bondage（节选）

William Somerset Maugham

When Philip came out of the headmaster's house there was a light rain falling. He went under the archway that led to the precincts, there was not a soul there, and the rooks were silent in the elms. He walked round slowly. He felt hot, and the rain did him good. He thought over all that Mr. Perkins had said, calmly now that he was withdrawn from the fervour of his personality, and he was thankful he had not given way.

In the darkness he could but vaguely see the great mass of the Cathedral: he hated it now because of the irksomeness of the long services which he was forced to attend. The anthem was interminable, and you had to stand drearily while it was being sung; you could not hear the droning sermon, and your body twitched because you had to sit still when you wanted to move about. Then philip thought of the two services every Sunday at Blackstable. The church was bare and cold, and there was a smell all about one of pomade and starched clothes. The curate preached once and his uncle preached once. As he grew up he had learned to know his uncle; Philip was downright and intolerant,

and he could not understand that a man might sincerely say things as a clergyman which he never acted up to as a man. The deception outraged him. His uncle was a weak and selfish man, whose chief desire it was to be saved trouble.

Mr. Perkins had spoken to him of the beauty of a life dedicated to the service of God. Philip knew what sort of lives the clergy led in the corner of East Anglia which was his home. There was the Vicar of Whitestone, a parish a little way from Blackstable: he was a bachelor and to give himself something to do had lately taken up farming: the local paper constantly reported the cases he had in the county court against this one and that, labourers he would not pay their wages to or tradesmen whom he accused of cheating him; scandal said he starved his cows, and there was much talk about some general action which should be taken against him. Then there was the Vicar of Ferne, a bearded, fine figure of a man: his wife had been forced to leave him because of his cruelty, and she had filled the neighbourhood with stories of his immorality. The Vicar of Surle, a tiny hamlet by the sea, was to be seen every evening in the public house a stone's throw from his vicarage; and the churchwardens had been to Mr. Carey to ask his advice. There was not a soul for any of them to talk to except small farmers or fishermen; there were long winter evenings when the wind blew, whistling drearily through the leafless trees, and all around they saw nothing but the bare monotony of ploughed fields; and there was poverty, and there was lack of any work that seemed to matter; every kink in their characters had free play; there was nothing to restrain them; they grew narrow and eccentric: Philip knew all this, but in his young intolerance he did not offer it as an excuse. He shivered at the thought of leading such a life; he wanted to get out into the world.

文章梗概

毛姆，英国小说家、戏剧家。生于律师家庭，父母早逝，由伯父接回英国抚养。原来学医，后转而致力写作。他的作品常以冷静、客观乃至挑剔的态度审视人生；基调超然，带讽刺和怜悯意味，在国内外拥有大量读者。著名的有戏剧《圈子》，长篇小说《人性的枷锁》《月亮和六便士》，短篇小说集《叶的震颤》《卡苏里那树》《阿金》等。

毛姆属于现实主义作家，但是小说当中有部分自然主义特征。例如重视环境描写，以及反映中下层人民等。

节选段落主要讲述菲利普开始对神学产生怀疑的经历。虽然伯父一心希望他学习神学，将来能成为一名当地教区的神父。但也正是在伯父身上，他看到了那种一面可以作为教士虔诚地讲大道理，一面又从不愿以普通人的身份躬身力行的自私与懦弱。此外，在菲利普眼中，其他教父也都是顶着神圣的帽子而丑态百出等，这些言行不一的欺骗行为都使他义愤填膺，想要跳脱神学的圈子，回到尘世。

词汇

archway ['ɑːtʃweɪ] *n.* 拱门；拱道
precinct ['priːsɪŋ(k)t] *n.* 选区；管理区；管辖区
rook [rʊk] *n.* 白嘴鸦
irksome ['ɜːks(ə)m] *adj.* 令人厌烦的，讨厌的；令人厌恶的
anthem ['ænθəm] *n.* 赞美诗；圣歌
interminable [ɪn'tɜːmɪnəb(ə)l] *adj.* 冗长的；无止尽的
droning [drɒn] *adj.* 声音低沉单调的；发嗡嗡声的
pomade [pə'meɪd; -'mɑːd] *n.* 润发油
starched [stɑːtʃt] *adj.* 浆硬的
curate ['kjʊərət] *n.* 助理牧师；副牧师
outrage ['aʊtreɪdʒ] *n.* 愤怒，愤慨
parish ['pærɪʃ] *n.* 教区
vicarage ['vɪk(ə)rɪdʒ] *n.* 教区牧师的住宅
monotony [mə'nɒt(ə)nɪ] *n.* 单调；千篇一律
kink [kɪŋk] *n.* 扭结；奇想
eccentric [ɪk'sentrɪk; ek-] *adj.* 古怪的，反常的

长难句

the local paper constantly reported the cases he had in the county court against this one and that, labourers he would not pay their wages to or tradesmen whom he accused of cheating him; scandal said he starved his cows, and there was much talk about some general action which should be taken against him.

当地报纸不断报道他如何在郡法院一会儿同这个打官司一会儿又跟那个打官司的情况—— 不是雇工们控告他拒发工资，就是他指控商人们骗取钱财；也有人愤愤然说他竟让自己的奶牛饿着肚子。人们议论纷纷，认为对这个牧师应该采取某种一致行动。

Pride and Prejudice（节选）

Jane Austen

A short dialogue on the subject of the country ensued, on either side calm and concise — and soon put an end to by the entrance of Charlotte and her sister, just returned from their walk. The te^te-a`-te^te surprised them. Mr. Darcy related the mistake which had occasioned his intruding on Miss Bennet, and after sitting a few minutes longer without

saying much to anybody, went away.

"What can be the meaning of this!" said Charlotte, as soon as he was gone. "My dear Eliza, he must be in love with you, or he would never have called on us in this familiar way."

But when Elizabeth told of his silence, it did not seem very likely, even to Charlotte's wishes, to be the case; and after various conjectures, they could at last only suppose his visit to proceed from the difficulty of finding anything to do, which was the more probable from the time of year. All field sports were over. Within doors there was Lady Catherine, books, and a billiard table, but gentlemen cannot be always within doors; and in the nearness of the Parsonage, or the pleasantness of the walk to it, or of the people who lived in it, the two cousins found a temptation from this period of walking thither almost every day. They called at various times of the morning, sometimes separately, sometimes together, and now and then accompanied by their aunt. It was plain to them all that Colonel Fitzwilliam came because he had pleasure in their society, a persuasion which of course recommended him still more; and Elizabeth was reminded by her own satisfaction in being with him, as well as by his evident admiration of her, of her former favourite George Wickham; and though, in comparing them, she saw there was less captivating softness in Colonel Fitzwilliam's manners, she believed he might have the best informed mind.

But why Mr. Darcy came so often to the Parsonage, it was more difficult to understand. It could not be for society, as he frequently sat there ten minutes together without opening his lips; and when he did speak, it seemed the effect of necessity rather than of choice — a sacrifice to propriety, not a pleasure to himself. He seldom appeared really animated. Mrs. Collins knew not what to make of him. Colonel Fitzwilliam's occasionally laughing at his stupidity, proved that he was generally different, which her own knowledge of him could not have told her; and as she would have liked to believe this change the effect of love, and the object of that love, her friend Eliza, she sat herself seriously to work to find it out. — She watched him whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford; but without much success. He certainly looked at her friend a great deal, but the expression of that look was disputable. It was an earnest, steadfast gaze, but she often doubted whether there were much admiration in it, and sometimes it seemed nothing but absence of mind.

She had once or twice suggested to Elizabeth the possibility of his being partial to her, but Elizabeth always laughed at the idea; and Mrs. Collins did not think it right to press the subject, from the danger of raising expectations which might only end in disappointment; for in her opinion it admitted not of a doubt, that all her friend's dislike would vanish, if she could suppose him to be in her power.

In her kind schemes for Elizabeth, she sometimes planned her marrying Colonel Fitzwilliam. He was beyond comparison the pleasantest man; he certainly admired her, and his situation in life was most eligible; but, to counterbalance these advantages, Mr. Darcy had considerable patronage in the church, and his cousin could have none at all.

文章梗概

简·奥斯汀，英国著名女性小说家，作品主要关注乡绅家庭女性的婚姻和生活，以女性特有的细致入微的观察力和活泼风趣的文字真实地描绘了她周围世界的小天地。

前期作品：《傲慢与偏见》《理智与情感》《诺桑觉寺》；后期作品同样也是三部：《曼斯菲尔德庄园》《爱玛》和《劝导》。虽然其作品反映的广度和深度有限，但对改变当时小说创作的庸俗风气起了很好的作用，在英国小说的发展史上有承上启下的意义，被誉为地位“可与莎士比亚平起平坐”的作家。

节选段落主要讲述的是人们开始猜测 Mr. Darcy 是否爱上了 Elizabeth。由于之前 Mr. Darcy 的傲慢以及其他一些原因，两人之间误会重重。但是随着在庄园彭伯里一段时间的相处，两人之间互生好感，尽释前嫌，也因此放下了傲慢与偏见。文章通过对男女之间婚姻问题的描写展示了当时英国社会真实的生活画面。

词汇

concise [kən'saɪs] *adj*. 简明的，简洁的
intrude [ɪn'truːd] *vi*. 闯入；侵入；侵扰
billiard ['bɪljəd] *adj*. 台球的
Parsonage ['pɑːs(ə)nɪdʒ] *n*. 牧师住所
thither ['ðɪðə] *adv*. 向那方；到那边
animated ['ænɪmeɪtɪd] *adj*. 活生生的；活泼的；愉快的
propriety [prə'praɪətɪ] *n*. 适当；礼节；得体
earnest ['ɜːnɪst] *adj*. 认真的，热心的
vanish ['vænɪʃ] *vi*. 消失；突然不见
counterbalance ['kaʊntəˌbæl(ə)ns] *vt*. 使平衡；抵消
patronage ['peɪtrənɪdʒ] *n*. 赞助；任免权

长难句

It was plain to them all that Colonel Fitzwilliam came because he had pleasure in their society, a persuasion which of course recommended him still more; and Elizabeth was reminded by her own satisfaction in being with him, as well as by his evident admiration of her, of her former favorite George Wickham.

女眷们看得非常明白，费茨威廉来访，是因为他喜欢跟她们在一起——这当然使人家愈加喜欢他，伊丽莎白跟他在一起就觉得很满意，他显然也爱慕伊丽莎白，这两重情况使伊丽莎白想起了她以前的心上人乔治·韦翰。

My Life（节选）

Bill Clinton

In the end I couldn't bear the thought of walking away from a decade of hard work, with my last year marked by repeated failures to fund further improvements in education. I never was one for quitting, and whenever I was tempted, something always happened to give me heart. In the mid-eighties, when our economy was in the tank, I was about to land a new industry for a county where one in four people was unemployed. At the last minute, Nebraska offered the company an extra million dollars and I lost the deal. I was crushed and felt I had failed the whole county. When Lynda Dixon, my secretary, saw me slumped in my chair with my head in my hands, she tore off the daily scripture reading from the devotional calendar she kept on her desk. The verse was Galatians 6:9: Let us not grow weary while doing good, for in due season we shall reap if we do not lose heart. I went back to work.

On February 11, I witnessed the ultimate testimonial to the power of perseverance. Early that Sunday morning, Hillary and I got Chelsea up and took her down to the kitchen of the Governors Mansion to see what we told her would be one of the most important events shed ever witness. Then we turned on the television and watched Nelson Mandela take the last steps in his long walk to freedom. Through twenty-seven years of imprisonment and abuse, Mandela had endured, and triumphed, to end apartheid, liberate his own mind and heart from hatred, and inspire the world.

At the March 1 press conference, I said I would run for a fifth term, although the fire of

an election no longer burns in me, because I wanted another chance to finish the job of improving education and modernizing the economy, and because I thought I could do a better job of it than the other candidates. I also promised to keep bringing new people into state government and to bend over backward to avoid abuse of power.

Looking back on it, I can see how the statement looked ambivalent and a touch arrogant, but it was an honest expression of how I felt, as I began the first campaign since 1982 that I could have lost. I got a break soon afterward, when Jim Guy Tucker decided to withdraw from the race and run for lieutenant governor instead, saying a divisive primary would only increase the chances of a Republican victory in the fall, no matter who won. Jim Guy had made a judgment that he could win the lieutenant governors race easily, then become governor in four years. He was almost certainly right, and I was relieved.

文章梗概

威廉·杰斐逊·克林顿，美国律师、政治家，民主党成员，曾任阿肯色州州长、全美州长联席会议主席、联合国海地事务特使、克林顿基金会主席以及美国第 42 任（52 届）美国总统。

克林顿是美国第一位出生于第二次世界大战之后的总统，第三位遭国会弹劾动议的总统，也是仅次于西奥多·罗斯福和约翰·肯尼迪之后最年轻的美国总统，以及富兰克林·罗斯福之后连任成功的第一位民主党总统。

本文节选自威廉·杰斐逊·克林顿的回忆录，具体讲述的是克林顿决定竞选阿肯色州第 5 任州长前的一些心理活动与准备工作。通过前四任连续担任州长的经历，表明自己不是一个轻言放弃的人，再加之受曼德拉的事迹鼓舞，承诺自己在任内会进一步促进该州教育的发展以及经济的现代化进程。事实上，克林顿任州长期间，确实在推动州教育改革和实施经济发展计划方面取得了非常重要的成就。

词汇

apartheid [ə'pɑrtaɪt] *n*. 种族隔离
verse [vɝs] *n*. 篇章，诗篇
ambivalent [æm'bɪvələnt] *adj*. 矛盾的
hatred ['heɪtrɪd] *n*. 憎恨；怨恨；敌意
arrogant ['ærəgənt] *adj*. 自大的
withdraw [wɪð'drɔ] *v*. 退出
lieutenant governor *n*. 副州长

长难句

Looking back on it, I can see how the statement looked ambivalent and a touch arrogant, but it was an honest expression of how I felt, as I began the first campaign since 1982 that I could have lost.

现在回头想想，我能够看出，在这个声明中，我所流露出的矛盾心理和些许的傲慢，但它确实是我内心感受的真实表达，因为这是自 1982 年以来，我第一次开始进行可能会失利的竞选活动。

Farmer Boldwood Proposes Marriage（节选）

Thomas Hardy

On Saturday at Casterbridge market Boldwood saw the woman who was disturbing his dreams. For the first time he turned his head and looked at her. It was in fact the first time in his life that he had looked at any woman. Up to now he had considered women to be distant, almost foreign creatures who had nothing to do with him. Now he saw Bathsheba's hair, and every detail of her face. He noticed her figure, her dress, and even her feet. She seemed very beautiful to him，and his heart began to move within him. 'And this woman, this lovely young woman, has asked me to marry her!' he thought. As he was watching Bathsheba selling wheat to another farmer, he was filled with jealousy.

All this time Bathsheba was aware of his eyes on her. At last she had made him look at her! But she would have preferred him to admire her from the beginning, without the encouragement of her valentine. She felt sorry she had disturbed the usual calmness of a man she respected, but considered she could not apologize to him without either offending or encouraging him.

Mr Boldwood did not try to speak to her, and returned home to his farm. He was a man of strong feelings, which normally lay hidden deep inside him. Because he was serious, and did not joke with his neighbours, people thought he was cold. But when he loved or hated, it was with his whole heart. If Bathsheba had known how strong the feelings of this dark and silent figure were, she would have blamed herself terribly for her thoughtlessness. But nobody guessed what lay behind his calm appearance.

A few days later Mr Boldwood was looking at Bathsheba's fields, which were next to his

own，when he saw her helping Gabriel Oak with the sheep. To Boldwood, Bathsheba shone like the moon on a dark night. His heart, which had never been touched before, was filled completely with his love for her. He decided to go and speak to her.

As he stopped at the gate of the field, Bathsheba looked up and noticed him. Gabriel was watching her face and saw her blush. He immediately thought of the envelope, with the valentine, that Boldwood had shown him, and suspected Bathsheba of encouraging the farmer to fall in love with her.

Boldwood realized they had noticed him, and suddenly felt unsure of himself. He did not know enough about women to discover from Bathsheba's manner whether she wanted to see him or not. And so he did not enter the field, but walked on, past the gate.

Bathsheba, however, knew that he had come to see her, and felt extremely guilty. She promised herself never again to disturb the peace of this man's life. Unfortunately her promise was made too late, as such promises often are.

It was not until the end of May that Boldwood was brave enough to declare his love. He went to Bathsheba's house, where the maids told him their mistress was watching the sheep-washing. Every spring the sheep were washed in a special pool, to keep their wool clean and to get rid of insects on their skin. Boldwood walked across the fields to the pool, where he found the farm workers busily washing the sheep.

文章梗概

本文节选自英国著名作家哈代的小说 *Far from the Madding Crowd*（《远离尘嚣》）。《远离尘嚣》这个书名出自托马斯·格雷（Thomas Gray）的诗作《墓园挽歌》（*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*），表达了哈代想远离工业文明的理想，而小说中主人公们的爱恨情仇和跌宕起伏的人生经历实在不是一个远里离尘嚣的穷乡僻壤中应该发生的事情。在工业文明的侵蚀之下，没有人可以真正地远离尘嚣，这部小说也体现了哈代的悲观主义宿命论。

小说讲述的是芭丝谢芭来到威斯伯里这个被时间遗忘的村落继承叔叔的遗产，并在小村里经历了一场场爱恨情仇的纠葛。本节选主要讲述了威廉·伯德伍德从对他魅力无动于衷到在收到芭丝谢芭的一张情人节卡后，内心的爱意和柔情被点燃，最后向芭丝谢芭求婚的故事。

词汇

jealousy ['dʒɛləsi] *n.* 嫉妒；猜忌；戒备

figure ['fɪgjə˞] *n.* 身形；数字

长难句

If Bathsheba had known how strong the feelings of this dark and silent figure were，she would have blamed herself terribly for her thoughtlessness.

如果芭丝谢芭知道这个黝黑、沉静的人的感情是如此强烈的话，她一定会为自己的欠考虑而自责不已。

A Flood of Sunshine（节选）

Nathaniel Hawthorne

The struggle, if there were one, need not be described. Let it suffice, that the clergyman resolved to flee, and not alone.

“If, in all these past seven years,” thought he, “I could recall one instant of peace or hope, I would yet endure, for the sake of that earnest of Heaven’s mercy. But now- since I am irrevocably doomed-wherefore should I not snatch the solace allowed to the condemned culprit before his execution? Or, if this be the path to a better life, as Hester would persuade me, I surely give up no fairer prospect by pursuing it! Neither can I any longer live without her companionship; so powerful is she to sustain- so tender to soothe! O Thou to whom I dare not lift mine eyes, wilt Thou yet pardon me!”

“Thou wilt go!” said Hester calmly, as he met her glance.

The decision once made, a glow of strange enjoyment threw its flickering brightness over the trouble of his breast. It was the exhilarating effect- upon a prisoner just escaped from the dungeon of his own heart- of breathing the wild, free atmosphere of an unredeemed, unchristianized, lawless region. His spirit rose, as it were, with a bound, and attained a nearer prospect of the sky, than throughout all the misery which had kept him grovelling on the earth. Of a deeply religious temperament, there was inevitably a tinge of the devotional in his mind.

“Do I feel joy again?” cried he, wondering at himself. “Methought the germ of it was dead

in me! O Hester, thou art my better angel! I seem to have flung myself- sick, sin-stained, and sorrow-blackened-down upon these forest-leaves, and to have risen up all made anew, and with new powers to glorify Him that hath been merciful! This is already the better life! Why did we not find it sooner?"

"Let us not look back," answered Hester Prynne. "The past is gone! Wherefore should we linger upon it now? See! With this symbol, I undo it all, and make it as it had never been!"

So speaking, she undid the clasp that fastened the scarlet letter, and, taking it from her bosom, threw it to a distance among the withered leaves. The mystic token alighted on the hither verge of the stream. With a hand's breadth farther flight it would have fallen into the water, and have given the little brook another woe to carry onward, besides the unintelligible tale which it still kept murmuring about. But there lay the embroidered letter, glittering like a lost jewel, which some ill-fated wanderer might pick up, and thenceforth be haunted by strange phantoms of guilt, sinkings of the heart, and unaccountable misfortune.

The stigma gone, Hester heaved a long, deep sigh, in which the burden of shame and anguish departed from her spirit. Oh, exquisite relief! She had not known the weight, until she felt the freedom! By another impulse, she took off the formal cap that confined her hair; and down it fell upon her shoulders, dark and rich, with at once a shadow and a light in its abundance, and imparting the charm of softness to her features. There played around her mouth, and beamed out of her eyes, a radiant and tender smile, that seemed gushing from the very heart of womanhood. A crimson flush was glowing on her cheek, that had been long so pale. Her sex, her youth, and the whole richness of the beauty, came back from what men call the irrevocable past, and clustered themselves, with her maiden hope, and a happiness before unknown, within the magic circle of this hour. And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the effluence of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. All at once, as with a sudden smile of heaven, forth burst the sunshine, pouring a very flood into the obscure forest, gladdening each green leaf, transmuting the yellow fallen ones to gold, and gleaming adown the grey trunks of the solemn trees. The objects that had made a shadow hitherto, embodied the brightness now. The course of the little brook might be traced by its merry gleam afar into the wood's heart of mystery, which had become a mystery of joy.

文章梗概

本文节选自美国 19 世纪浪漫主义作家的长篇小说 *The Scarlet Letter*（《红字》），讲述了发生在北美殖民时期的恋爱悲剧。女主人公海丝特·白兰嫁给了医生奇灵渥斯，他们之间却没有爱情。在孤独中，白兰与牧师丁梅斯代尔相恋并生下了女儿珠儿。白兰被当众惩罚，戴上标志“通奸”的红色 A 字示众。然而白兰坚贞不屈，拒不说出孩子的父亲。小说惯用象征手法，人物、情节和语言都颇具主观想象色彩，在描写中又常把人的心理活动和直觉放在首位，因此也被视为是美国心理分析小说的开创篇。

本节选讲述了牧师丁梅斯代尔在经历了灵魂和心灵的无数次颠簸和折磨后，在走到绝境后瞬间看到了希望——他要带着海斯特和女儿逃离。树林中的一片阳光，也投射到了他们心中，幻化成了一片希望。

词汇

irrevocably [ɪ'rɛvəkəbli] *adj.* 不可撤回的；不要取消的
dungeon ['dʌndʒən] *n.* 地牢
unredeemed [ˌʌnrɪ'dimd] *adj.* 未履行的；未赎回的；未补偿的
grovel ['grɑvl] *v.* 匍匐；卑躬屈膝
tinge [tɪndʒ] *n.* 些许
stigma ['stɪgmə] *n.* 耻辱；烙印

长难句

1. But now — since I am irrevocably doomed — wherefore should I not snatch the solace allowed to the condemned culprit before his execution?
   可是如今，我既已命中注定无法挽回，又何必不去捕捉已经定罪的犯人临刑前所能得到的那点慰藉呢？

2. All at once, as with a sudden smile of heaven, forth burst the sunshine, pouring a very flood into the obscure forest, gladdening each green leaf, transmuting the yellow fallen ones to gold, and gleaming adown the grey trunks of the solemn trees. The objects that had made a shadow hitherto, embodied the brightness now.
   突然之间，天空似乎一下子绽出微笑，立时阳光四射，将灿烂的光芒洒向朦胧的树林，使每一片绿叶都兴高采烈，把枯黄的落叶染成金黄，连肃穆的树木的灰色树干也闪出亮光。原先造成阴影的东西，如今也成了发光体。

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin（节选）

Benjamin Franklin

Look round the habitable world, how few Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue!

Those who govern, having much business on their hands, do not generally like to take the trouble of considering and carrying into execution new projects. The best public measures are therefore seldom adopted from previous wisdom, but forced by the occasion.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in sending it down to the Assembly, expressed his approbation of the plan, “as appearing to him to be drawn up with great clearness and strength of judgment, and therefore recommended it as well worthy of their closest and most serious attention.” The House, however, by the management of a certain member, took it up when I happened to be absent, which I thought not very fair, and reprobated it without paying any attention to it at all, to my no small mortification.

In my journey to Boston this year, I met at New York with our new governor, Mr. Morris, just arrived there from England, with whom I had been before intimately acquainted. He brought a commission to supersede Mr. Hamilton, who, tired with the disputes his proprietary instructions subjected him to, had resigned. Mr. Morris asked me if I thought he must expect as uncomfortable an administration. I said, “No; you may, on the contrary, have a very comfortable one, if you will only take care not to enter into any dispute with the Assembly.” “My dear friend,” says he, pleasantly, “how can you advise my avoiding disputes? You know I love disputing; it is one of my greatest pleasures; however, to show the regard I have for your counsel, I promise you I will, if possible, avoid them.” He had some reason for loving to dispute, being eloquent, an acute sophister, and, therefore, generally successful in argumentative conversation. He had been brought up to it from a boy, his father, as I have heard, accustoming his children to dispute with one another for his diversion, while sitting at table after dinner; but I think the practice was not wise; for, in the course of my observation, these disputing, contradicting, and confuting people are generally unfortunate in their affairs. They get victory sometimes, but they never get good will, which would be of more use to them. We parted, he going to Philadelphia, and I to Boston.

In returning, I met at New York with the votes of the Assembly, by which it appeared that, notwithstanding his promise to me, he and the House were already in high contention; and it was a continual battle between them as long as he retained the government. I had my share of it; for, as soon as I got back to my seat in the Assembly, I was put on every committee for answering his speeches and messages, and by the committees always desired to make the drafts. Our answers, as well as his messages, were often tart, and sometimes indecently abusive; and, as he knew I wrote for the Assembly, one might have imagined that, when we met, we could hardly avoid cutting throats; but he was so good-natured a man that no personal difference between him and me was occasioned by the contest, and we often dined together.

文章梗概

《富兰克林自传》是本杰明·富兰克林的一部代表作，讲述富兰克林从一位贫困家庭的孩子在经历种种磨难后，成为一个令人难以置信的通才的成长经历。同时它也是美国传记文学的开山之作，使自传成为一种全新的文学体裁。它包含了人生奋斗与成功的真知灼见，以及诸种善与美的道德真谛，被公认为是改变了无数人命运的美国精神读本。

本节选用友人的故事，提醒人们看清自己的利益，让争辩的一时输赢让位于长远利益的重要性。有时，你的让步，你的不针锋相对，不咄咄逼人，或许能成全更多的成就。

词汇

approbation ['æprə'beʃən] *n.* 认可；赞许；批准
mortification [ˌmɔːtɪfɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 屈辱；禁欲
reprobate ['rɛprəbet] *v.* 非难，拒绝
supersede [ˌsupɚ'sid] *vt.* 取代，代替
sophister ['sɒfɪstə] *n.* 诡辨家
contention [kən'tɛnʃən] *n.* 争论

长难句

1. Look round the habitable world, how few know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue!
   环顾一切有人烟之处，有几人明白他们自己的利益，并且能够为之追求呢！

2. He had been brought up to it from a boy, his father, as I have heard, accustoming his children to dispute with one another for his diversion, while sitting at table after dinner; but I think the practice was not wise; for, in the course of my observation,

these disputing, contradicting, and confuting people are generally unfortunate in their affairs.

据我所知，他从小就是这样，他的父亲习惯地在晚饭后，把孩子们聚在一起互相争辩，以做自己的消遣。但我认为这种训练并不明智，据我观察，这些好争辩的、好针锋相对的人在处理自己的事情上通常不太走运。

The Great Gatsby（**节选**）

Francis Fitzgerald

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.

"Whenever you feel like criticizing any one," he told me, "just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had."

He didn't say any more but we've always been unusually communicative in a reserved way, and I understood that he meant a great deal more than that. In consequence I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores. The abnormal mind is quick to detect and attach itself to this quality when it appears in a normal person, and so it came about that in college I was unjustly accused of being a politician, because I was privy to the secret griefs of wild, unknown men. Most of the confidences were unsought — frequently I have feigned sleep, preoccupation, or a hostile levity when I realized by some unmistakable sign that an intimate revelation was quivering on the horizon — for the intimate revelations of young men or at least the terms in which they express them are usually plagiaristic and marred by obvious suppressions. Reserving judgments is a matter of infinite hope. I am still a little afraid of missing something if I forget that, as my father snobbishly suggested, and I snobbishly repeat a sense of the fundamental decencies is parcelled out unequally at birth.

And, after boasting this way of my tolerance, I come to the admission that it has a limit. Conduct may be founded on the hard rock or the wet marshes but after a certain point I don't care what it's founded on. When I came back from the East last autumn I felt that I wanted the world to be in uniform and at a sort of moral attention forever; I wanted no

more riotous excursions with privileged glimpses into the human heart. Only Gatsby, the man who gives his name to this book, was exempt from my reaction — Gatsby who represented everything for which I have an unaffected scorn. If personality is an unbroken series of successful gestures, then there was something gorgeous about him, some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life, as if he were related to one of those intricate machines that register earthquakes ten thousand miles away. This responsiveness had nothing to do with that flabby impressionability which is dignified under the name of the "creative temperament" — it was an extraordinary gift for hope, a romantic readiness such as I have never found in any other person and which it is not likely I shall ever find again. No — Gatsby turned out all right at the end; it is what preyed on Gatsby, what foul dust floated in the wake of his dreams that temporarily closed out my interest in the abortive sorrows and short-winded elations of men.

My family have been prominent, well-to-do people in this middle-western city for three generations. The Carraways are something of a clan and we have a tradition that we're descended from the Dukes of Buccleuch, but the actual founder of my line was my grandfather's brother who came here in fifty-one, sent a substitute to the Civil War and started the wholesale hardware business that my father carries on today.

文章梗概

《了不起的盖茨比》是 20 世纪美国著名作家菲茨吉拉德的代表作。书中描述了出身贫寒的盖茨比如何历尽艰辛、不择手段地攫取财富，并最终从一个穷光蛋变成人们心中的“了不起”的豪富，却始终心心念念着初恋。然而，冰冷的现实容不下缥缈的梦，到头来，盖茨比心中的女神只不过是凡尘俗世的物质女郎。当一切真相大白，盖茨比的悲剧人生亦如烟花般，璀璨只是一瞬，幻灭才是永恒。小说采用印象派的描写手法，笔调既热烈又冷静。

词汇

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *adj*. 易受伤害的；易患病的
privy ['prɪvi] *adj*. 知情的，了解内幕的
feign [fen] *v*. 假装，装作
quiver ['kwɪvə˞] *v*. 颤抖，震颤
snobbish ['snɑbɪʃ] *adj*. 势利的
boast [bəʊst] *v*. 吹嘘；取得（成功），拥有
clan [klæn] *n*. 宗族；部落；集团

长难句

1. In consequence I'm inclined to reserve all judgments, a habit that has opened up many curious natures to me and also made me the victim of not a few veteran bores.
因此，我习惯于对所有的人都保留判断，这个习惯既使得许多有怪僻的人肯跟我讲心里话，也使我成为不少爱唠叨的惹人厌烦的人的受害者。

2. This responsiveness had nothing to do with that flabby impressionability which is dignified under the name of the "creative temperament" — it was an extraordinary gift for hope, a romantic readiness such as I have never found in any other person and which it is not likely I shall ever find again.
这种敏感和通常美其名曰 " 创造性气质 " 的那种软绵绵的感受性毫不相干——它是一种异乎寻常的永葆希望的天赋，一种富于浪漫色彩的敏捷，这是我在别人身上从未发现过的，也是我今后不大可能会再发现的。

说明文

The Mystery of Yawning

According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom. Unfortunately, the few scientific investigations of yawning have failed to find any connection between how often someone yawns and how much sleep they have had or how tired they are. About the closest any research has come to supporting the tiredness theory is to confirm that adults yawn more often on weekdays than at weekends, and that school children yawn more frequently in their first year at primary school than they do in kindergarten.Another flaw of the tiredness theory is that yawning does not raise alertness or physiological activity, as the theory would predict. Volunteers were told to think about yawning while they breathed either normal air, pure oxygen, or an air mixture with an above-normal level of carbon dioxide. If the theory was correct, breathing air with extra carbon dioxide should have triggered

yawning, while breathing pure oxygen should have suppressed yawning. In fact, neither condition made any difference to the frequency of yawning, which remained constant at about 24 yawns per hour. Another experiment demonstrated that physical exercise, which was sufficiently vigorous to double the rate of breathing, had no effect on the frequency of yawning. Again the implication is that yawning has little or nothing to do with oxygen.

A completely different theory holds that yawning assists in the physical development of the lungs early in life, but has no remaining biological function in adults. It has been suggested that yawning and hiccupping might serve to clear out the fetuses airways. The lungs of a fetus secrete a liquid that mixes with its mother's amniotic fluid. Babies with congenital blockages that prevent this fluid from escaping from their lungs are sometimes born with deformed lungs. It might be that yawning helps to clear out the lungs by periodically lowering the pressure in them. According to this theory, yawning in adults is just a developmental fossil with no biological function. But, while accepting that not everything in life can be explained by Darwinian evolution, there are sound reasons for being skeptical of theories like this one, which avoid the issue of what yawning does for adults.

The empirical evidence, such as it is, suggests an altogether different function for yawning — namely, that yawning prepares us for a change in activity level. Support for this theory came from a study of yawning behavior in everyday life. Volunteers wore wrist-mounted devices that automatically recorded their physical activity for up to two weeks: the volunteers also recorded their yawns by pressing a button on the device each time they yawned. The data showed that yawning tended to occur about 15 minutes before a period of increased behavioral activity. Yawning bore no relationship to sleep patterns, however. This accords with anecdotal evidence that people often yawn in situations where they are neither tired nor bored, but are preparing for impending mental and physical activity. Such yawning is often referred to as "incongruous" because it seems out of place, at least on the tiredness view: soldiers yawning before combat, musicians yawning before performing, and athletes yawning before competing. Their yawning seems to have nothing to do with sleepiness or boredom — quite the reverse — but it does precede a change in activity level.

文章梗概

本文对打哈欠的奥秘进行了探索，首先提出了一个人们普遍接受的原因——疲劳理论，之后又通过实验反驳了这一理论的合理性。继而给出了一个与生理发育有关的理论，认为打哈欠有助于胎儿呼吸系统的发育，但这又无法解释成人打哈欠的现象。在文章的结尾，作者提出了另外一个较为靠谱的理论，至于是什么，请自己去文中找找看。

词汇

conventional [kən'vɛnʃənl] *adj.* 符合习俗的，传统的；常见的；惯例的
investigation [ɪn,vɛstɪ'geʃən] *n.* 调查；调查研究
trigger ['trɪgɚ] *v.* 引发，引起；触发
vigorous ['vɪgərəs] *adj.* 有力的；精力充沛的
empirical [ɪm'pɪrɪkl] *adj.* 经验主义的，完全根据经验的
anecdotal [ˌænɪk'dəʊt] *adj.* 轶事的；像轶事一样的
incongruous [ɪn'kɑŋgruəs] *adj.* 不协调的；不一致的

长难句

According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom.

根据传统理论，当人们无聊或者困倦时才会打哈欠。睡眠不足或无聊时会引起浅呼吸，打哈欠可通过抑制浅呼吸导致的血氧水平下降，达到提高人体警觉的功能。

Ancient Egyptian Sculpture

In order to understand ancient Egyptian art, it is vital to know as much as possible of the elite Egyptians' view of the world and the functions and contexts of the art produced for them. Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms. In fact, a lack of understanding concerning the purposes of Egyptian art has often led it to be compared unfavorably with the art of other cultures: Why did the Egyptians not develop sculpture in which the body turned and twisted through space like classical Greek statuary? Why do the artists seem to get left and right confused? And why did they not discover the geometric perspective as European artists did in the Renaissance? The answer to such questions has nothing to do with a lack of skill or imagination on the part of Egyptian artists and everything to do with

the purposes for which they were producing their art.

The majority of three-dimensional representations, whether standing, seated, or kneeling, exhibit what is called frontality: they face straight ahead, neither twisting nor turning. When such statues are viewed in isolation, out of their original context and without knowledge of their function, it is easy to criticize them for their rigid attitudes that remained unchanged for three thousand years. Frontality is, however, directly related to the functions of Egyptian statuary and the contexts in which the statues were set up. Statues were created not for their decorative effect but to play a primary role in the cults of the gods, the king, and the dead. They were designed to be put in places where these beings could manifest themselves in order to be the recipients of ritual actions. Thus it made sense to show the statue looking ahead at what was happening in front of it, so that the living performer of the ritual could interact with the divine or deceased recipient. Very often such statues were enclosed in rectangular shrines or wall niches whose only opening was at the front, making it natural for the statue to display frontality. Other statues were designed to be placed within an architectural setting, for instance, in front of the monumental entrance gateways to temples known as pylons, or in pillared courts, where they would be placed against or between pillars: their frontality worked perfectly within the architectural context.

Apart from statues representing deities, kings, and named members of the elite that can be called formal, there is another group of three-dimensional representations that depicts generic figures, frequently servants, from the nonelite population. The function of these is quite different. Many are made to be put in the tombs of the elite in order to serve the tomb owners in the afterlife. Unlike formal statues that are limited to static poses of standing, sitting, and kneeling, these figures depict a wide range of actions, such as grinding grain, baking bread, producing pots, and making music, and they are shown in appropriate poses, bending and squatting as they carry out their tasks.

文章梗概

理解古埃及精英阶层的世界观和当时艺术创造的背景和功用，才能真正窥探到古埃及艺术所秉持的艺术理念。文章提出了古埃及艺术单纯从审美角度审视备受诟病的原因：左右不分，眼睛永远都是直视前方，不会使用几何透视。并在其后从祭祀和摆放位置等角度给出了思考和答案。

词汇

vital [ˈvaɪtl] *adj.* 至关重要的；生死攸关的
elite [ɪˈliːt] *n.* 精英；精华
cult [kʌlt] *n.* 祭仪（尤其指宗教上的）；礼拜
recipient [rɪˈsɪpɪənt] *n.* 接受者；容纳者
divine [dɪˈvaɪn] *adj.* 神圣的；非凡的；天赐的
deity [ˈdeəti] *n.* 神；神性
squat [skwɑt] *v.* 蹲下；蹲坐

长难句

1. Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms.
没有这种认识，我们只能窥探到古埃及艺术的常规内容，而不能掌握这一艺术形式形成的因由，以及采用这些独特艺术形式的原因。

2. The answer to such questions has nothing to do with a lack of skill or imagination on the part of Egyptian artists and everything to do with the purposes for which they were producing their art.
这个问题的答案与古埃及艺术家技术不精或想象力匮乏毫不相干，而恰恰体现了他们创造这些艺术的意图所在。

Ancient Rome

There is a quality of cohesiveness about the Roman world that applied neither to Greece nor perhaps to any other civilization, ancient or modern. Like the stone of Roman wall, which were held together both by the regularity of the design and by that peculiarly powerful Roman cement, the various parts of the Roman realm were bonded into a massive, monolithic entity by physical, organizational, and psychological controls. The physical bonds included the network of military garrisons, which were stationed in every province, and the network of stone-built roads that linked the provinces with Rome. The organizational bonds were based on the common principles of law and administration and on the universal army of officials who enforced common standards of conduct. The psychological controls were built on fear and punishment — on the absolute certainty that anyone or anything that threatened the authority of Rome would be utterly destroyed.

The source of Roman obsession with unity and cohesion may well have lain in the pattern

of Rome's early development. Whereas Greece had grown from scores of scattered cities, Rome grew from one single organism. While the Greek world had expanded along the Mediterranean seas lanes, the Roman world was assembled by territorial conquest. Of course, the contrast is not quite so stark: in Alexander the Great the Greeks had found the greatest territorial conqueror of all time; and the Romans, once they moved outside Italy, did not fail to learn the lessons of sea power. Yet the essential difference is undeniable. The key to the Greek world lay in its high-powered ships; the key to Roman power lay in its marching legions. The Greeks were wedded to the sea; the Romans, to the land. The Greek was a sailor at heart; the Roman, a landsman.

Certainly, in trying to explain the Roman phenomenon, one would have to place great emphasis on this almost instinct for the territorial imperative. Roman priorities lay in the organization, exploitation, and defense of their territory. In all probability it was the fertile plain of Latium, where the Latins who founded Rome originated, that created the habits and skills of landed settlement, landed property, landed economy, landed administration, and a land-based society. From this arose the Roman genius for military organization and orderly government. In turn, a deep attachment to the land, and to the stability which rural life engenders, fostered the Roman virtues: gravitas, a sense of responsibility, peitas, a sense of devotion to family and country, and iustitia, a sense of the natural order.

文章梗概

本文论述了古罗马文化的特点，其凝聚力来源于物理、组织结构和精神层面的束缚，也与其早期的发展道路、发展模式息息相关。而罗马人强烈的土地概念也孕育了罗马人的品格：责任感、对家庭和国家的牺牲精神以及对自然秩序的遵从。虽然人们对罗马文明的态度各异，有对其权力的欣赏，也有对其沿袭古希腊文化的诟病，但毋庸置疑的是文明的承袭和演进才是正常的发展轨迹。

词汇

cohesiveness [kəʊˈhiːsɪvnɪs] *n.* 凝聚力
monolithic [ˌmɑnəˈlɪθɪk] *adj.* 整体的；巨石的，庞大的
garrison [ˈɡærəsn] *n.* 要塞；卫戍部队
stark [stɑrk] *adj.* 完全的；荒凉的；刻板的
imperative [ɪmˈpɛrətɪv] *n.* 需要；命令
moral [ˈmɔrəl] *adj.* 道德的；精神上的；品行端正的
successor [səkˈsɛsɚ] *n.* 继承者；后续的事物

长难句

1. The organizational bonds were based on the common principles of law and administration and on the universal army of officials who enforced common standards of conduct.The psychological controls were built on fear and punishment — on the absolute certainty that anyone or anything that threatened the authority of Rome would be utterly destroyed.
组织上的羁绊则基于法律和行政的一般原则，以及遍布各地、统一行动的军政府。精神上的控制则建立在恐惧和惩罚上—— 毫无疑问的是任何人或任何事，只要威胁到罗马的权威，都终将被摧毁。

2. For many, Rome is at best the imitator and the continuator of Greece on a larger scale. Greek civilization had quality; Rome, mere quantity. Greece was original; Rome, derivative. Greece had style; Rome had money. Greece was the inventor; Rome, the research and development division.
对于很多人而言，罗马最多不过是对希腊更大规模的模仿和延续，希腊文明拥有质量，罗马则仅仅拥有数量。希腊是发明者，而罗马则是研究和发展的分支。

The Origins of Agriculture

How did it come about that farming developed independently in a number of world centers (the Southeast Asian mainland, Southwest Asia, Central America, lowland and highland South America, and equatorial Africa) at more or less the same time? Agriculture developed slowly among populations that had an extensive knowledge of plants and animals. Changing from hunting and gathering to agriculture had no immediate advantages. To start with, it forced the population to abandon the nomad's life and become sedentary, to develop methods of storage and, often, systems of irrigation. While hunter-gatherers always had the option of moving elsewhere when the resources were exhausted, this became more difficult with farming. Furthermore, as the archaeological record shows, the state of health of agriculturalists was worse than that of their contemporary hunter-gatherers.

Traditionally, it was believed that the transition to agriculture was the result of a worldwide population crisis. It was argued that once hunter-gatherers had occupied the whole world, the population started to grow everywhere and food became scarce; agriculture would

have been a solution to this problem. We know, however, that contemporary hunter-gatherer societies control their population in a variety of ways. The idea of a world population crisis is therefore unlikely, although population pressure might have arisen in some areas.

Climatic changes at the end of the glacial period 13,000 years ago have been proposed to account for the emergence of farming. The temperature increased dramatically in a short period of time (years rather than centuries), allowing for a growth of the hunting-gathering population due to the abundance of resources. There were, however, fluctuations in the climatic conditions, with the consequences that wet conditions were followed by dry ones, so that the availability of plants and animals oscillated brusquely.

It would appear that the instability of the climatic conditions led populations that had originally been nomadic to settle down and develop a sedentary style of life, which led in turn to population growth and to the need to increase the amount of food available. Farming originated in these conditions. Later on, it became very difficult to change because of the significant expansion of these populations. It could be argued, however, that these conditions are not sufficient to explain the origins of agriculture. Earth had experienced previous periods of climatic change, and yet agriculture had not been developed.

It is archaeologist Steven Mithen's thesis, brilliantly developed in his book The Prehistory of the Mind (1996), that approximately 40,000 years ago the human mind developed cognitive fluidity, that is, the integration of the specializations of the mind: technical, natural history (geared to understanding the behavior and distribution of natural resources), social intelligence, and the linguistic capacity. Cognitive fluidity explains the appearance of art, religion, and sophisticated speech. Once humans possessed such a mind, they were able to find an imaginative solution to a situation of severe economic crisis such as the farming dilemma described earlier. Mithen proposes the existence of four mental elements to account for the emergence of farming: (1) the ability to develop tools that could be used intensively to harvest and process plant resources; (2) the tendency to use plants and animals as the medium to acquire social prestige and power; (3) the tendency to develop "social relationships" with animals structurally similar to those developed with people — specifically, the ability to think of animals as people (anthropomorphism) and of people as animals (totemism); and (4) the tendency to manipulate plants and animals.

The fact that some societies domesticated animals and plants, discovered the use of metal tools, became literate, and developed a state should not make us forget that others developed pastoralism or horticulture (vegetable gardening) but remained illiterate and at low levels of productivity; a few entered the modern period as hunting and gathering societies. It is anthropologically important to inquire into the conditions that made some societies adopt agriculture while others remained hunter-gatherers or horticulturalists. However, it should be kept in mind that many societies that knew of agriculture more or less consciously avoided it. Whether Mithen's explanation is satisfactory is open to contention, and some authors have recently emphasized the importance of other factors.

文章梗概

本文开门见山地探讨了农业的起源问题，并提出了几个不同的看法，从传统上广为接受的人口危机导致的结果，到冰河世纪末期气候的转变，再到科学家斯蒂文·米森从人类认知领域提出的解释，并对这 3 种解释做出分析。

词汇

agriculturalist [ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəlɪst] *n.* 农学家；农民
irrigation [ˌɪrɪˈgeʃn] *n.* 灌溉
archaeology [ˌɑrkɪˈɑlədʒi] *n.* 考古学
consequence [ˈkɑnsəkwɛns] *n.* 结果；重要性；推论
scarce [skɛrs] *adj.* 缺乏的，不足的；稀有的
prestige [prɛˈstidʒ] *n.* 威望，声望；声誉
illiterate [ɪˈlɪtərət] *adj.* 文盲的；不识字的
horticulturalist [ˌhɒtɪˈkʌltʃərəlɪst] *n.* 园艺种植者
contention [kənˈtɛnʃən] *n.* 争论，争辩；争夺

长难句

1. It would appear that the instability of the climatic conditions led populations that had originally been nomadic to settle down and develop a sedentary style of life, which led in turn to population growth and to the need to increase the amount of food available.
   似乎是气候条件的不稳定性造成了那些原本放牧的人定居下来，逐渐发展出了定居的生活方式，这也反过来造成人口增长以及所需实物数量的增加。

2. It is anthropologically important to inquire into the conditions that made some societies adopt agriculture while others remained hunter-gatherers or horticulturalists. However, it should be kept in mind that many societies that knew of agriculture more or less consciously avoided it.

探究使某种社会选择农业而其他社会停留在狩猎采集或园艺的条件具有重要的考古学意义。但是我们应该记住，有很多知晓农业的社会几乎是有意不选择它的。

The Origins of Cetaceans

It should be obvious that cetaceans — whales, porpoises, and dolphins — are mammals. They breathe through lungs, not through gills, and give birth to live young. Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land dwelling mammals. However, unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds, it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like. Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale. The fossil was officially named *Pakicetus*in honor of the country where the discovery was made. *Pakicetus* was found embedded in rocks formed from river deposits that were 52 million years old. The river that formed these deposits was actually not far from an ancient ocean known as the Tethys Sea.

Another major discovery was made in Egypt in 1989. Several skeletons of another early whale, *Basilosaurus*, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert. This whale lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after *Pakicetus*. Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes. *Basilosaurus* was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

An even more exciting find was reported in 1994, also from Pakistan. The now extinct whale *Ambulocetus natans* (“the walking whale that swam”) lived in the Tethys Sea 49 million years ago. It lived around 3 million years after *Pakicetus* but 9 million before *Basilosaurus*. The fossil luckily includes a good portion of the hind legs. The legs were strong and ended in long feet very much like those of a modern pinniped. The legs were

certainly functional both on land and at sea. The whale retained a tail and lacked a fluke, the major means of locomotion in modern cetaceans. The structure of the backbone shows, however, that *Ambulocetus* swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing.

文章梗概

本文主要介绍的是鲸鱼的起源。首段一开始引出一个众所周知的观点：鲸鱼是哺乳动物。但是这一显而易见的事情证明起来却并非易事，因为要研究最初鲸鱼的样子以及展示陆生哺乳动物与鲸鱼之间的共同点只有通过分析化石的方式。

接下来通过纵向研究，作者分别指出在 1979、1989、1994 年的几项调查中都发现鲸鱼从陆生海洋哺乳动物向海洋哺乳动物的过渡，而这一研究过程不仅说明了鲸鱼的起源，而且进一步证明鲸鱼是连接着陆地生命和海洋生命的物种。对研究鲸鱼来说是极具重要性的 3 次发现。

1979 年，在巴基斯坦北部发掘到最古老的鲸鱼化石，通过对其头盖骨等其他身体结构的分析，表明它们是已灭绝的食肉哺乳动物（中兽科动物）和鲸类动物的过渡型。

1989 年，在埃及古地中海残留的沉积物中发现了另一类早期鲸鱼 *Basilosaurus* 的一些骨骸，通过对其后肢的研究发现其形状已经非常小，并且完全退化，这些足以证明 *Basilosaurus* 是完全水生的鲸鱼。

1994 年，巴基斯坦报道了一则更令人兴奋的发现，鲸鱼 *Ambulocetus natans*（可以步行的鲸类）在 4900 万年前曾在古地中海生活过，其后肢很强壮，底部有长足，这些后肢使得他们既能在陆地行走又能在海里游行。

词汇

cetacean [sɪ'teɪʃn] *n.* 鲸鱼；鲸类动物
porpoise ['pɔ:pəs; 'pʊpʊɪs] *n.* 海豚；鼠海豚
gill [gɪl] *n.* 腮
affinity [ə'fɪnɪtɪ] *n.* 密切关系；吸引力
archaeocyte [ɑ:'ki:əsɪt] *n.* 原细胞
vestigial [ve'stɪdʒɪəl; -dʒ(ə)l] *adj.* 退化的；残余的；发育不全的
pinniped ['pɪnɪped] *adj.* 鳍足类的
jawbone ['dʒɔ:bəʊn] *n.* 颚骨
blowhole ['bləʊhəʊl] *n.*（鲸、海豚等的）喷水孔
sediment ['sedɪm(ə)nt] *n.* 沉积；沉淀物
propulsion [prə'pʌlʃ(ə)n] *n.* 推进；推进力
locomotion [ləʊkə'məʊʃ(ə)n] *n.* 运动；移动；旅行

长难句

The structure of the backbone shows, however, that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing.

不过，从 *Ambulocetus* 的脊椎结构上可以看出，即使缺少尾片，它们也能像现代鲸鱼那样通过身体背部的上下摆动来游走。

Desert Formation

Desertification is accomplished primarily through the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation and the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water. In some cases the loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface. In other cases, the finer particles may be removed, while the sand-sized particles are accumulated to form mobile hills or ridges of sand.

In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions. Continued gradual global warming has produced an increase in aridity for some areas over the past few thousand years. The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades if global warming resulting from air pollution seriously increases.

There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures. Four specific activities have been identified as major contributors to the desertification processes: overcultivation, overgrazing, firewood gathering, and overirrigation. The cultivation of crops has expanded into progressively drier regions as population densities have grown. These regions are especially likely to have periods of severe dryness, so that crop failures are common. Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion.

Firewood is the chief fuel used for cooking and heating in many countries. The increased pressures of expanding populations have led to the removal of woody plants so that many cities and towns are surrounded by large areas completely lacking in trees and shrubs. The increasing use of dried animal waste as a substitute fuel has also hurt the soil because this valuable soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients is no longer being returned to the land.

文章梗概

本文主要向我们普及了沙漠是怎样形成的。作者通过两方面来讲沙漠化的成因，分别是自然条件与人为因素。

沙漠化主要通过以下过程实现：首先是自然植被不断减少，随后是风力和雨水加速了土壤的腐蚀。有的时候松散的土壤全部被风刮走，留下石质化的表层；其他情况下，细小的沙粒可能会被吹走，而正常沙粒大小的砂子不断堆积，从而形成了移动的沙丘或沙脊。因此在一些地方，沙漠面积的扩大在很大程度上归因于干燥的气候条件。

然而，可以肯定的是，大部分地区的沙漠化主要是由于人类活动造成的，而非自然条件所致。人类对土地施加的压力远远超过了土地自身减压的能力，因此最终形成了沙漠。具体来讲，导致沙漠化的主要因素有 4 个：过度种植、过度放牧、过分砍伐、过度灌溉。大量农作物的种植需要事先移除天然植被，而农作物欠收后又会留下大面积荒地，非常容易被风力和雨水侵蚀；一些地区过量饲养家畜会导致植被覆盖面积减少，土地被大量践踏和碾碎，随之而来的便是土地硬化和加速侵蚀；以及过度砍伐对土壤的破坏；再加上过度灌溉导致的土壤盐碱化，上述这些便构成了沙漠化愈演愈烈的关键因素。

文章的最后，作者顺理成章地呼吁应该有相关政策以及得力的保护措施来改善这一情况。

词汇

ridge [rɪdʒ] *n.* 山脊；山脉
clay [kleɪ] *n.* [土壤] 粘土；泥土
penetration [penɪˈtreɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 渗透；突破；侵入；洞察力
deterioration [dɪˌtɪərɪəˈreɪʃn] *n.* 恶化；退化；堕落
aridity [əˈrɪdətɪ] *n.* 干旱；乏味
semiarid [ˌsem(a)ɪˈærɪd] *adj.* 半干旱的；雨量非常少的
overgraze [ˌəʊəˈgreɪz] *vi.* 过度放牧
overirrigation [əʊvərɪrɪˈgeɪʃn] *n.* 过量灌溉
tract [trækt] *n.* 束；大片土地，地带
pulverization [ˌpʌlvərɪˈzeʃən] *n.* 粉碎；研碎；彻底摧毁
trample [ˈtræmp(ə)l] *vt.* 践踏；蔑视，伤害
shrub [ʃrʌb] *n.* 灌木；灌木丛

长难句

Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

大多数农作物的种植需要事先移除天然植被，而农作物欠收后又会留下大面积荒地，非常容易被风力和雨水侵蚀。

Early Cinema

The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial "peepshow" format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater. In the peepshow format, a film was viewed through a small opening in a machine that was created for that purpose. Thomas Edison's peepshow device, the Kinetoscope, was introduced to the public in 1894. It was designed for use in Kinetoscope parlors, or arcades, which contained only a few individual machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at any one time.

These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music. The Kinetoscope parlors functioned in a similar way.

With the advent of projection in 1895-1896, motion pictures became the ultimate form of mass consumption. Previously, large audiences had viewed spectacles at the theater, where vaudeville, popular dramas, musical and minstrel shows, classical plays, lectures, and slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to several hundred spectators at a time. But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts, the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor. Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever

way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures, their creative control remained limited. What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

文章梗概

本文主要讲的是电影院的播放技术从最初的西洋镜形式演变为将影像投影到幽暗的影院屏幕，这一转变使得电影院大众化消费成为可能这一事情。文章主要是从历史的角度来讲电影放映技术的发展进程，同时也提到了电影放映方式的转变，从电影伴有现场表演到表演慢慢减少，最终实现了电影消费群的扩大化。

在通过西洋镜播放电影的年代里，人们只能通过播放仪器的一个专门设置的小窗口来看电影。之后，托马斯·爱迪生发明的活动电影放映机公布于众，这种放映机仅适用于活动电影放映室或电影娱乐城。这些电影播放厅是仿照留声机播放厅设计的，随后电影放映者们期望将自己的收益最大化，他们希望能更简易地将少量电影同时放映给几百个顾客（而不是每次为一个顾客播放一次电影），于是开始有了正当的影院等多人观影场所。伴随着投影机的到来，电影不再属于少数人的消费品。

词汇

peepshow ['piːpʃəu] *n.* 西洋镜
Kinetoscope [kɪ'nitəskop] *n.* 活动电影放映机；活动照相机；投观影装置
arcade [ɑː'keɪd] *n.* 拱廊；
parlor ['pɑrlɚ] *n.* 客厅；会客室；业务室
prizefight ['praɪzfaɪt] *n.* 职业拳击赛；徒手拳
vaudeville ['vɔːdəvɪl; 'vəʊd-] *n.* 杂耍；轻歌舞剧；歌舞杂耍表演
makeshift ['meɪkʃɪft] *adj.* 临时的；权宜之计的；凑合的
fairground ['feəgraʊnd] *n.* 露天市场；举行赛会的场所；游乐场

长难句

But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.
向电影与这些娱乐形式明显的不同点是，电影无需依赖现场表演，也不需要串联全场节目的主持人的积极参与（例如胶片演示）。

Aggression

When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behavior. Psychologists have adopted several approaches to understanding aggressive behavior in people.

The Biological Approach. Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression. One is the hypothalamus, a region of the brain. In response to certain stimuli, many animals show instinctive aggressive reactions. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals. In people, however, whose brains are more complex, other brain structures apparently moderate possible instincts.

The sociobiology view has been attacked on numerous grounds. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense: sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

The Cognitive Approach. Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified-as during wartime-are likely

to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

文章梗概

这是一篇讲述人类侵略性行为的文章。作者主要通过 3 种方法做了具体的分析：

第一种是生物学方法，认为人的侵略性行为与许多生物结构与化学物质有关，特别是人的大脑结构这一诱因导致了人们有时会做出过激的行为；但是，该理论在众多方面遭到质疑。其一，人类拥有其他物种不具备的能力，这种并非侵略性质的能力才是人类生存下来的主要原因。其二，人类身上存在太多的变数，因此，我们无法相信人类会被侵略性冲动主导或者支配。

第二种是精神动力学方法，从研究人发出侵略性行为的动机出发，指出人经常在遭受挫败后会以此来发泄感情。

第三种是认知方法，主要介绍了影响侵略性行为的几个因素，如：价值观、解析自己处境的方式以及不同的选择等。

词汇

hypothalamus [ˌhaɪpə(ʊ)ˈθæləməs] *n.* [解剖] 下丘脑
trigger [ˈtrɪgə] *vt.* 引发，引起；触发
stereotypical [ˌsteriəˈtipikl] *adj.* 老一套的；陈规的
offshoot [ˈɒfʃuːt] *n.* 分支；支流；衍生物
outwit [aʊtˈwɪt] *vt.* 瞒骗；以智取胜
vent [vent] *vt.* 发泄感情；放出
pent-up [ˈpentˈʌp] *adj.* 被压抑的；幽闭的
catharsis [kəˈθɑːsɪs] *n.* [医] 导泻；精神发泄
valve [vælv] *n.* 阀；活门

长难句

For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified-as during wartime-are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

例如，那些认为侵略性行为是必要的，并且认为战争时期侵略行为是正义的人，他们的好斗性可能更高，而认为某些战争或侵略行为是不公平的，并且认为侵略永远是不正当的人，他们遇事时不大可能会采取侵略性行为。

新闻

The Chairless Chair

（CNN）— It's like a chair that isn't there, but magically appears whenever you need it. It's called the Chairless Chair and you wear it on your legs like an exoskeleton: when it's not activated, you can walk normally or even run. And then, at the touch of a button, it locks into place and you can sit down on it. Like a chair that is now there.

"The idea came from wanting to sit anywhere and everywhere, and from working in a UK packaging factory when I was 17," says Keith Gunura, the 29-year old CEO and co-founder of noonee, the Zurich-based startup behind the device, "standing for hours on end causes a lot of distress to lower limbs, but most workers get very few breaks and chairs are rarely provided, because they take up too much space. So I thought that the best idea was to strap an unobtrusive chair directly to myself."

The device never touches the ground, which makes it easier to wear: a belt secures it to the hips and it has straps that wrap around the thighs. A variable damper engages and supports the bodyweight, which is directed towards the heels of the shoes. These are specially designed and part of the mechanism, but an alternate version works with any footwear and touches the ground only when in a stationary position. The user just moves into the desired pose and then powers the device, which currently runs for about 24 hours on a single 6V battery.

"In addition to resting your leg muscles, it also provides optimal posture," adds noonee CTO and co-founder Bryan Anastisiades "it keeps your back straight and can reduce the occurrence of bad postures for both healthy workers and those recovering from muscle related injuries."

Sammy Margo, a chartered physiotherapist, told CNN: "As physiotherapists we actively encourage people to move throughout the day. This device looks like a great compromise in that it allows the wearer to move as well as sit intermittently. I wouldn't encourage its use for long term sitting, however it is suitable for people who need to vary their tasks."

The Chairless Chair is attracting interest and production line trials are set to start in

Germany with BMW in September and with Audi later this year.

While sitting down all day is so detrimental to health that it will shorten life expectancy, standing up in order to work is also a source of problems. Physical strain, repetitive movements and poor posture can lead to conditions called Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), which are now one of the leading causes of lost workday injury and illness. In 2011, MSDs accounted for 33 percent of all worker injuries and illnesses in the U.S. with over 378,000 cases, according to data from the United States Department of Labor. In Europe, over 40 million workers are affected by MSDs attributable to their job, according to a study entitled Fit For Work Europe and conducted across 23 European countries.

The Chairless Chair represents an innovative approach to this problem, which is currently addressed mostly through ergonomics of the workplace. Although unique, it shares some similarities with the Swiss Milking Stool, a monopod used by farmers to milk cows, which dates back to the early 19th Century. It had straps that secured it to the wearer and required some practice to be used due to the single source of support. It was phased out by the rise of the milking parlor.

文章梗概

本文摘自 CNN 的一篇新闻报道，介绍了一种新发明的独特椅子。文章首先通过讲述这项发明的创意来源，然后自然而然的过渡到椅子的一系列特征，如：不接触地面，占用空间少，携带方便等。最后着重强调了这款椅子可以帮助人们纠正不正确的姿势，从而帮助减少肌肉类的疾病这一特殊功能。

词汇

exoskeleton ['eksəʊˌskelɪt(ə)n] *n.* [昆] 外骨骼

unobtrusive [ʌnəb'truːsɪv] *adj.* 不唐突的；谦虚的；不引人注目的

optimal ['ɒptɪm(ə)l] *adj.* 最佳的；最理想的

detrimental [ˌdetrɪ'ment(ə)l] *adj.* 不利的；有害的

physiotherapist [ˌfɪzɪəʊ'θerəpɪst] *n.* 理疗家；理疗医师

intermittently [intə'mitəntli] *adv.* 间歇地

Ergonomics [ˌɜːgə'nɒmɪks] *n.* 工效学；人类工程学

长难句

Although unique, it shares some similarities with the Swiss Milking Stool, a monopod

used by farmers to milk cows, which dates back to the early 19th Century.
虽然很独特，但它和瑞士的一种农场工人用来去挤奶的工具——单脚架很像，而这种工具要追溯到 19 世纪早期。

Common Sources of Food Poisoning

(The Atlantic)— A late-night roiling stomach is cause for frenzied reflection. After wondering if you're getting sick, your thoughts will likely wander to your most recent meal, prompting that anxiety-inducing question: "Was it something I ate?"

If it was, you'd be among the 48 million people who get foodborne illnesses in the United States each year. And a new report by the Interagency Food Safety Analytics Collaboration offers some insight on what these 48 million people are likely to have eaten before getting sick. When the IFSAC was created in 2011, it was tasked with getting better data on where foodborne illnesses are coming from, and this report is the first one using the group's "improved method."

The report looks at four major pathogens that the IFSAC (a joint effort by the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Agriculture) considered "high priority": E. Coli 0157, Salmonella, Campylobacter, and Listeria. These bacteria are among the most common and most severe types that cause foodborne illness, but, as the FDA wrote in a press release, "targeted interventions can have a significant impact in reducing them."

The researchers primarily studied outbreaks from 2008 to 2012, bolstering the set with data from older outbreaks to make sure they included foods that may not have caused outbreaks within that five-year period, but may have still transmitted some illness.

These were the most common foods responsible for transmitting each of the pathogens:

E. Coli
Beef: 46 percent
Vegetable row crops: 36 percent
Salmonella
Seeded vegetables: 18 percent
Fruit: 12 percent

Eggs: 12 percent
Chicken: 10 percent
Beef: 9 percent
Pork: 8 percent
Sprouts: 8 percent
Campylobacter
Dairy: 66 percent
Chicken: 8 percent
Listeria
Fruit: 50 percent
Dairy: 31 percent

This data gives some insight on where to focus efforts to fight food poisoning caused by these four bacteria. But it also reveals some challenges — for example, it's a lot easier to zero in on just a couple causes, like E. Coli's beef and row vegetables, than it is to try and battle the broad, diffuse reach of Salmonella.

Campylobacter occurred in small percentages in seafood and vegetables as well as chicken, but dairy had the overwhelmingly highest rate of the bacteria. The report attributes this to raw, unpasteurized milk and cheeses.

Dairy was also a big hitter for Listeria, but the report notes that there weren't that many outbreaks to go on. For example, the high percentage attributable to fruit came mostly from an outbreak caused by cantaloupes in 2011.

It's hard to predict where or when an outbreak of one of these illnesses will occur, and of course one shouldn't live in fear of one's dinner, but if your stomach starts to cramp and churn between a few hours and a few days after eating one of these foods, it's possible it was something you ate.

文章梗概

本文摘自美国《大西洋月刊》的一则新闻报道，这则新闻主要讲的是目前较为普遍的食物中毒。作者通过一些通俗易懂的事例告诉我们日常所食用的很多食物都带有病原体，

从而会对我们的身体产生危害。此外，文章还列举了一些我们日常食用但是会传播病原体的食物。

词汇

frenzied ['frenzɪd] *adj.* 疯狂的；狂乱的；激怒的
pathogen ['pæθədʒ(ə)n] *n.* 病原体；病菌
intervention [ɪntə'venʃ(ə)n] *n.* 介入；调停；妨碍
bolster ['bəʊlstə] *vt.* 鼓励，支持，强化
diffuse [dɪ'fjuːz] *vt.* 扩散；传播
overwhelmingly [ˌəʊvə'hwɛlmɪŋli] *adv.* 压倒性地，不可抗拒地
unpasteurized [ʌn'pɑːstʃəraɪzd; -tjəraɪzd; ʌn'pæs-] *adj.* 未经高温消毒的
cramp [kræmp] *n.* 痉挛，绞痛

长难句

The researchers primarily studied outbreaks from 2008 to 2012, bolstering the set with data from older outbreaks to make sure they included foods that may not have caused outbreaks within that five-year period, but may have still transmitted some illness.

研究人员首先研究 2008 ～ 2012 年的疾病爆发，强化了从以前的疾病爆发中得到的数据，这样来确保他们已经包含了在那 5 年间可能不会引起疾病爆发但是会传播疾病的食物。

Human Waste on Mount Everest

(BBC)—Too much poo and wee is being left behind by climbers on Mount Everest.

The issue is causing pollution and could spread disease, says the boss of Nepal's mountaineering association.

Ang Tshering wants Nepal's government to get visitors to dispose of their waste properly.

He says faeces and urine have been "piling up" for years around the four camps. "Climbers usually dig holes in the snow for their toilet use and leave the human waste there."

More than 700 climbers and guides spend almost two months on the mountain slopes each season, which began this week and ends in May.

"It is a health hazard and the issue needs to be addressed," says Dawa Steven Sherpa, who has been working on clean-up expeditions since 2008.

Some climbers do carry disposable travel toilet bags to use in the higher camps, he explains.

At base camp there are toilet tents, which have drums into which human waste goes. These can be properly disposed of after they are carried to a lower area.

The camps between the base and the summit do have tents and other supplies, but no toilets.

The government in Nepal has yet to come up with a solution to the problem of human waste disposal – but officials will be monitoring the rubbish on the mountain, says the head of the government's mountaineering department Puspa Raj Katuwa

New rules mean each climber must bring 8kg (18lb) of rubbish when they return to base camp.

That is the amount experts believe a climber discards along the route.

Teams also make a $4,000 (£2,600) deposit, which they lose if they don't stick to the rules.

Last year's season was cancelled after 16 local guides were killed in an avalanche in April.

In total, hundreds of people have died trying to scale Mount Everest, which was first conquered by New Zealand climber Edmund Hillary and his Sherpa guide, Tenzing Norgay in 1953.

文章梗概

本文主要介绍了珠穆朗玛峰上垃圾过多的现状。由于每年都会有很多探险家在山上度过很长时间，这就不可避免地带来了很多垃圾，主要是人类的排泄物。尽管相关管理人员会号召大家将垃圾带下山，垃圾处理队也会一直清理，但是仍然有很多被留在了山上。为了解决这样的问题，负责人规定大家上山前要先交保证金，如果不遵守规定就会失去保证金。

词汇

dispose [dɪˈspəʊz] *vt.* 处理；处置；安排
pile up 积累，堆放起来
hazard [ˈhæzəd] *n.* 危险，冒险；冒险的事
expedition [ekspɪ'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 远征；探险队
deposit [dɪˈpɒzɪt] *n.* 存款；保证金
avalanche [ˈævəlɑːnʃ] *n.* 雪崩

Hillary Clinton News

(ABC) — Hillary Clinton used a personal email account exclusively while serving as secretary of state, and may have violated federal requirements, the New York Times reported late Monday. According to the Times, Clinton did not have a government email address during her four years at the State Department, and her aides took no action to preserve her emails – which is required by law under the Federal Records Act.

These new revelations raise questions about transparency, legality, and certainly security. It is not clear whether any encryption protection existed on her private email account, as is required on government emails.

Clinton's personal spokesman, Nick Merrill, issued a statement in response to the New York Times report.

Like Secretaries of State before her, she used her own email account when engaging with any Department officials. For government business, she emailed them on their Department accounts, with every expectation they would be retained. When the Department asked former Secretaries last year for help ensuring their emails were in fact retained, we immediately said yes," the statement reads.

"Both the letter and spirit of the rules permitted State Department officials to use non-government email, as long as appropriate records were preserved. As a result of State's request for our help to make sure they in fact were, that is what happened here. As the Department stated, it is in the process of updating its record preservation policies to bring them in line with its retention responsibilities."

In an effort to comply with federal record-keeping laws, aides to the former secretary of state turned over 55,000 emails to the State Department two months ago, according to the Times report.

"The State Department has long had access to a wide array of Secretary Clinton's records – including emails between her and Department officials with state.gov accounts. Last year, the Department sent a letter to representatives of former secretaries of state requesting they submit any records in their possession for proper preservation as part of our effort to continually improve our records preservation and management," State Department Deputy Spokesperson Marie Harf told ABC News in a statement early Tuesday. "In response to our request, Secretary Clinton provided the Department with emails spanning her time at the Department. After the State Department reviewed those emails, last month the State Department produced about 300 emails responsive to recent requests from the Select Committee."

The matter is expected to become a campaign issue. Former Florida Governor Jeb Bush, a potential 2016 candidate for the White House, released more than 275,000 emails last month from his time as governor in the name of "transparency." Bush tweeted late Monday "Transparency matters. Unclassified @HillaryClinton emails should be released. You can see mine, here. Jebbushemails.com."

Senior administration officials declined to comment late Monday on whether any other cabinet member or senior staffer operated without a government email account in the Obama administration, or whether steps are now being taken to ensure the Federal Records Act is being followed with in Clinton's case. Senior administration officials also will not say whether any White House officials corresponded with Clinton on that account on official business and whether they had security concerns about emailing a non-government account.

文章梗概

本文主要针对希拉里在任美国国务卿期间使用个人邮箱处理一切事务的问题进行探讨。这则事件的曝光涉及透明度、合法性还有安全性等问题。文章主要介绍希拉里接受审查其在任期间处理的邮件以及对其前国务卿的一系列调查，试图探究联邦官员使用私人邮箱地址的原因。

词汇

transparency [trænˈspær(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 透明，透明度
encryption [ɪnˈkrɪpʃən] *n.* 加密；加密术
retention [rɪˈtenʃ(ə)n] *n.* 保留；扣留，滞留
comply with 照做，遵守
span [spæn] *vt.* 跨越；持续
staffer [ˈstɑːfə] *n.* 职员；编辑；采访记者

长难句

Senior administration officials also will not say whether any White House officials corresponded with Clinton on that account on official business and whether they had security concerns about emailing a non-government account.

政府官员不会告诉我们他们是否与希拉里就国务公事用私人邮箱账号沟通过，也不会说它们是否担心过信息安全问题。

Myth or Fact?

(CNN) — Myth or fact? Coffee is good for you.

If you chose fact, you're right. New studies this week add to dozens more reporting the health benefits of coffee, including protection from type 2 diabetes, Parkinson's disease, liver disease, prostate cancer,Alzheimer's, computer back pain and more.

But if you chose myth, you'd also be right. There are times when coffee is bad for you, and it depends on your genetics, your age and even how you make your coffee.

Coffee lovers rejoice! There are more studies than ever encouraging you to sip for your good health.

A huge study of more than 25,000 coffee drinkers in South Korea shows that moderate daily consumption — that's three to five cups a day — is associated with a decreased risk for coronary artery calcium. CAC is a great predictor of future heart disease and hasn't been studied much in the past.

Four cups of coffee a day was also recently found to moderately reduce one's risk for melanoma, a highly dangerous skin cancer. It has to be leaded, though; in the study decaffeinated coffee didn't provide any protection. The study supports a previous finding of a link between coffee and a reduced risk for basal cell carcinoma, the most common type of skin cancer.

Another recent study looked at coffee consumption and multiple sclerosis. It found high coffee intake — that's four to six cups a day — reduced the risk of getting MS. So did drinking a lot of coffee over five to 10 years. Researchers now want to study coffee's impact on relapses and

long-term disability in MS.

Add this to the existing research on Parkinson's and Alzheimer's, and investigators now believe coffee could be neuroprotective, meaning that it is possible the drink is suppressing the production of inflammatory markers in the brain. And it may be more than the caffeine in coffee that's responsible. Researchers are starting to look at other compounds in coffee that may help as well.

Before you run off to your favorite coffee spot for a double mocha latte, note one thing about these studies.

Most research defines a "cup" of coffee at 5 to 8 ounces, about a 100mg of caffeine, and black or maybe with a bit of cream or sugar. It is not one of those 24-ounce monsters topped with caramel and whipped cream.

While the health benefits of coffee keep rolling in, the complete story isn't so rosy. In some studies, very high consumption — six or more cups a day — reduced the benefits.

Some populations can find coffee consumption potentially harmful. People with sleep issues or uncontrolled diabetes may need to ask their doctors before adding caffeine to their diets. There's also a concern about caffeine use among youths.

And there's a genetic mutation many of us have that can affect how fast our bodies metabolize caffeine. The gene is called CYP1A2 — if you have the slow version, it would explain why you crawl the walls after only a cup or two or why it might contribute to your high blood pressure.

Women should take particular note. Coffee may increase menopausal hot flashes. And pregnant women might be more likely to miscarry — the jury is still out — but caffeine does reach the fetus and might restrict growth. Doctors recommend only a cup a day during pregnancy.

And interestingly enough, the way you make your coffee could also make a health difference — there's a compound called cafestol in the oily part of coffee that can increase your bad cholesterol or LDL. It's caught in the paper filters, so as long as you use those to

make your morning joe, you should be fine. But if you're a lover of French press, Turkish coffee or the boiled coffee popular in Scandinavian countries, you could be putting your health at risk.

For many of us, coffee is a blessing. And as long as you avoid its pitfalls, current science seems to be saying you can continue to enjoy it, guilt free.

文章梗概

文章以一般疑问句的方式展开全文，引出咖啡到底对人体好还是不好。文章给出了两种回答：当我们适度饮用咖啡时，那么咖啡对我们来说是一种恩赐，可以减少糖尿病、帕金森氏综合症、肿瘤等多种疾病的发病率；但是，如果过量饮用咖啡，则会对人体带来一些非常严重的危害，例如会产生基因突变、流产等后果。所以，咖啡是天使还是恶魔，取决于我们引用咖啡的“度”。

词汇

Parkinson's disease ['pa:kinsnzdizi:z] *n.* 帕金森氏综合症
prostate cancer ['prɒsteɪt] *n.* 前列腺癌
Alzheimer's ['ɔ:ltshaɪmərz] *n.* 老人痴呆症；痴呆症
rejoice [rɪ'dʒɒɪs] *vi.* 高兴；庆祝
coronary artery calcium（CAC） *n.* 冠脉钙化
melanoma [ˌmelə'nəʊmə] *n.* [肿瘤] 黑素瘤；胎记瘤
decaffeinated [ˌdi'kæfɪnetɪd] *adj.* 脱去咖啡因的
basal cell carcinoma *n.* 基底细胞癌
relapse [rɪ'læps] *n.* 复发，再发
inflammatory [ɪn'flæmət(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 炎症性的
mutation [mju:'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* [遗] 突变；变化
fetus ['fi:təs] *n.* 胎儿，胎
miscarry [mɪs'kærɪ] *vi.* 流产
pitfall ['pɪtfɔ:l] *n.* 陷阱，圈套；缺陷；诱惑
cafestol ['kæfstl] *n.* 咖啡醇

The End of the Line

"In this world nothing can be said to be certain, except death and taxes," mused Benjamin Franklin. With death, at least, humans have devised myriad ways to deal with the inevitable, from the practicalities of disposing the body to the grief of losing a loved one. In her new book "Making an Exit", Sarah Murray, a contributor to the Financial Times, travels the globe to discover how different cultures conduct funeral rites and honour the dead.

A morbid subject, perhaps. But as Ms Murray's book reveals, it is a peculiarly British habit to quarantine death with "pragmatism, etiquette and control". Other cultures have a

more comfortable relationship with the deceased, and even commune with the spirits of ancestors. Funerals are not always solemn affairs.

A self-described “child of globalization”, Ms Murray has led a nomadic life. Having lived and worked on four continents, she is now based in New York — the depot of choice for those who pine for immortality. She undertook this globetrotting adventure for two reasons: to feed her wanderlust and to ponder her own final resting place. The death of her father, and his clear orders for an unfussy, secular send-off, prompted Ms Murray to consider her own long goodbye. The result is not only a fascinating travelogue, but also a personal meditation on loss and fate.

Ms Murray excels in the role of intrepid tour guide. She has an inviting way of taking readers by the hand to explore new cultures and places. Unfortunately she is less strong when she turns her gaze back at herself. Some anecdotes feel like a distraction — readers may wonder at the relevance of her hairdresser’s great aunt’s cremation, or of her bout of food poisoning in China. But if you are prepared to meander and occasionally indulge, then there is a wealth to discover within these pages.

The Balinese have the most extravagant funeral rites. They spend weeks creating elaborate pyres, often in the shape of a sacred bull, and burn their coffin-sheathed dead in joyous public ceremonies. Crying is frowned upon, as they believe this may hinder the spirit from reaching heaven. Conversely, the Shia Muslims in Iran embrace grief. They hold an annual ceremony of public weeping and wailing to commemorate the martyrdom in 680AD of Imam Husayn, grandson of Muhammad.

Pragmatism informs many funerary practices. The Zoroastrians in Iran, for example, traditionally leave corpses in towers for vultures to devour, so the bodies do not pollute the soil. Cremation is becoming more popular around the world, not only because land for cemeteries is increasingly rare and expensive, but also because ashes are easily transported. This is important in an ever globalised world, as for most people “the desire to be buried at home is the strongest”.

But most practices are shaped by religious beliefs and a faith in the afterlife. The Chinese keep shrines to the dead in their homes, and burn paper offerings to encourage the

spirits to bestow good fortune on the living. Communities from Chile to Egypt to Sicily have mummified their dead to preserve the body for the afterlife. Ms Murray visits some particularly ghoulish mummies, dressed but withered, in the Capuchin Catacombs of Palermo. For Hindus, though, the body is just a vehicle for the soul. In India the dying make pilgrimages to sacred sites, such as Varanasi, to be cremated and released into the River Ganges, India's holiest waterway. This is so the dead can achieve moksha — breaking the cycle of birth, death and rebirth to gain enlightenment. The cremation ghats in Varanasi burn day and night.

Rituals for the dead are "hooks on which to hang our behaviour", says Ms Murray. They help the living to make sense of loss. Death may be hard to contemplate, but this book is as much about the journey as it is about the last stop.

文章梗概

本则新闻介绍了 Murray 女士的新书《退出》，书中主要探索了不同文化背景下的人们是如何举行葬礼以纪念逝者的，体现了生活在不同文化背景中的人对生死及灵魂的态度和看法。

词汇

muse [mjuz] *v.* 揣摩
myriad ['mɪrɪəd] *adj.* 无数的；种种的
pragmatism ['prægmə'tɪzən] *n.* 实用主义；独断
travelogue ['trævəlɒg] *n.* 旅行见闻讲演
commemorate [kə'mɛməret] *v.* 庆祝，纪念
pyre *n.* ['paɪɚ] 火葬用的柴堆
mummify ['mʌmɪ'fai] *v.* 将（尸体）制成木乃伊
cremation [krə'meʃən] *n.* 火葬；火化

长难句

1. But if you are prepared to meander and occasionally indulge, then there is a wealth to discover within these pages.
   但是如果你准备好时不时地翻一两页书或者偶尔沉浸于书中的话，那么你将会在这本书中获益匪浅。

2. Rituals for the dead are "hooks on which to hang our behaviour", says Ms Murray. They help the living to make sense of loss.
   Murray 女士说，葬礼是“挂着人类行为方式的挂钩”。这些仪式帮助生者懂得失去的意义。

Economic Report

Two recent economic reports warn that, although the world economy is growing, complicating issues like lower oil prices and conflict could hurt progress.

The International Monetary Fund, or IMF, has reduced its prediction for world economic growth from 3.8 to 3.5 percent. That is still an improvement over 2014. But, the international lender says some major economies are facing economic struggles.

The price of oil is about half of what it was last June. The IMF's chief economist, Olivier Blanchard, says lower oil prices have helped many major economies, but investment has dropped in oil exporting countries.

"On the one hand, major economies are benefiting from the decline in the price of oil," Blanchard says. "But on the other, in many parts of the world, lower long run prospects adversely affect demand."

The United Nations also released a report called "World Economic Situation and Prospects 2015." UN economists predict growth this year will be 3.1 percent. They point out that crises like the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and conflict in Ukraine could hurt a world economy showing signs of improvement.

Many see cost-cutting as a barrier to growth. High debt levels have limited opportunities for expansion in Europe. Alfredo Calcagno is an economist with the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development. He says austerity programs suppress economic recovery. Greece, he said, is one example.

The report predicts Africa's growth rate will increase reaching 4.6 percent in 2015 and 4.9 percent in 2016. East-African countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda are doing well.

"In these countries, what you have is investment in other areas like telecommunication, infrastructure. You have a rising middle class that also is increasing its demands."

But in Africa south of the Sahara Desert, IMF economists say growth expectations have weakened especially in Nigeria and South Africa. Falling prices of raw materials called

commodities have also weakened expectations in Latin American and the Caribbean area.

Exchange rates can also influence economic growth. The value of the US dollar has strengthened while the euro and the yen have weakened. And that is not a bad thing for slowing European and Japanese economies says the IMF's Olivier Blanchard.

"The depreciation of the euro and yen will give a much needed boost to demand in those two parts of the world, which very much need an increase in demand."

The U.S. also is expected to show good growth of over three percent this year.

UN economists expect East Asia to remain the fastest growing area with economic expansion of almost five percent. However, both IMF and the UN economists expect China's growth to be under seven percent in 2015.

文章梗概

本则新闻简明扼要地介绍了有关当今全球经济的两份财经报告，报告中指出了不同地区的经济增长情况，并表示油价下跌和冲突事件等复杂问题可能会危害发展进程。

词汇

adversely [æd'vɜsli] *adv.* 不利地；逆地
barrier ['bærɪər] *n.* 障碍物，屏障
austerity [ɒ'stɛrəti] *n.* 紧缩；朴素；苦行
suppress [sə'prɛs] *v.* 抑制；镇压
infrastructure ['infrə'strʌktʃər] *n.* 基础设施；公共建设
yen [jɛn] *n.* 日元

长难句

1. In these countries, what you have is investment in other areas like telecommunication, infrastructure. You have a rising middle class that also is increasing its demands.
   在这些国家，投资往往在电信和基础设施的领域，不断壮大的中产阶级也在提升其需求。

2. UN economists predict growth this year will be 3.1 percent. They point out that crises like the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and conflict in Ukraine could hurt a world economy showing signs of improvement.
   联合国经济学家预测今年经济增长将达到 3.1%，并指出尽管全球经济出现好转迹象，但如西非埃博拉病毒的爆发和乌克兰冲突的危机将危害全球经济。

Arctic Drilling

WHEN BP's Macondo well began spewing oil into the Gulf of Mexico, the firm was in the midst of an effort to persuade Canada's energy regulator that safety standards for offshore drilling in the Canadian Arctic were expensive, impractical and should be relaxed.

Hearings on the subject were promptly suspended and the regulator declared that no new drilling permits would be issued pending a review of existing rules. We have a duty to pause, to take stock of the incident, says Gaétan Caron, head of the National Energy Board.

For a time it looked as though the Arctic would be the next frontier for Western oil firms, which have only limited access to the most promising prospects in sunnier climes. The retreat of the polar ice cap is making the region easier to work in, and there is thought to be lots of oil and gas to tap.

But Canada is not the only country now thinking twice: America, Norway and even Russia are all contemplating tighter rules for drilling. Canada's stay on drilling, like a similar one imposed in America, is temporary. But environmental groups and some indigenous people advocate more lasting restrictions, on the ground that the Arctic is particularly ecologically fragile, far from clean-up crews and blanketed for much of the year in oil-trapping ice.

A vigorous argument about whether to open pristine bits of coastline to drilling had already been under way in Norway.

The spill has made a big impression in the country, says Kristin Halvorsen, who leads one of the parties in the governing coalition and opposes the expansion, because it shows that even with a lot of security measures and top modern technology, you can't insure against accidents when you are working with oil.

The row is threatening to undermine the coalition, with the prime minister refusing to rule out further drilling.

Russia's parliament, too, has begun debating updated environmental laws to address offshore spills — a move the government supports. Only Greenland, an autonomous Danish territory with high hopes for an oil-fuelled bonanza, is pressing ahead undaunted with plans to expand oil exploration.

Its government has approved drilling this summer in Baffin Bay, close to its maritime boundary with Canada. That decision has alarmed Jim Prentice, Canada's environment minister, who wants the highest environmental standards to be applied.

Mr Prentice and his counterparts from other Arctic states met in Greenland this week, to discuss offshore drilling among other topics. The oil industry is relatively confident that their response to events farther south will not be too restrictive. After all, if the Arctic does not provide new supplies of oil, they will have to be obtained somewhere else.

As Benoit Beauchamp of the Arctic Institute of North America, a Canadian research outfit, notes: That somewhere else might be the oil sands, which have their own environmental problems, or it could be coming from places where you have to deal with warlords and terrorists, like Africa, or the Middle East, where we pretty much have to send armies to protect the oil and gas.

文章梗概

本则新闻介绍了加拿大对北极地区进行海底钻探一事的态度，以及为何会产生这种立场的原因。

词汇

spew [spju] *v.* 喷出；呕吐
hearing ['hɪrɪŋ] *n.* 听证会
promptly ['prɑmptli] *adv.* 迅速地；立即地
tap ['tæp] *v.* 开采
contemplate ['kɑntəmplet] *v.* 考虑，沉思
indigenous [ɪn'dɪdʒənəs] *adj.* 本土的；当地的
pristine ['prɪstin] *adj.* 原始的；纯朴的
coalition [ˌkəʊə'lɪʃən] *n.* 联合；结合

长难句

1. But environmental groups and some indigenous people advocate more lasting restrictions, on the ground that the Arctic is particularly ecologically fragile, far from clean-up crews and blanketed for much of the year in oil-trapping ice.
   但是环境组织和一些本地居民提倡实施更持久的限制，理由是北极的生态尤其脆弱，离清理团队很远，钻取石油的冰面常年是草木不生。

2. The spill has made a big impression in the country, says Kristin Halvorsen, who leads

one of the parties in the governing coalition and opposes the expansion, because it shows that even with a lot of security measures and top modern technology, you can't insure against accidents when you are working with oil.
执政联盟领导人之一，反对扩大钻探规模的 Kristin Halvorsen 称，墨西哥湾漏油事件在全国引起了很大反响，因为这表明，即使有很多的安全措施和先进的现代技术，当你跟石油共事时，依旧没法保证不出事故。

3. That somewhere else might be the oil sands, which have their own environmental problems, or it could be coming from places where you have to deal with warlords and terrorists, like Africa, or the Middle East, where we pretty much have to send armies to protect the oil and gas.
有些地方也许有油砂，这些地方有自己的环境问题；或者这些油砂的产地有军国主义和恐怖分子，例如非洲或是中东，我们肯定要派军队去保护石油和天然气。

Silent Carriage

Noise pollution: Shhh!

Why quiet carriages don't work, and how they might be made to

Quiet carriages on trains are a nice idea: travelers voluntarily switch phones to silent, turn stereos off and keep chatter to a minimum. In reality, there is usually at least one inane babbler to break the silence.

A couple of problems prevent peaceful trips. First, there is a sorting problem: some passengers end up in the quiet carriage by accident and are not aware of the rules. Second, there is a commitment problem: noise is sometimes made by travelers who choose the quiet carriage but find an important call hard to ignore.

The train operators are trying to find answers. Trains in Queensland, Australia, are having permanent signs added to show exactly what is expected; a British operator has invested in signal-jamming technology to prevent phone calls. Microeconomics suggests another approach: putting a price on noise.

Fining people for making a din would surely dissuade the polluter and is a neat solution in theory, but it requires costly monitoring and enforcement. Another tack would be to use

prices to separate quiet and noisy passengers — in effect, creating a market for silence. A simple idea would be to sell access to the quiet carriage as an optional extra when the ticket is bought. Making the quiet coach both an active choice and a costly one would dissuade many of those who do not value a peaceful ride.

Charging may also solve the commitment problem. This is particularly tricky, as attitudes to noise can change during the journey. Some passengers would pay the quiet premium but still chatter away when some vital news arrives. Schemes that reward the silent — a ratings system among fellow passengers, for example — could help. The idea is that losing your hard-won reputation offsets the short-term gain from using the phone. But such a system also fails the simplicity test.

A 2010 book by George Akerlof and Rachel Kranton argues that "norms" — feelings about how everyone should behave — also play a role in decision-making. Charging a price, even if just a token amount, means the quiet carriage becomes a service that fellow passengers have bought, not just a preference they have expressed. Perhaps different norms would come into play, encouraging calm. If not, a personal bubble is always an option: noise-cancelling headphones start at around $50.

文章梗概

本则新闻探讨了人们对无噪音车厢的期待，以及乘客虽然选择了无噪音车厢，但仍可能遇到各种烦恼，人们虽然引进了各种机制去解决，但并不奏效。最后介绍了乔治·阿克洛夫和雷切尔·克兰顿所提出的行为准则理论。

词汇

inane [ɪˈnen] *adj.* 空洞的，空虚的
commitment [kəˈmɪtmənt] *n.* 承诺，保证
signal-jamming 信号干扰
din [dɪn] *n.* 喧嚣
dissuade [dɪˈswed] *v.* 劝阻
token [ˈtəʊkən] *adj.* 象征的；表意的

长难句

1. The idea is that losing your hard-won reputation offsets the short-term gain from using the phone.
   这个原理是：你从使用手机上获得的短期便宜将以失去得来不易的名声为代价。

2. Charging a price, even if just a token amount, means the quiet carriage becomes a service that fellow passengers have bought, not just a preference they have expressed. 收一些费用，哪怕是象征性的一点点，意味着安静的车厢成为了人们所购买的一项服务，而不单是乘客偏爱安静的表现。

演讲

Weekly Address

Obama

Hi, everybody. This Labor Day weekend, as we gather with family and friends, we'll also come together as a nation to honor some of our own – the working men and women of America who, across the generations, built this country up and helped make us who we are today.

On Monday, we'll celebrate that proud history. We'll pay tribute to the values working Americans embody – hard work; responsibility; sacrifice; looking out for one another. And we'll recommit ourselves to their cause; to securing for them a better bargain so that everyone who works hard in America has a chance to get ahead.

See, over the past four and a half years, we've fought our way back from the worst recession of our lifetimes. And thanks to the grit and resilience of the American people, we've begun to lay a foundation for stronger, more durable economic growth. But as any working family will tell you, we're not where we need to be.

For over a decade, working Americans have seen their wages and incomes stagnate, even as corporate profits soar and the pay of a fortunate few explodes. For even longer than that, inequality has steadily risen; the journey of upward mobility has become harder. And in too many communities across this country, the shadow of poverty continues to cast a pall over our fellow citizens.

Reversing that trend needs to be Washington's highest priority. It's certainly mine. That's why, over the past month, I've traveled all across America, laying out my ideas for how we can build on the cornerstones of what it means to be middle class. A good job that pays a good wage.A good education.A home of your own. Health care when you get sick. A secure retirement even if you're not rich. And more chances for folks to earn their way into

the middle class as long as they're willing to work for it.

The truth is, it's not going to be easy to reverse the forces that have conspired – for decades – against working Americans. But if we take a few bold steps – and if Washington is able to come together with common purpose and common resolve – we'll get there. Our economy will keep getting stronger and more Americans will be able to join the ranks of the middle-class.

So this Labor Day, while you're out there grilling in the backyard, or taking that final trip for the summer, I hope you'll also take a moment to reflect on the many contributions of our working men and women. For generations, it was the great American middle class that made our economy the envy of the world. And as long as I'm President, I'm going to keep fighting to make sure that happens again.

Thanks, and have a great weekend.

文章梗概

奥巴马在此次纪念劳动节的演讲中，表达了对促使美国运转的精神品质（勤劳、责任、牺牲和同甘共苦精神）的赞扬，感念人们从经济颓势中走出的坚定信念，并展望了未来的美好前景。

词汇

grit [grɪt] *n.* 勇气，决心
resilience [rɪ'zɪliəns] *n.* 恢复力，弹力
pall [pɒl] *n.* 遮盖物
cast a pall 煞风景，蒙上阴影

长难句

1. We'll pay tribute to the values working Americans embody – hard work; responsibility; sacrifice; looking out for one another.
   我们将向那些彰显美国气质的精神（勤劳、责任、牺牲和同甘共苦）表达敬意。

2. For over a decade, working Americans have seen their wages and incomes stagnate, even as corporate profits soar and the pay of a fortunate few explodes.
   在过去的十多年里，美国人民已经目睹了他们的工资和收入停滞不前，甚至是当公司利益飙升、一少部分走运的人收入暴增的时候。

Steve Jobs' Commencement Speech at Stanford

Steve Jobs

I dropped out of Reed College after the first six months but then stayed around as a drop-in for another eighteen months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out? It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, unwed graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife, except that when I popped out, they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking, "We've got an unexpected baby boy. Do you want him?" They said, "Of course." My biological mother found out later that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. She only relented a few months later when my parents promised that I would go to college.

This was the start in my life. And seventeen years later, I did go to college, but I naïvely chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life, and no idea of how college was going to help me figure it out, and here I was, spending all the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back, it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out, I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me and begin dropping in on the ones that looked far more interesting.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms. I returned Coke bottles for the five-cent deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the seven miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example.

Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every poster, every label on every drawer was beautifully hand-calligraphed. Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and sans-

serif typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating.

None of this had even a hope of any practical application in my life. But ten years later when we were designing the first Macintosh computer, it all came back to me, and we designed it all into the Mac. It was the first computer with beautiful typography. If I had never dropped in on that single course in college, the Mac would have never had multiple typefaces or proportionally spaced fonts, and since Windows just copied the Mac, it's likely that no personal computer would have them.

If I had never dropped out, I would have never dropped in on that calligraphy class and personals computers might not have the wonderful typography that they do.

Of course it was impossible to connect the dots looking forward when I was in college, but it was very, very clear looking backwards 10 years later. Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward. You can only connect them looking backwards, so you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something — your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever — because believing that the dots will connect down the road will give you the confidence to follow your heart, even when it leads you off the well-worn path, and that will make all the difference.

文章梗概

这是苹果公司创始人乔布斯在斯坦福大学毕业典礼上的演讲，没有高谈阔论，也不斗志昂扬，他只是平直朴实地为与我们分享了 3 个故事，学业与兴趣（寻常和反常）、爱以及失去（生活起伏）和死亡（永恒话题）。在第一个故事中，他谈到了自己辍学后在校园中培养了对自己真正感兴趣的事物—对书法的爱好和钻研，而这个兴趣日后改变了世界。

词汇

relent [rɪ'lɛnt] *v.* 发慈悲
stumble ['stʌmbl] *v.* 绊倒，踌躇
calligraphy [kə'lɪgrəfl] *n.* 书法、笔迹
serif ['sɛrɪf] *n.* 衬线
sans serif 无衬线字体
typography [taɪ'pɑgrəfi] *n.* 排印，印刷格式
font [fɑnt] *n.* 字体

长难句

1. You have to trust in something — your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever — because believing that the dots will connect down the road will give you the confidence to follow your heart, even when it leads you off the well-worn path, and that will make all the difference.
你必须对某些东西深信不疑——你的勇气、命运、因缘，无论是什么，因为正是坚定地相信生命中的点将会在你的人生路上串联起来，会给你听从内心的勇气，即使在当它引你背离常路时。要相信，你所深信不疑的一切将非同凡响。

Bush's Farewell Address

George Walker Bush

This evening, my thoughts return to the first night I addressed you from this house — September the 11th, 2001. That morning, terrorists took nearly 3,000 lives in the worst attack on America since Pearl Harbor. I remember standing in the rubble of the World Trade Center three days later, surrounded by rescuers who had been working around the clock. I remember talking to brave souls who charged through smoke-filled corridors at the Pentagon, and to husbands and wives whose loved ones became heroes aboard Flight 93. I remember Arlene Howard, who gave me her fallen son's police shield as a reminder of all that was lost. And I still carry his badge.

As the years passed, most Americans were able to return to life much as it had been before 9/11. But I never did. Every morning, I received a briefing on the threats to our nation. I vowed to do everything in my power to keep us safe.

Over the past seven years, a new Department of Homeland Security has been created. The military, the intelligence community, and the FBI have been transformed. Our nation is equipped with new tools to monitor the terrorists' movements, freeze their finances, and break up their plots. And with strong allies at our side, we have taken the fight to the terrorists and those who support them. Afghanistan has gone from a nation where the Taliban harbored al Qaeda and stoned women in the streets to a young democracy that is fighting terror and encouraging girls to go to school. Iraq has gone from a brutal dictatorship and a sworn enemy of America to an Arab democracy at the heart of the Middle East and a friend of the United States.

There is legitimate debate about many of these decisions. But there can be little debate about the results. America has gone more than seven years without another terrorist

attack on our soil. This is a tribute to those who toil night and day to keep us safe — law enforcement officers, intelligence analysts, homeland security and diplomatic personnel, and the men and women of the United States Armed Forces.

Our nation is blessed to have citizens who volunteer to defend us in this time of danger. I have cherished meeting these selfless patriots and their families. And America owes you a debt of gratitude. And to all our men and women in uniform listening tonight: There has been no higher honor than serving as your Commander-in-Chief.

The battles waged by our troops are part of a broader struggle between two dramatically different systems. Under one, a small band of fanatics demands total obedience to an oppressive ideology, condemns women to subservience, and marks unbelievers for murder. The other system is based on the conviction that freedom is the universal gift of Almighty God, and that liberty and justice light the path to peace.

This is the belief that gave birth to our nation. And in the long run, advancing this belief is the only practical way to protect our citizens. When people live in freedom, they do not willingly choose leaders who pursue campaigns of terror. When people have hope in the future, they will not cede their lives to violence and extremism. So around the world, America is promoting human liberty, human rights, and human dignity. We're standing with dissidents and young democracies, providing AIDS medicine to dying patients — to bring dying patients back to life, and sparing mothers and babies from malaria. And this great republic born alone in liberty is leading the world toward a new age when freedom belongs to all nations.

文章梗概

这是美国第 43 任总统乔治·布什的离职演讲，在演讲中他向新任总统表达了祝贺，总结了自己过去八年来的执政经历，感谢了美国人民的支持和努力，并提出了国家在未来可能面临的挑战。

词汇

brutal ['brutl] *adj.* 残忍的，野蛮的
tribute ['trɪbjut] *n.* 礼物；致敬
toil ['tɔɪl] *n.* 辛苦，苦工
extremist [ɪk'strimɪst] *n.* 极端主义者
malaria [mə'lɛrɪə] *n.* 疟疾，胀气
dissident ['dɪsɪdənt] *n.* 持异议者

长难句

1. We're standing with dissidents and young democracies, providing AIDS medicine to dying patients — to bring dying patients back to life, and sparing mothers and babies from malaria. And this great republic born alone in liberty is leading the world toward a new age when freedom belongs to all nations.
   我们支持异见人士及年轻的民主体，提供艾滋病药物让濒临死亡的病人恢复生机，不让疟疾伤害母亲与婴儿。这个仅为自由而生的伟大共和国带领世界走向自由属于所有国家的新时期。

First Inaugural Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt（节选）

I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our Nation impels. This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself — nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.

In such a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunken to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.

More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts.

Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

文章梗概

富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福（1882 年 1 月 30 日—1945 年 4 月 12 日），美国第 32 任总统，美国历史上唯一连任超过两届（连任四届，病逝于第四届任期中）的总统，美国迄今为止在任时间最长的总统。罗斯福家族在美国大约有近 300 年的历史，美国第 26 任总统西奥多·罗斯福是富兰克林·罗斯福的堂叔。

本文选自罗斯福第一任总统就职演说，文章首先指出美国还存在很多问题，并且给民众信心，认为一切危机都会过去的。接下来客观罗列了美国的现状，如经济亟待恢复、事业问题等，并且指出之前一些经济措施的不当之处，最后为美国人树立正确的金钱观和价值观，即不能把物质财富作为衡量成功的唯一标准。

词汇

inaugural [ɪ'nɔːgjʊr(ə)l] *adj.* 开始的；开幕的；就任的，就职的
induction [ɪn'dʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 入门培训，入职仪式
candor ['kændɚ] *n.* 坦白；直率
preeminent [prɪ'emɪnənt] *adj.* 卓越的；超群的
paralyze ['pærə,laɪz] *vt.* 使麻痹；使瘫痪
retreat [rɪ'triːt] *n.* 撤退；休息寓所；撤退
withered ['wɪðəd] *adj.* 枯萎的；憔悴的
plague [pleɪg] *n.* 瘟疫；灾祸
locust ['ləʊkəst] *n.* [植保] 蝗虫
peril ['perɪl; -r(ə)l] *n.* 危险；冒险
languish ['læŋgwɪʃ] *vi.* 憔悴；凋萎；失去活力
stubborn ['stʌbən] *adj.* 顽固的；顽强的；难处理的
abdicate ['æbdɪkeɪt] *vi.* 退位；放弃
unscrupulous [ʌn'skruːpjʊləs] *adj.* 肆无忌惮的
exhortation [egzɔː'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 讲道词，训词；劝告
perish ['perɪʃ] *vi.* 死亡；毁灭；腐烂；枯萎
evanescent [iːvə'nes(ə)nt; ev-] *adj.* 容易消散的；逐渐消失的

长难句

Primarily this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and abdicated.
这主要是因为主宰人类物资交换的统治者们失败了，他们固执己见而又无能为力，因而已经认定失败了，便撒手不管了。

First Inaugural Address of William Jefferson Clinton（节选）

To renew America, we must be bold.

We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people, in their jobs, in their future, and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in which we must compete for every opportunity.

It will not be easy; it will require sacrifice. But it can be done, and done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake. We must provide for our nation the way a family provides for its children.

Our Founders saw themselves in the light of posterity. We can do no less. Anyone who has ever watched a child's eyes wander into sleep knows what posterity is. Posterity is the world to come — the world for whom we hold our ideals, from whom we have borrowed

our planet, and to whom we bear sacred responsibility.

We must do what America does best: offer more opportunity to all and demand responsibility from all.

It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing, from our government or from each other. Let us all take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country.

To renew America, we must revitalize our democracy.

This beautiful capital, like every capital since the dawn of civilization, is often a place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position and worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way.

Americans deserve better, and in this city today, there are people who want to do better. And so I say to all of us here, let us resolve to reform our politics, so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people. Let us put aside personal advantage so that we can feel the pain and see the promise of America.

Let us resolve to make our government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called “bold, persistent experimentation,” a government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays.

Let us give this capital back to the people to whom it belongs.

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well at home. There is no longer division between what is foreign and what is domestic — the world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race — they affect us all.

Today, as an old order passes, the new world is more free but less stable. Communism’s collapse has called forth old animosities and new dangers. Clearly America must continue to lead the world we did so much to make.

While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges, nor fail to seize the opportunities, of this new world. Together with our friends and allies, we will work to shape

change, lest it engulf us.

When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act — with peaceful diplomacy whenever possible, with force when necessary. The brave Americans serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve.

文章梗概

本文选自克林顿第一任总统就职演说，与大多数总统就职演说一样，克林顿在这篇演讲中也客观分析了美国目前的现状与存在问题以及制定了今后如何做，并且定下了主要施政基调，即变革与复兴。

词汇

posterity [pɒˈsterɪtɪ] *n.* 子孙，后裔；后代
intrigue [ɪnˈtriːg] *n.* 阴谋；诡计
calculation [kælkjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 算计，心计
maneuver [məˈnʊvə] *vi.* [军] 机动；演习；调遣；用计谋
toil [tɒɪl] *n.* 辛苦；苦工
animosity [ˌænɪˈmɒsɪtɪ] *n.* 憎恶，仇恨，敌意
lest [lest] *conj.* 唯恐，以免；担心
testament [ˈtestəm(ə)nt] *n.* [法] 遗嘱；圣约；确实的证明

长难句

When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act — with peaceful diplomacy whenever possible, with force when necessary.
当我们的切身利益受到侵害或者我们在国际社会的意志受到挑战的时候，我们就会在必要的时候根据和平政策而有所行动。

诗歌

When You Are Old

Yeats

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,

And slowly read, and dream of the soft look,
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;
How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love false or true,
But one man loved the pilgrim Soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face;
And bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmur, a little sadly, how Love fled,
And paced upon the mountains overhead,
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

《当你年老时》

傅浩译

当你年老，鬓斑，睡意昏沉，
在炉旁打盹时，取下这本书，
慢慢诵读，梦忆从前你双眸，
神色柔和，眼波中倒影深深；
多少人爱你风韵妩媚的时光，
爱你的美丽出自假意或真情，
但唯有一人爱你灵魂的至诚，
爱你渐衰的脸上愁苦的风霜；
弯下身子，在炽红的壁炉边，
忧伤地低诉，爱神如何逃走，
在头顶上的群山巅漫步闲游，
把他的面孔隐没在繁星中间。

译文出自 http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_bf7d4a110101dpn7.html

文章梗概

《当你年老时》，是叶芝（Yeats，1865～1939）早期名诗，发表于 1893 年，献给比他小一岁多的爱尔兰著名民族主义者毛德·岗（Maud Gonne，1866～1953）。全诗共十二行，是叶芝对于茅德·冈一见钟情后所作，该诗文字浅显、叙述直白、意境优美，深受读者

的喜爱，也被众多国内学者从不同角度进行解读。其艺术被视为英语诗从传统到现代过渡的缩影。艾略特曾赞誉叶芝为“ 20 世纪最伟大的英语诗人 ”。

When you are old 这首诗从诗歌语言角度分析，前三句诗歌没有主语出现，但从句意角度分析，第二句的 take down the book 的主语应该为作者，因为这句话与 dream of the soft look 是并列关系，主语应该为同一个人。如果是诗中的 you 来发出动作，则不应该自己 dream of the soft look, 由此可以断定，作者看到年老昏沉充满睡意的爱人，而由此引发对她年轻时颜容的联想。诗中 line 6 中在修饰 love 时用的是 with the love false or true, 这里面 false or true 是定语后置，是诗歌语言的常用方式。

A Considerable Speck

Robert Frost

A speck that would have been beneath my sight
On any but a paper sheet so white
Set off across what I had written there.
And I had idly poised my pen in air
To stop it with a period of ink
When something strange about it made me think,
This was no dust speck by my breathing blown,
But unmistakably a living mite
With inclinations it could call its own.
It paused as with suspicion of my pen,
And then came racing wildly on again
To where my manuscript was not yet dry;
Then paused again and either drank or smelt —
With loathing, for again it turned to fly.
Plainly with an intelligence I dealt.
It seemed too tiny to have room for feet,
Yet must have had a set of them complete
To express how much it didn’t want to die.
It ran with terror and with cunning crept.
It faltered: I could see it hesitate;

Then in the middle of the open sheet
Cower down in desperation to accept
Whatever I accorded it of fate.
I have none of the tenderer-than-thou
Collectivistic regimenting love
With which the modern world is being swept.
But this poor microscopic item now!
Since it was nothing I knew evil of
I let it lie there till I hope it slept.
I have a mind myself and recognize
Mind when I meet with it in any guise
No one can know how glad I am to find
On any sheet the least display of mind.

文章梗概

罗伯特·弗罗斯特（March 26, 1874 ～ January 29, 1963），美国诗人。他的作品多出发表于英国，而后在美国出版。罗伯特弗·罗斯特的诗以其现实主义手法对美国乡村生活的描写以及口语化的语言使用而出名。他的诗经常使用乡村生活的背景，并对复杂的社会议题以及哲学话题进行反思。作为美国 20 世纪最受人欢迎并受人爱戴的诗人，罗伯特一生 4 次获得普利策诗歌奖。此后，他树立了一位伟大的文学家的形象。1961 年 6 月 22 日，他被冠以“桂冠诗人”的称号。他的代表作品：《诗歌选集》《一棵作证的树》《山间》《新罕布什尔》《西去的溪流》《又一片牧场》《林间空地》和诗剧《理智的假面具》《慈悲的假面具》《诗歌全集》。

弗罗斯特的诗歌与 20 世纪多数诗人的诗歌迥然不同。他并没有标新立异，企图尝试诗歌形式的改革，而是继承传统，满足于用旧形式表达新内容。他喜欢用浅显易懂的口语，语气平缓、冷静，采用人们熟悉的韵律。他的诗一般都遵从了传统的韵律形式，比如押韵的双行体、三行体、四行体、十四行体都写的相当出色。他诗歌中常常出现与孤独、绝望、死亡等关联的意象如冬、雪、冰、霜、枯叶等。因此，弗罗斯特常常以凋零的玫瑰、干枯的花朵等比喻体映衬孤独、悲哀、寂寞的内心世界。

《小虫不小》（*A Considerable Speck*）是弗罗斯特的一首诙谐的诗歌。诗中描写作者观察到了稿纸上的小虫，本想通过一滴墨水阻挡它前进的道路，却发现它顽强不息，拼命

挣扎的生命力。作者的描写赋予了小虫以人的动作和情感，比如 Then paused again and either drank or smelt — With loathing, for again it turned to fly. 这两句在猜测小虫停下来的原因时，用的是 drank or smelt，这是人特有的动作。同时，with loathing，这种憎恶感也是人的情感；在描写小虫在纸张中间不再前行时，cower down 怯懦的情绪依旧是诗人赋予小虫人的情绪。在描写小虫生命力时，作者写到：

Yet must have had a set of them complete
To express how much it didn't want to die.
It ran with terror and with cunning crept.
It faltered: I could see it hesitate;

在诗人眼里，即便小虫面对着恐惧，它依旧表现出了求生的欲望。这时，这个小虫对于诗人来说并不是一个普通的尘埃，而是充满了生命力和拥有人类思想和情感的小虫。诗人在结尾处也表现了诗人对小虫所展现出的生命力和思想的赞许之情：

No one can know how glad I am to find；
On any sheet the least display of mind.

词汇

speck [spɛk] *n.* 灰尘；污点；小颗粒
mite [maɪt] *n.* 极小量；小虫
inclination ['ɪnklə'neʃən] *n.* 倾向，爱好；斜坡
cower ['kaʊɚ] *vi.* 退缩；抖缩；蜷缩；弯腰屈膝
accorded of 给予（某种待遇）

The Road Not Taken

Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;
Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there,

Had worn them really about the same
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.
I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood,and I —
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

未选择的路

罗伯特·弗罗斯特

黄色的树林里分出两条路，
可惜我不能同时去涉足。
我在那路口久久伫立，
我向着一条路极目望去，
直到它消失在丛林深处。
但我却选择了另外一条路，
它荒草萋萋，十分幽寂
显得更诱人，更美丽
虽然在这条小路上
很少留下旅人的足迹
那天清晨落叶满地，
两条路都未经脚印污染。
呵，留下一条路等改日再见。
但我知道路径延绵无尽头，
恐怕我难以再回返。
也许多少年后在某个地方，
我将轻声叹息将往事回顾：
一片树林里分出两条路——

而我选择了人迹更少的一条，
从此决定了我一生的道路。

译文出处 http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_51e6e1c601008ulj.html

文章梗概

《未选择的路》（*The Road Not Taken*）是弗罗斯特最著名的诗篇之一。诗共分四节，每节五行，韵脚是 a-b-a-a-b。这首诗的意思很简单：一个秋天的早晨，诗中人正在林中散步，他来到一个三岔路口，不知该选择那一条路。一条路平坦通畅，极目可望见它的尽头；而另一条路幽寂荒凉，充满着引人探索的诱惑。最后作者决定选择那条没有人走过的路，却又感慨万端。仔细品味，诗中对路途的选择更是对人生决定的隐喻。人的一生中总是面对种种选择：走一条大众的道路或是走一条人迹罕至的路途。这种选择对于作者则是至关重要的，也是人生的意义所在（I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference）。

整首诗歌语言简洁易懂，符合弗罗斯特的朴素无华的语言风格。只在个别语句的理解上，需要特别注意。比如第二个诗节开头 Then took the other, as just as fair 中 as just as fair 的意思为“几乎一样”，表示选择第二条路时就像选择第一条路一样。

第二个诗节结尾两行：

Though as for that the passing there,
Had worn them really about the same.

这里 though 引导的让步状语从句中，主语是 that passing，完整的句子应为：that passing had worn them really about the same. 由于前一句中提到：Because it was grassy and wanted wear，所以两条路都是没有被人们践踏过的，因此在理解时，worn them about the same 的意思应与前一句的 wanted wear 相对应，表示两条路都人迹罕至。

第三个诗节的前两个行：

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.

这两行诗的主语为 both，指代的是前文提到过的两条路，谓语为 lay，no step had trodden black 是 leaves 的定语从句，表示覆盖在两条路上的叶子都没有被人践踏过。学

生在此处应注意寻找诗歌中的主干，这样理解起来才能更加准确。

词汇

diverge [daɪˈvɜdʒ] *vi.* 分歧；偏离；分叉；离题 *vt.* 使偏离；使分叉
bend [bɛnd] *vi.* 弯曲，屈服
as just as fair 几乎一样
trod [trɑd] *vi.* 践踏
wear [wɛr] *n.* 磨损

Annabel Lee

Edgar Allan Poe

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of ANNABEL LEE;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.
I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love-
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.
And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.
The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me-
Yes!- that was the reason (as all men know,

In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.
But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we-
Of many far wiser than we-
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.
For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling- my darling- my life and my bride,
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

安娜贝尔·李

长风译

多年以前，
在一个海边的王国里，
住着一位姑娘，也许你曾听说，
她名叫安娜贝尔·李——
她唯一的心思，
就是她与我的情意。
那时她和我都很年轻，
在海边的那个王国里，
我俩山盟海誓——
我和我的安娜贝尔·李——

连天堂的六翼天使
对她和我也心生妒意。
正因如此，多年以前，
在海边的那个王国里，
从云间吹来的凉风
冻死我的安娜贝尔·李；
于是她显贵的亲戚
把她从我身旁带离，
埋入石凿的墓地，
就在海边的那个王国里。
天堂里毫无快乐的天使
对她和我一直心存妒意；
对！正因如此
（在海边那个王国里众所周知）
夜里从云间吹来的凉风，
冻死我的安娜贝尔·李。
但我俩的柔情蜜意，
更年长人的爱不可比拟——
更聪明人的情无法相提——
无论是天堂里的天使
还是海底的鬼蜮，
都不能使我们的灵魂分离，
我和我的安娜贝尔·李——
因为在月华光照的梦里
总有我美丽的安娜贝尔·李；
在星斗闪烁的夜里
总有她那明亮的眼睛；
所以每当夜深人静，我都和她躺在一起，
而她，我的爱，我的生命，我的娇妻
躺在海边的石棺里——
在怒海边的墓地。

译文出处 http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_8a3d856e0101h9r1.html

文章梗概

埃德加·爱伦·坡（*Edgar Allan Poe*）（1809 ～ 1849），19 世纪美国诗人、小说家和文学评论家，美国浪漫主义思潮时期的重要成员。长期担任报刊编辑工作。其作品形式精致、语言优美、内容多样，在任何时代都是“独一无二”的风格。

爱伦·坡以神秘故事和恐怖小说闻名于世，他是美国短篇故事的最早先驱者之一，又被尊为推理小说的开山鼻祖，进而也被誉为后世科幻小说的始祖。他是第一个尝试完全依赖写作谋生的知名美国作家，从而导致贫困潦倒。

《安娜贝尔·李》（*Annabel Lee*）是爱伦·坡写给亡妻的一首挽歌。诗中描绘的爱情伟大、炽热，以至于引起了天使的嫉妒（seraph），带走了安娜贝尔·李，破坏了他们的爱情。但诗人对安娜贝尔·李的爱是永恒不变的，即便是被死亡相隔。所以在海边，诗人依旧可以看见爱人，心心相依。

全诗的语言韵律十足，整首诗歌自然流畅。多次出现的“ee”音节，在 sea，lee，we 中反复出现，加强了全诗的韵律感。阅读诗歌时依旧需要判断每一诗行之间，对主语的判断以及其他成分的把握。

词汇

maiden ['medn] *n.* 少女
coveted ['kʌvitid] *adj.* 垂涎的；梦寐以求的
seraph ['sɛrəf] *n.* 六翼天使
sepulcher ['sɛpəlkɚ] *n.* 坟墓
dissever [dɪs'sɛvɚ] *vt.* 使分离；使分裂 *vi.* 分开；割裂
beam [bim] *vt.* 发送；以梁支撑；用……照射；流露

To an Athlete Dying Young

A. E. Housman

The time you won your town the race
We chaired you through the market-place;
Man and boy stood cheering by,
And home we brought you shoulder-high.
Today, the road all runners come,
Shoulder-high we bring you home,
And set you at your threshold down,
Townsman of a stiller town.

Smart lad, to slip betimes away
From fields were glory does not stay
And early though the laurel grows
It withers quicker than the rose.
Eyes the shady night has shut
Cannot see the record cut,
And silence sounds no worse than cheers
After earth has stopped the ears:
Now you will not swell the rout
Of lads that wore their honors out,
Runners whom renown outran
And the name died before the man.
So set, before its echoes fade,
The fleet foot on the sill of shade,
And hold to the low lintel up
The still-defended challenge-cup.
And round that early-laurelled head
Will flock to gaze the strengthless dead,
And find unwithered on its curls
he garland briefer than a girl's.

献给一位英年早逝的运动员

A.E. 霍斯曼

当年你为小镇赢得了胜利，
我们举起你穿过市场，
男女老幼为你欢呼鹊跃，
把你抬在肩头上凯旋。
今天，人们又聚集在一起
我们把你抬在肩上为你送行，
轻轻放你归于尘土，
小镇为你肃穆宁静。

英俊青年早早夭折，
荣耀不能为谁停留，
月桂树转瞬苍翠，
却比玫瑰凋零的还快。
黑夜的幕布拉下，
再也看不到记录刷新，
沉寂不会比欢呼更糟，
大地将你永远隔绝。
你将不会被击败，
他们的荣耀迅速消失。
新的记录不断刷新，
他们的名字比逝去的，
更早被遗忘。
趁着荣耀消逝之前，
敏捷双脚踏上归途。
在门梁上悬挂着的是，
永恒的冠军奖杯。
你戴着娇嫩的月桂花冠，
人们聚集凝视着逝者。
发卷上的花冠还没有枯萎，
尽管比少女卷发还短。

文章梗概

A.E.Housman（1859 ～ 1936），英国现代最伟大的古典学者之一和杰出的诗人，生于英国渥斯特郡。《西罗普郡少年》出版于 1896 年，此后直到 1922 年，霍思曼才出版了他的第二部诗集《诗后集》。他被称为 19 世纪 90 年代露头角的三大诗人之一（另外两位是哈代和叶芝）。他诗歌中的美感、简约和独特的意向非常接近维多利亚晚期和爱德华时期的风格。

Houseman 通过《献给英年早逝的运动员》这首诗，描述了一位曾经为小镇夺得优异成绩的运动员早逝的场景：曾经人们把这位运动员高抬肩上欢呼凯旋，现在却只能将他的遗体送到他的家门口。这时诗人则感慨荣誉转瞬即逝，如若运动员不早逝，则要面对成

绩被超越，荣誉易主这样的事实。但现在，黄土漫过了运动员的双耳，他也无需再为此而担心。在诗人看来，在这样一个“时刻踏上归途”则是再明智不过的了。

本首诗歌的语言简洁明了，每个诗节押韵的方式为 AABB。考生在阅读过程中需要判断哪几个诗节是诗人描述的真实场景，哪几个诗节中诗人表达了个人感受。语言层面，本首诗歌的语言依旧是一般诗歌的语言特点，几个诗行为一句完整的话。考生可以通过阅读诗歌，熟悉诗歌的语言方式，加强对英文诗歌的理解，以达到备考目的。

词汇

shady ['ʃedi] *adj.* 成荫的；阴暗的；
betimes [bɪ'taɪmz] *adv.* 及时，准时；早
swell [swɛl] *vi.* 膨胀；肿胀
rout *n.* [raʊt] 溃败；暴动
lintel ['lɪntl] *n.* [建] 过梁
garland ['gɑrlənd] *n.* 花环

Part 3

词汇篇

1. 如何快速记忆 SSAT 词汇

关于加快记单词方法的书籍，现在可谓是汗牛充栋。无论是词根词缀法，还是利用阅读记忆单词的方式，以及各类软件的出现都为考生增添了一些新的应付背单词这项“大事”的工具。无论工具如何，学生记忆的过程基本相同，这里，我们返璞归真，介绍几种常见的，但也是很容易为大家所忽略的记忆单词的方法。

● 拼读记忆法

在背诵单词时，考生可以根据单词的发音正确地拼写单词。由于单词中每一个音节都对应着相应的字母拼写，背诵单词时，学生可以在拼写的同时口中默念发音，寻找到发音与拼写之间的对应关系。例如，我们知道元音字母 O 在重读开音节时读作 [əu]，根据这条规则，go、hope、home、note 等词，不用费什么劲就记住了。再举一个元音字母组合的例子。ay 读 [ei]。中学教材中所有带有 ay 字母组合的词，如 say，day，way，pay，ray，may，lay，play，spray，不仅发音容易，而且拼写也没有任何困难。英语发音规则很多，又有许多例外情况，但只要多加练习和熟记，就可以掌握这种记单词的方法。因此为了帮助记单词，花些时间记住一些常用发音规则还是很有用的。

● 词缀法

词缀法又分前缀记忆法和后缀记忆法。前缀法就是借助单词的前缀来记忆单词的方法。采用前缀法记忆单词就是把具有相同前缀的单词编为一组，以同一前缀为主线将它们串联起来记忆。

比如：

a-（加于名词、动词和形容词之前构成副词，具有 in，on，at，to，by，of，with 之意）

atop 在顶端

abreast 肩并肩地

aright 正确地

aloof 离开

aloud 高声地

ab-（离开、摆脱、消除）

abdicate 退位

abscond 潜逃

aberration 越轨

ablate 切除；蒸发掉

ad-（具有 at，to 之意）

adapt 使适合；适应；改编

adaptable 能适应的

add 添加；补充说

adhesion 粘着，附着

adsorb 吸附

adulate 谄媚，奉承

ana-（上；回；再、又；后；类似）

anabaptism 再洗礼论；再洗礼运动

anabatic（风、气流等）上升的

anabiosis 复苏，回生

analeptic 强身的；兴奋剂

analogic 相似的；类推的

analogize 作类似说明；作类似推理

analogous 类似的；模拟的

analogue 类似物；同源语

anamnesis 回忆，回想

后缀不仅表示单词的词类和词性，而且不同的后缀还含有不同的词汇意义，例如：英语词 millionaire（百万富翁）的后缀 -aire 不仅表明该词是名词，而且表示它是表人的后缀。suburban（郊区的）一词的后缀 -an，不仅表示该词是形容词，而且具有“属于……的”“有……性质的”“属于……地方的”之意。

因此，考生可以熟记前缀和后缀的特殊含义，根据词缀所特有的含义，推测出一个新词可能的意思。

● 词根法

词根是英语单词中最小的语义单位，不可分割。所以，任何词都有词根，如果按照构词法给同一词根分别加上不同的前缀和后缀，就会构成以该词根为核心意义的词义各异的词，这些词就叫同根词。比如，care、careful、careless、carelessness，这些都是在 care 的基础上附加了不同后缀而形成的新词，只要理解词缀的含义，新词的意思就不言自明了。

● 语境记忆法

另一种高效的记忆方法是利用阅读的方式进行记忆。每个人的思维都是网状存在，要想

记住一个单词，我们需要将这个陌生的词汇嵌入我们的记忆网络。阅读时的语境就是这个网络，如果某个生词出现在这个语境中，我们就可以很轻易地找到这个词汇与语境之间特有的对应关系，并将它纳入进我们的记忆网络。这个方法的好处是记忆的效果很好，但缺点是需要的时间长，阅读量大，比较适合有时间准备 SSAT 考试的考生。

● 听觉记忆法

每个人的记忆模式都不一样，但人都比较容易受到外界语音的刺激。因此选择带有文本的听力材料也是一种记忆单词的好方法。学生可以第一遍听语音、看文本，而后在熟悉语音的基础上，只通过语音来回想单词拼写，通过这种方法记住的单词印象会非常深刻。

此外，在听力材料上，现在市面上可以选择的材料比较丰富。可以根据自己的水平和兴趣，以及阶段性的任务来选择合适的材料。

2. SSAT 核心词汇突击

词汇基础篇

abolitionist [æbə'lɪʃ(ə)nɪst] *n.* 废奴主义者；废除主义者
abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 生硬的；突然的；陡峭的
absolutist ['æbsəlʊtɪst] *n.* 绝对论者；专制主义者
abundance [ə'bʌnd(ə)ns] *n.* 充裕，丰富
abuse [ə'bju:z] *n.* 滥用；虐待；辱骂；陋习 *vt.* 滥用；虐待
abyss [ə'bɪs] *n.* 深渊；深邃，无底洞，地狱
accentuate [ək'sentʃʊeɪt; -tjʊ-] *vt.* 强调；重读
accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* 容纳；使适应；供应；调解
accountant [ə'kaʊnt(ə)nt] *n.* 会计师；会计人员
accumulate [ə'kju:mjʊleɪt] *vi.* 累积；积聚
accusation [ækjʊ'zeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 控告，指控；谴责
acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* 承认；答谢；报偿；告知已收到
acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] *vt.* 使熟悉；使认识
acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 获得；取得；学到；捕获
actualize ['æktjʊəlaɪz] *vt.* 实施，实行；实现
adage ['ædɪdʒ] *n.* 格言，谚语；箴言
adaptability [ə,dæptə'bɪlətɪ] *n.* 适应性，灵活性
additional [ə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *adj.* 附加的，额外的
adept [ə'dept; 'ædept] *n.* 内行；能手 *adj.* 熟练的；擅长……的
adequate ['ædɪkwət] *adj.* 充足的；适当的；胜任的
adhere [əd'hɪə] *vi.* 坚持；依附；粘着；追随
ad-lib [æd'lib] *vt.* 即兴演唱；即兴讲演 *adj.* 即兴的
admission [əd'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 承认；入场费；进入许可；录用
adorable [ə'dɔ:rəb(ə)l] *adj.* 可爱的；可敬重的，值得崇拜的
adorn [ə'dɔ:n] *vt.* 装饰；使生色
adversary ['ædvəs(ə)rɪ] *n.* 对手；敌手
adversity [əd'vɜ:sɪtɪ] *n.* 逆境；不幸；灾难；灾祸
affected [ə'fektɪd] *adj.* 受到影响的；做作的；假装的
affection [ə'fekʃ(ə)n] *n.* 喜爱，感情；影响；感染
affliction [ə'flɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 苦难；苦恼；折磨
affluent ['æflʊənt] *n.* 支流；富人 *adj.* 富裕的；丰富的；流畅的
aggressive [ə'gresɪv] *adj.* 侵略性的；好斗的；有进取心的
aging ['eɪdʒɪŋ] *n.* 老化；陈化，熟化
agonize ['ægənaɪz] *vi.* 感到极度痛苦；挣扎
agreeable [ə'gri:əb(ə)l] *adj.* 令人愉快的;适合的;和蔼可亲的
album ['ælbəm] *n.* 相簿；唱片集；集邮簿；签名纪念册
alcoholic [ælkə'hɒlɪk] *n.* 酒鬼，酗酒者 *adj.* 酒精的，含酒精的
alert [ə'lɜ:t] *n.* 警告 *vt.* 使警觉 *adj.* 警惕的；留心的
alienate ['eɪlɪəneɪt] *vt.* 使疏远，离间；让与
align [ə'laɪn] *vt.* 使结盟；使成一行；匹配
allege [ə'ledʒ] *vt.* 宣称，断言；提出……作为理由
allegory ['ælɪg(ə)rɪ] *n.* 寓言
alley ['ælɪ] *n.* 小巷；小路；小径
alliance [ə'laɪəns] *n.* 联盟，联合；联姻
altar ['ɔ:ltə; 'ɒl-] *n.* 祭坛；圣坛
alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv; ɒl-] *n.* 二选一；供替代的选择 *adj.* 供选择的；交替的
alumnus [ə'lʌmnəs] *n.* 男校友；男毕业生
amass [ə'mæs] *vt.* 积聚，积累
ambassador [æm'bæsədə] *n.* 大使，代表团

ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs] *adj.* 野心勃勃的；有雄心的；热望的；炫耀的
amend [ə'mend] *vt.* 修改；改善，改进
amplify ['æmplɪfaɪ] *vt.* 放大，扩大；增强；详述
analogy [ə'nælədʒɪ] *n.* 类比；类推；类似
analytical [ænə'lɪtɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 分析的；解析的；善于分析的
anatomy [ə'nætəmɪ] *n.* 解剖；解剖学；剖析；骨骼
anchor ['æŋkə] *n.* 锚；抛锚停泊；靠山；新闻节目主 *vt.* 抛锚；使固定；主持节目
annoyance [ə'nɒɪəns] *n.* 烦恼；可厌之事；打扰
antic ['æntɪk] *n.* 滑稽动作；丑角 *adj.* 古怪的；滑稽可笑的
antiquated ['æntɪkweɪtɪd] *adj.* 过时的；陈旧的；年老的
antiquity [æn'tɪkwɪtɪ] *n.* 高龄；古物；古代的遗物
appeal [ə'pi:l] *n.* 呼吁；上诉；求助；有吸引力，迎合爱好 *vi.* 呼吁；上诉
appealing [ə'pi:lɪŋ] *adj.* 吸引人的；动人的；恳求似的
applaud [ə'plɔ:d] *vt.* 赞同；称赞；向……喝彩
appoint [ə'pɒɪnt] *vt.* 任命；指定；约定
apportion [ə'pɔ:ʃ(ə)n] *vt.* 分配，分派；分摊
approachable [ə'prəʊtʃəb(ə)l] *adj.* 亲切的；可接近的
approval [ə'pru:v(ə)l] *n.* 批准；认可；赞成
approximate [ə'prɒksɪmət] *vt.* 近似；使……接近 *adj.* [数] 近似的；大概的
arbitrate ['ɑ:bɪtreɪt] *vt.* 仲裁；公断
archaeologist [ˌɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 考古学家
architect ['ɑ:kɪtekt] *n.* 建筑师
arena [ə'ri:nə] *n.* 舞台；竞技场
aroma [ə'rəʊmə] *n.* 芳香
aromatic [ærə'mætɪk] *n.* 芳香剂 *adj.* 芳香的
arrogant ['ærəg(ə)nt] *adj.* 自大的，傲慢的
artery ['ɑ:tərɪ] *n.* 动脉；干道；主流
artifice ['ɑ:tɪfɪs] *n.* 诡计；欺骗；巧妙的办法
artificial [ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 人造的；武断的
artistry ['ɑ:tɪstrɪ] *n.* 艺术性，艺术才能
ashore [ə'ʃɔ:] *adj.* 在岸上 *adv.* 向岸
aside [ə'saɪd] *n.* 旁白；私语；离题的话 *adv.* 离开；在旁边
asocial [eɪ'səʊʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 自私的；不合群的；缺乏社交性的
aspiration [æspə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 渴望；抱负；送气；吸气
assault [ə'sɔ:lt; ə'sɒlt] *n.* 攻击；袭击 *vt.* 袭击
assertion [ə'sɜ:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 断言，声明；主张，要求；坚持
assess [ə'ses] *vt.* 评定；估价；对……征税
assign [ə'saɪn] *vt.* 分配；指派
assimilation [əˌsɪmɪ'leɪʃən] *n.* 同化；吸收；[生化] 同化作用
assortment [ə'sɔ:tm(ə)nt] *n.* 分类；混合物
asteroid ['æstərɒɪd] *n.* [天] 小行星 *adj.* 星状的
astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə] *n.* 天文学家
attachment [ə'tætʃm(ə)nt] *n.* 附件；依恋；连接物；扣押财产
attendant [ə'tend(ə)nt] *n.* 服务员；陪从 *adj.* 伴随的；侍候的
attic ['ætɪk] *n.* 阁楼；顶楼
attire [ə'taɪə] *n.* 服装；盛装 *vt.* 打扮；使穿衣
attorney [ə'tɜ:nɪ] *n.* 律师；代理人
attribute [ə'trɪbju:t] *n.* 属性；特质 *vt.* 归属；把……归于
atypical [eɪ'tɪpɪk(ə)l; æ-] *adj.* 非典型的；不合规则的
auctioneer [ɔ:kʃə'nɪə] *n.* 拍卖商 *vt.* 拍卖
audibly ['ɔdəbli] *adv.* 可听见地
auditory ['ɔ:dɪt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 听众；礼堂 *adj.* 听觉的；耳朵的
aural ['ɔ:r(ə)l] *adj.* 听觉的；耳的
authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk] *adj.* 真正的，真实的；可信的
authoritative [ɔ:'θɒrɪtətɪv; -ˌteɪtɪv] *adj.* 有权威的；命令式的；当局的
autobiography [ɔ:təbaɪ'ɒgrəfɪ] *n.* 自传；自传文学
autonomy [ɔ:'tɒnəmɪ] *n.* 自治，自治权

avert [ə'vɜ:t] *vt.* 避免，防止；转移
awe [ɔ:] *n.* 敬畏 *vt.* 使敬畏；使畏怯
awful ['ɔ:fʊl] *adj.* 可怕的；极坏的；使人敬畏的
axiom ['æksɪəm] *n.* [数] 公理；格言；自明之理
backfire [bæk'faɪə] *n.* 逆火，回火 *vi.* 放出逆火；产生出乎意料及事与愿违的结果
backlash ['bæklæʃ] *n.* 反冲；强烈抵制 *vt.* 强烈反对；发生后冲
bacteria [bæk'tɪərɪə] *n.* [微] 细菌
baffle ['bæf(ə)l] *n.* 挡板；困惑 *vt.* 使……困惑；使……受挫折；用挡板控制
bald [bɔ:ld] *adj.* 光秃秃的；单调的 *vi.* 变秃
ban [bæn] *n.* 禁令，禁忌 *vt.* 禁止，取缔
banal [bə'nɑ:l; -'næl] *adj.* 陈腐的；平庸的；老套的
bane [beɪn] *n.* 毒药；祸害；灭亡的原因
banter ['bæntə] *n.*（善意的）戏谑；逗弄 *vt.* 善意地取笑；逗弄
barely ['beəlɪ] *adv.* 仅仅，勉强；几乎不；公开地；贫乏地
bargain ['bɑ:gən] *n.* 交易；便宜货；契约 *v.* 讨价还价
barn [bɑ:n] *n.* 谷仓；畜棚；车库 *vt.* 把……贮存入仓
barter ['bɑ:tə] *n.* 物物交换；实物交易 *vi.* 物物交换
basal ['beɪs(ə)l] *adj.* 基部的；基础的
bask [bɑ:sk] *vi.* 晒太阳；取暖
beam [bi:m] *n.* 光线；电波 *vt.* 发送；用……照射；流露，堆满笑容
befall [bɪ'fɔ:l] *vt.* 降临；发生 *vi.* 发生
beholder [bɪ'həʊldə] *n.* 旁观者；观看者
belly ['belɪ] *n.* 腹部；胃；食欲 *vi.* 涨满；鼓起
beneficiary [benɪ'fɪʃ(ə)rɪ] *n.* [金融] 受益人，受惠者 *adj.* 拥有封地的；受圣俸的
bestow [bɪ'stəʊ] *vt.* 使用；授予；放置；留宿
betrayal [bɪ'treɪəl] *n.* 背叛；辜负；暴露
bewilder [bɪ'wɪldə] *vt.* 使迷惑，使不知所措
bias ['baɪəs] *n.* 偏见；偏爱；斜纹；乖离率；*adj. / adv.* 偏斜的
binary ['baɪnərɪ] *adj.* [数] 二进制的；二元的，二态的
biological [baɪə(ʊ)'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 生物的；生物学的
bizarre [bɪ'zɑ:] *adj.* 奇异的（指态度，容貌，款式等）
blacksmith ['blæksmɪθ] *n.* 铁匠；锻工
blanch [blɑ:n(t)ʃ] *vt.* 漂白；使变白 *adj.* 漂白的；银白色的
bland [blænd] *vt.* 使……变得淡而无味；除掉……的特性 *adj.* 乏味的；温和的；冷漠的
bleak [bli:k] *adj.* 阴冷的；荒凉的；黯淡的，无希望的；冷酷的；单调的
bleary ['blɪərɪ] *adj.* 朦胧的；眼睛模糊的
blend [blend] *n.* 混合；掺合物 *vt.* 混合
blinding ['blaɪndɪŋ] *adj.* 使人眩目的；使人失去判断力的
bliss [blɪs] *n.* 极乐；天赐的福 *vt.* 使欣喜若狂
bloodsucking ['blʌdˌsʌkiŋ] *n.* 吸血鬼 *adj.* 吸血动物的
blunt [blʌnt] *adj.* 钝的，不锋利的；生硬的；直率的
blur [blɜ:] *vt.* 使模糊不清；使暗淡；玷污
bog [bɒg] *n.* 沼泽；泥塘 *vt.* 使陷于泥沼；使动弹不得
bold [bəʊld] *adj.* 大胆的，英勇的；黑体的；厚颜无耻的；险峻的
booby ['bu:bɪ] *n.* 呆子；傻瓜；（在比赛或游戏中）成绩最差的人
border ['bɔ:də] *n.* 边境；边界；国界 *vt.* 接近；与……接壤；在……上镶边
botanical [bə'tænɪkl] *n.* 植物性药材 *adj.* 植物学的
botch [bɒtʃ] *vi.* 拙笨地修补；弄坏某事物
boulder ['bəʊldə] *n.* 卵石，大圆石；巨砾
bounce [baʊns] *n.* 跳；弹力；活力 *vt.* 弹跳；使弹起
bounty ['baʊntɪ] *n.* 慷慨；丰富；奖励金；赠款

vt. 发给……奖金等
bout [baʊt] *n.* 回合；较量；发作；一阵
boycott ['bɒɪkɒt] *vt.* 联合抵制；拒绝参加
breakdown ['breɪkdaʊn] *n.* 故障；崩溃；分解；分类；衰弱
breed [bri:d] *n.* [生物] 品种；种类 *vt.* 养育，教育；引起 *vi.* 繁殖；饲养；产生
briskness ['brisknis] *n.* 活泼；轻快；敏捷
brood [bru:d] *n.* 一窝；一伙 *vt.* 孵；沉思
brook [brʊk] *n.* 小溪 *vt.* 忍受；容忍
brow [braʊ] *n.* 眉，眉毛；额；表情
buckle ['bʌk(ə)l] *n.* 皮带扣，带扣 *vi.* 扣住；变弯曲
bulge [bʌldʒ] *n.* 膨胀；凸出部分 *vt.* 使膨胀；使凸起
bulk [bʌlk] *n.* 体积，容量；大多数；大块 *vt.* 使扩大；使显得重要
bully ['bʊlɪ] *n.* 欺凌弱小者 *vt.* 欺负，威吓 *adj.* 第一流的；特好的 *adv.* 很，十分
bungle ['bʌŋg(ə)l] *n.* 粗劣；失败；笨拙 *vt.* 笨手笨脚地做；把……搞糟
bunker ['bʌŋkə] *n.* 沙坑 *vt.* 使陷入困境；把球击入沙坑
burnish ['bɜ:nɪʃ] *n.* 光泽；闪闪发光 *vt.* 擦亮；将……打磨光亮
burrow ['bʌrəʊ] *vi.* 探索，寻找；挖地洞
bypass ['baɪpɑ:s] *n.* 旁路 *vt.* 绕开；忽视；设旁路；迂回
cabal [kə'bæl] *n.* 阴谋（尤指政治上的）；阴谋集团 *vi.* 策划阴谋
cable ['keɪb(ə)l] *n.* 缆绳；电缆；海底电报 *vt.* 打电报
cage [keɪdʒ] *n.* 笼，兽笼；牢房，监狱 *vt.* 把……关进笼子；把……囚禁起来
calf [kɑ:f] *n.* [解剖] 腓肠，小腿；小牛；小牛皮；（鲸等大哺乳动物的）幼崽
candid ['kændɪd] *adj.* 公正的；坦白的；偷拍的
candor ['kændɚ] *n.* 坦白；直率
canoe [kə'nu:] *n.* 独木舟；轻舟 *vi.* 乘独木舟
canvas ['kænvəs] *n.* 帆布 *vt.* 用帆布覆盖；*adj.* 帆布制的
capacity [kə'pæsɪtɪ] *n.* 能力；容量；资格，地位；生产力
captivate ['kæptɪveɪt] *vt.* 迷住，迷惑
captive ['kæptɪv] *n.* 俘虏；迷恋者 *adj.* 被俘虏的；被迷住的
captivity [kæp'tɪvɪtɪ] *n.* 囚禁；被关
capture ['kæptʃə] *n.* 捕获；战利品，俘虏 *vt.* 俘获；夺得；捕捉，拍摄
caramel ['kærəm(ə)l; -mel] *n.* 焦糖；饴糖；焦糖糖果
carbon ['kɑ:b(ə)n] *n.* [化学] 碳；碳棒；复写纸 *adj.* 碳的；碳处理的
carp [kɑ:p] *n.* 鲤鱼 *vi.* 吹毛求疵
cast [kɑ:st] *n.* 投掷，抛；铸件 *vt.* 抛；计算；浇铸；投射（光、影、视线等）
casual ['kæʒjʊəl; -zj-] *n.* 便装；临时工人；待命士兵 *adj.* 随便的；非正式的；临时的；偶然的
cater ['keɪtə] *vt.* 投合，迎合；满足需要；提供饮食及服务
causality [kɔ:'zælɪtɪ] *n.* 因果关系
cautionary ['kɔ:ʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 警告的；劝诫的
ceaseless ['si:slɪs] *adj.* 不断的；不停的
celebrated ['selɪbreɪtɪd] *adj.* 著名的；有名望的
celibacy ['selɪbəsɪ] *n.* 独身
cellular ['seljʊlə] *n.* 移动电话；单元 *adj.* 细胞的；多孔的；由细胞组成的
cement [sɪ'ment] *n.* 水泥；接合剂 *vt.* 巩固；用水泥涂；接合
censor ['sensə] *n.* 检查员 *vt.* 审查；检查和删节
cerebral [sə'ribrəl] *adj.* 大脑的，脑的
chaos ['keɪɒs] *n.* 混沌，混乱
chatter ['tʃætə] *n.* 唠叨；饶舌；潺潺流水声 *vi.* 唠叨；喋喋不休
check [tʃek] *n.* <美> 支票；抑制；检验，核对 *vt.* 检查，核对；制止；在……上打勾
chef [ʃef] *n.* 厨师，大师傅
cherish ['tʃerɪʃ] *vt.* 珍爱；怀有（感情等）；抱有（希望等）

chic [ʃiːk] *n.* 时髦；别致的款式 *adj.* 别致的
chide [tʃaɪd] *vt.* 责骂；斥责 *vi.* 斥责
chilling ['tʃɪlɪŋ] *n.* 冷却；寒冷 *adj.* 寒冷的；冷漠的；使人恐惧的；令人寒心的
chore [tʃɔː] *n.* 家庭杂务；日常的零星事务；讨厌的或累人的工作
chortle ['tʃɔːt(ə)l] *vi.* 咯咯笑
chorus ['kɔːrəs] *n.* 合唱队；齐声；歌舞队 *vt.* 合唱；异口同声地说
chronic ['krɒnɪk] *adj.* 慢性的；长期的；习惯性的
chug [tʃʌg] *vi.* 发出轧轧声；发出轧轧声前进
chunk [tʃʌŋk] *n.* 大块；矮胖的人或物
circuit ['sɜːkɪt] *n.* [电子] 电路，回路；巡回；一圈；环道 *vi.* 环行
circuity [sə'kjuːɪtɪ] *n.* 迂回；迂曲；间接性
circular ['sɜːkjʊlə] *n.* 通知，传单 *adj.* 循环的；圆形的；间接的
citation [saɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 引用，引证；[法] 传票；褒扬
cite [saɪt] *vt.* 引用；传讯；想起；表彰
civilian [sɪ'vɪlj(ə)n] *n.* 平民，百姓 *adj.* 民用的；百姓的
civility [sɪ'vɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 礼貌；礼仪；端庄
clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] *vt.* 澄清；阐明
clash [klæʃ] *n.* 冲突，不协调；碰撞声 *vi.* 冲突，抵触
classification [ˌklæsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 分类；类别，等级
cleave [kliːv] *vt.* 使分开；打通 *vi.* 裂开；披荆斩棘地前进；粘住；坚持
clerkly ['klɑːklɪ] *adj.* 店员的；学者的 *adv.* 像店员地
clientele [ˌkliːɒn'tel] *n.* 客户；诉讼委托人
climax ['klaɪmæks] *n.* 高潮；顶点；层进法；极点
cling [klɪŋ] *vi.* 坚持，墨守；紧贴；附着
clinical ['klɪnɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 临床的；诊所的
clip [klɪp] *n.* （塑料或金属的）夹子；回纹针；修剪；剪报 *vt.* 剪；缩短
cloak [kləʊk] *n.* 斗篷；托词 *vt.* 遮掩；隐匿
close-knit ['kləus'nit] *adj.* 紧密的；严谨的；紧密结合着的
clown [klaʊn] *n.* 小丑；乡下人；粗鲁笨拙的人 *vi.* 扮小丑；装傻
cloying ['klɔɪɪŋ] *adj.* 厌烦的；倒胃口的
clumsy ['klʌmzɪ] *adj.* 笨拙的；不得当的
cluster ['klʌstə] *n.* 群；簇；丛；串 *vt.* 使聚集；聚集在某人的周围
clutter ['klʌtə] *n.* 杂乱，混乱 *vt.* 使凌乱；胡乱地填满
coalesce [ˌkəʊə'les] *vt.* 使……联合；使……合并 *vi.* 合并；联合
cocky ['kɒkɪ] *adj.* 自大的；骄傲的；过于自信的
cogent ['kəʊdʒ(ə)nt] *adj.* 强有力的；使人信服的
cognition [kɒg'nɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 认识；知识；认识能力
coherent [kə(ʊ)'hɪər(ə)nt] *adj.* 连贯的，一致的；清晰的；凝聚性的；互相偶合的；粘在一起的
cohesive [kəʊ'hiːsɪv] *adj.* 有结合力的；紧密结合的；有粘着力的
collective [kə'lektɪv] *n.* 集团；集合体；集合名词 *adj.* 集体的；共同的；集体主义的
collision [kə'lɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 碰撞；冲突；（意见，看法）的抵触；（政党等的）倾轧
colonial [kə'ləʊnɪəl] *n.* 殖民地居民 *adj.* 殖民地的，殖民的
colonize ['kɑlənaɪz] *vt.* 将……开拓为殖民地；移于殖民地
combat ['kɒmbæt;'kʌm-] *vt.* 反对；与……战斗 *adj.* 战斗的
combative ['kɒmbətɪv; 'kʌm-] *adj.* 好战的；好事的
combination [kɒmbɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 结合；组合；[化学] 化合
comely ['kʌmlɪ] *adj.* 清秀的，标致的
comet ['kɒmɪt] *n.* [天] 彗星
comical ['kɒmɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 滑稽的，好笑的
comma ['kɒmə] *n.* 逗号；停顿
command [kə'mɑːnd] *n.* 指挥；命令；司令部 *vt.* 指挥；控制 *vi.* 命令

commend [kə'mend] *vt.* 推荐；称赞；把……委托 *vi.* 称赞；表扬
commendable [kə'mendəb(ə)l] *adj.* 值得赞美的；很好的；可推荐的
commentator ['kɒmənteɪtə] *n.* 评论员，解说员；实况播音员；时事评论者
commit [kə'mɪt] *vt.* 犯罪，做错事；把……交托给；指派……作战；使……承担义务
communal ['kɒmjʊn(ə)l; kə'mjuː-] *adj.* 公共的；公社的
compassion [kəm'pæʃ(ə)n] *n.* 同情；怜悯
compel [kəm'pel] *vt.* 强迫，迫使；强使发生
compensate ['kɒmpenseɪt] *vt.* 补偿，赔偿；抵消 *vi.* 抵消
competitive [kəm'petɪtɪv] *adj.* 竞争的；比赛的；求胜心切的
complement ['kɒmplɪm(ə)nt] *n.* 补语；余角；补足物 *vt.* 补足，补助
complicit [kəm'plɪsɪt] *adj.* 有同谋关系的，串通一气的
comply [kəm'plaɪ] *vi.* 遵守；顺从，遵从；答应
component [kəm'pəʊnənt] *adj.* 组成的，构成的 *n.* 成分；组件；[电子] 元件
compose [kəm'pəʊz] *vt.* 构成；写作；使平静；排……的版 *vi.* 组成；作曲；排字
composer [kəm'pəʊzə] *n.* 作曲家；作家；设计者
composite ['kɒmpəzɪt] *n.* 复合材料，合成物 *vt.* 使合成；使混合 *adj.* 复合的，合成的
compress [kəm'pres] *vt.* 压缩；精简 *vi.* 受压缩小
compression [kəm'preʃ(ə)n] *n.* 压缩；压榨，压迫
comprise [kəm'praɪz] *vt.* 包含；由……组成
con [kɒn] *n.* 反对票；反对论 *vt.* 精读；默记 *adv.* 反面地
conceal [kən'siːl] *vt.* 隐藏；隐瞒
conceive [kən'siːv] *vt.* 怀孕；构思；以为；持有
concord ['kɒŋkɔːd] *n.* 和谐；和睦；一致；协调
concrete ['kɒŋkriːt] *n.* 具体物；凝结物 *vi.* 凝结 *adj.* 混凝土的；实在的，具体的
concur [kən'kɜː] *vi.* 同意；一致；互助
condone [kən'dəʊn] *vt.* 宽恕；赦免
conducive [kən'djuːsɪv] *adj.* 有益的；有助于……的
conduct ['kɒndʌkt] *n.* 进行；行为；实施 *vt.* 管理；引导 *vi.* 导电；带领
confer [kən'fɜː] *vt.* 授予；给予 *vi.* 协商
confirm [kən'fɜːm] *vt.* 确认；确定；证实；批准；使巩固
conflict ['kɒnflɪkt] *n.* 冲突，矛盾；斗争 *vi.* 争执
conform [kən'fɔːm] *vi.* 符合；遵照；适应环境 *adj.* 一致的；顺从的
conformist [kən'fɔːmɪst] *n.* 英国国教徒；遵奉者
confound [kən'faʊnd] *vt.* 使混淆；挫败；讨厌；使混乱
confront [kən'frʌnt] *vt.* 面对；遭遇；比较
conifer ['kɒnɪfə; 'kəʊn-] *n.* 针叶树；[植] 松柏科植物
conquer ['kɒŋkə] *vt.* 战胜，征服；攻克，攻取 *vi.* 战胜，征服
conquest ['kɒŋkwest] *n.* 征服，战胜；战利品
consent [kən'sent] *n.* 同意；赞成；答应 *vi.* 答应
considerable [kən'sɪd(ə)rəb(ə)l] *adj.* 相当大的；重要的，值得考虑的
constituency [kən'stɪtjʊənsɪ] *n.* （选区的）选民；支持者；（一批）顾客
constituent [kən'stɪtjʊənt] *n.* 成分；选民 *adj.* 构成的；选举的
constitute ['kɒnstɪtjuːt] *vt.* 组成，构成；建立；任命
constitution [kɒnstɪ'tjuːʃ(ə)n] *n.* 宪法；体质；章程；构造；建立
constrain [kən'streɪn] *vt.* 驱使；强迫；束缚
constraint [kən'streɪnt] *n.* [数] 约束；局促，态度不自然；强制
constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 建设性的；推定的；有助益的
consume [kən'sjuːm] *vt.* 消耗，消费；使……著迷 *vi.* 挥霍
consumption [kən'sʌm(p)ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 消费；消耗；

肺痨

contain [kən'teɪn] *vt.* 包含；控制；牵制（敌军）

contend [kən'tend] *vt.* 主张；为……斗争 *vi.* 竞争；奋斗；斗争；争论

content [kən'tent] *n.* 内容，目录；满足；容量 *vt.* 使满足 *adj.* 满意的

contest ['kɒntest] *n.* 竞赛；争夺；争论 *vt.* 争辩；提出质疑

contort [kən'tɔːt] *vt.* 扭曲；曲解

contract ['kɒntrækt] *n.* 合同；婚约 *vi.* 收缩；感染；订约

contrast ['kɒntrɑːst] *n.* 对比；差别；对照物 *vt.* 对比 *vi.* 形成对照

controversy ['kɒntrəvɜːsɪ] *n.* 争论；论战；辩论

convene [kən'viːn] *vt.* 召集，集合；传唤 *vi.* 传唤

convention [kən'venʃ(ə)n] *n.* 大会；[法] 惯例；[计] 约定；[法] 协定；习俗

conventional [kən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *adj.* 符合习俗的，传统的；常见的；惯例的

convincing [kən'vɪnsɪŋ] *adj.* 令人信服的；有说服力的

cooperative [kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv] *n.* 合作社 *adj.* 合作的；合作社的

cope [kəʊp] *n.* 长袍 *vi.* 处理；对付；竞争

copilot ['kəʊˌpaɪlət] *n.* 副驾驶员

copyright ['kɒpɪraɪt] *n.* 版权，著作权 *vt.* 保护版权；为……取得版权 *adj.* 版权的；受版权保护的

core [kɔː] *n.* 核心；要点；果心；[计] 磁心；*vt.* 挖……的核

corpse [kɔːps] *n.* 尸体

corrective [kə'rektɪv] *n.* 矫正物；改善法 *adj.* 矫正的；惩治的

correlation [ˌkɒrə'leɪʃ(ə)n; -rɪ-] *n.* [数] 相关，关联；相互关系

corridor ['kɒrɪdɔː] *n.* 走廊；[生态] 走廊地带

corrupt [kə'rʌpt] *vt.* 使腐烂；使堕落，使恶化 *adj.* 腐败的，贪污的；堕落的

cosmos ['kɒzmɒs] *n.* 宇宙；和谐；秩序

councillor ['kaʊns(ə)lə] *n.* 议员；顾问；参赞（等于 councilor）

counsel ['kaʊns(ə)l] *n.* 法律顾问；商议 *vt.* 建议；劝告

counter ['kaʊntə] *n.* 柜台；对立面；计数器 *vt.* 反击，还击；反向移动，对着干 *adj.* 相反的

court [kɔːt] *n.* 法院；球场；朝廷；奉承 *vt.* 招致（失败、危险等）；向……献殷勤；求爱

covert ['kʌvət; 'kəʊvɜːt] *n.* 隐藏处；树丛 *adj.* 隐蔽的；偷偷摸摸的；在丈夫保护下的

covet ['kʌvɪt] *vt.* 垂涎；觊觎 *vi.* 觊觎

cowardice ['kaʊədɪs] *n.* 怯懦；胆小

cozy ['kəʊzi] *n.* 保温罩 *vt.* 蒙骗；抚慰 *adj.* 舒适的；安逸的

crack [kræk] *n.* 裂缝；声变 *vt.* 使破裂；打开；变声；噼啪声 *adj.* 最好的；高明的

craft [krɑːft] *n.* 工艺；手艺；太空船 *vt.* 精巧地制作

crafty ['krɑːftɪ] *adj.* 狡猾的；灵巧的

crag [kræg] *n.* 峭壁；岩石碎块；颈

cram [kræm] *vt.* 填满，塞满；死记硬背；猛吃 *adj.* 填鸭式学的

cramp [kræmp] *n.* 痉挛，绞痛 *vt.* 束缚，限制；使……抽筋 *adj.* 狭窄的；难解的；受限制的

crank [kræŋk] *n.* 曲柄；奇想 *adj.* 易怒的

crater ['kreɪtə] *n.* 火山口；弹坑 *vt.* 在……上形成坑；取消；毁坏

crave [kreɪv] *vt.* 渴望；恳求 *vi.* 渴望

crawl [krɔːl] *n.* 爬行；养鱼池；匍匐而行 *vi.* 爬行；匍匐行进

crayon ['kreɪən] *n.* 蜡笔，有色粉笔 *vt.* 以蜡笔作画，用颜色粉笔画

credibility [kredɪ'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 可信性；确实性

credo ['kriːdəʊ; 'kreɪ-] *n.* 信条，教义

creed [kriːd] *n.* 信条，教义

creep [kriːp] *n.* 爬行；毛骨悚然的感觉；谄媚者 *vi.* 爬行；蔓延；起鸡皮疙瘩

criteria [kraɪ'tɪərɪə] *n.* 标准，条件（criterion 的

复数）
critic ['krɪtɪk] *n.* 批评家；爱挑剔的人
critique [krɪ'ti:k] *n.* 批评；评论文章 *vt.* 批判；评论
crossbreed ['krɒsbri:d] *n.* 杂种 *vt.* 使杂交繁育
crow [krəʊ] *n.* [鸟] 乌鸦；鸡鸣；撬棍 *vi.* 啼叫；报晓
crucial ['kru:ʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 重要的；决定性的；定局的；决断的
crude [kru:d] *n.* 原油；天然的物质 *adj.* 粗糙的；天然的，未加工的；粗鲁的
crumble ['krʌmb(ə)l] *n.* 面包屑 *vi.* 崩溃；破碎，粉碎
crush [krʌʃ] *n.* 粉碎；迷恋；压榨；拥挤的人群 *vt.* 压碎；弄皱，变形；使……挤入
crux [krʌks] *n.* 关键；难题；十字架形，坩埚
crystallize ['krɪstə'laɪz] *vt.* 使结晶；明确；使具体化；做成蜜饯 *vi.* 使具体化
cubic ['kju:bɪk] *adj.* 立方体的，立方的
cull [kʌl] *n.* 剔出来杀掉的动物 *vt.* 精选；采集（鲜花等）；剔除
culminate ['kʌlmɪneɪt] *vt.* 到绝顶；达到高潮；达到顶点 *vi.* 达到顶点
cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt] *vt.* 培养；陶冶；耕作
cumulative ['kju:mjʊlətɪv] *adj.* 累积的
cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] *n.* 狡猾 *adj.* 狡猾的；巧妙的；可爱的
curative ['kjʊərətɪv] *n.* 药品；治疗法 *adj.* 有疗效的；治病的
curl [kɜ:l] *n.* 卷曲；卷发；螺旋状物 *vt.* 使……卷曲；使卷起来
currency ['kʌr(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 货币；通货
curse [kɜ:s] *n.* 诅咒；咒骂 *v.* 诅咒
cutlery ['kʌtlərɪ] *n.* 餐具；刀剑制造业
cylinder ['sɪlɪndə] *n.* 圆筒；汽缸；[数] 柱面；圆柱状物
cynical ['sɪnɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的；冷嘲的
cypress ['saɪprəs] *n.* [林] 柏树
czar [zɑ:] *n.* （帝俄的）沙皇，皇帝；独裁者
dabble ['dæb(ə)l] *vt.* 溅湿；浸入水中 *vi.* 涉猎；涉足；玩水
dangle ['dæŋg(ə)l] *vt.* 摇晃地悬挂着 *vi.* 摇晃地悬挂着
dart [dɑ:t] *n.* 飞镖；急驰，飞快的移动 *vt.* 投掷，投射；使迅速突然移动
dazzling ['dæzlɪŋ] *adj.* 耀眼的；眼花缭乱的
deafening ['defnɪŋ] *adj.* 震耳欲聋的；极喧闹的
decent ['di:s(ə)nt] *adj.* 正派的；得体的；相当好的
decline [dɪ'klaɪn] *n.* 下降；衰退；斜面 *vt.* 谢绝；婉拒
decoration [dekə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 装饰，装潢；装饰品；奖章
decry [dɪ'kraɪ] *vt.* 责难，谴责；诽谤
dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt] *vt.* 致力；献身；题献
dedication [dedɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 奉献；献身
deem [di:m] *vt.* 认为，视作；相信 *vi.* 认为，持某种看法；作某种评价
deficit ['defɪsɪt; 'di:-] *n.* 赤字；不足额
deflect [dɪ'flekt] *vt.* 使转向；使偏斜；使弯曲 *vi.* 转向；偏斜
deft [deft] *adj.* 灵巧的；机敏的；敏捷熟练的
defy [dɪ'faɪ] *n.* 挑战；对抗 *vt.* 藐视；公然反抗；挑衅；使落空
degrade [dɪ'greɪd] *vt.* 贬低；使……丢脸；使……降级；使……降解
delight [dɪ'laɪt] *n.* 高兴 *vt.* 高兴 *vi.* 高兴
delimit [dɪ'lɪmɪt] *vt.* 划界；定界限
demanding [dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ] *adj.* 苛求的；要求高的；吃力的
denizen ['denɪz(ə)n] *vt.* 给……居住权；移植 *n.* 居民；外来语；外籍居民
dense [dens] *adj.* 稠密的；浓厚的；愚钝的
depart [dɪ'pɑ:t] *vi.* 离开；出发，起程；违反；去世 *adj.* 逝世的
depict [dɪ'pɪkt] *vt.* 描述；描画
depiction [dɪ'pɪkʃn] *n.* 描写，叙述
deplete [dɪ'pli:t] *vt.* 耗尽，用尽；使衰竭，使空虚
deplore [dɪ'plɔ:] *vt.* 谴责；悲悼；哀叹；对……深

感遗憾
depress [dɪ'pres] *vt.* 压抑；使沮丧；使萧条
derive [dɪ'raɪv] *vt.* 源于；得自 *vi.* 起源
descriptive [dɪ'skrɪptɪv] *adj.* 描写的，叙述的；描写性的
despair [dɪ'speə] *n.* 绝望；令人绝望的人或事 *vi.* 绝望，丧失信心
destruction [dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 破坏，毁灭；摧毁
deter [dɪ'tɜ:] *vt.* 制止，阻止；使打消念头
deuce [dju:s] *n.* 平手；两点；恶运
devise [dɪ'vaɪz] *n.* 遗赠 *vt.* 设计；想出；发明；图谋；遗赠给
devote [dɪ'vəʊt] *vt.* 致力于；奉献
devour [dɪ'vaʊə] *vt.* 吞食；毁灭；凝视
dictate [dɪk'teɪt] *vt.* 命令；口述；使听写
diction ['dɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 用语；措词
dignify ['dɪgnɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使高贵；增威严；授以荣誉
dignity ['dɪgnɪtɪ] *n.* 尊严；高贵
dine [daɪn] *vt.* 宴请 *vi.* 进餐，用餐
dinette [daɪ'net] *n.* （厨房旁的）小餐室
diploma [dɪ'pləʊmə] *n.* 毕业证书，学位证书；公文，文书；奖状 *vt.* 发给……毕业文凭
dire ['daɪə] *adj.* 可怕的；悲惨的；极端的
discern [dɪ'sɜ:n] *vt.* 识别；领悟，认识
discord ['dɪskɔ:d] *n.* 不和；不调和；嘈杂声 *vi.* 不一致；刺耳
discredit [dɪs'kredɪt] *n.* 怀疑；无信用；名声的败坏 *vt.* 不信；使……丢脸
disdain [dɪs'deɪn; -z-] *n.* 蔑视 *vt.* 鄙弃
disgrace [dɪs'greɪs] *n.* 耻辱；丢脸的人或事；失宠 *vt.* 使……失宠；给……丢脸；贬黜
dismantle [dɪs'mænt(ə)l] *vt.* 拆除；取消；解散；除掉……的覆盖物
dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] *vt.* 解散；解雇；开除；让……离开；不予理会、不予考虑
dismissal [dɪs'mɪsl] *n.* 解雇；免职
disorder [dɪs'ɔ:də] *n.* 混乱；骚乱 *vt.* 使失调；扰乱
dispatch [dɪ'spætʃ] *n.* 派遣；急件 *vt.* 派遣；分派
dispel [dɪ'spel] *vt.* 驱散，驱逐；消除（烦恼等）
displace [dɪs'pleɪs] *vt.* 取代；置换；转移；把……免职；排水
disposal [dɪ'spəʊz(ə)l] *n.* 处理；支配；清理；安排
dispose [dɪ'spəʊz] *n.* 处置；性情 *vt.* 处理；处置；安排
dispute [dɪ'spju:t; 'dɪspju:t] *n.* 辩论；怀疑；阻止；抗拒 *vt.* 怀疑 *vi.* 怀疑；阻止；抗拒
disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt] *vt.* 破坏；使瓦解；使分裂；使陷于混乱 *adj.* 中断的；分散的
distend [dɪ'stend] *vt.* 使……膨胀；使……扩张
distill [dɪs'tɪl] *vt.* 提取；蒸馏；使滴下
distinct [dɪ'stɪŋ(k)t] *adj.* 明显的；独特的；清楚的；有区别的
distract [dɪ'strækt] *vt.* 转移；分心
distress [dɪ'stres] *n.* 危难，不幸；贫困；悲痛 *vt.* 使悲痛；使贫困
ditch [dɪtʃ] *n.* 沟渠；壕沟 *vt.* 在……上掘沟；把……开入沟里；丢弃
diverge [daɪ'vɜ:dʒ; dɪ-] *vi.* 分歧；偏离；分叉；离题
diverse [daɪ'vɜ:s; 'daɪvɜ:s] *adj.* 不同的；多种多样的；变化多的
diversion [daɪ'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n; dɪ-] *n.* 转移；消遣；分散注意力
diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ; dɪ-] *n.* 多样性；差异
divert [daɪ'vɜ:t; dɪ-] *vt.* 转移；使……欢娱；使……转向
divisive [dɪ'vaɪsɪv] *adj.* 分裂的；区分的；造成不和的
dog [dɒg] *n.* 狗；丑女人；卑鄙的人；（俚）朋友 *vt.* 跟踪；尾随
dogged ['dɒgɪd] *adj.* 顽强的；顽固的
dogma ['dɒgmə] *n.* 教条，教理；武断的意见
dole [dəʊl] *n.* 失业救济金；赈济物；施舍品 *vt.* 发放救济；以小份发给
dome [dəʊm] *n.* 圆屋顶 *vt.* 加圆屋顶于……上
domineer [ˌdɒmɪ'nɪə] *vt.* 盛气凌人 *vi.* 跋扈；作

威作福
donation [də(ʊ)'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 捐款，捐赠物；捐赠
doom [du:m] *n.* 厄运；死亡；判决；世界末日 *vt.* 注定；判决；使失败
downfall ['daʊnfɔ:l] *n.* 垮台；衰败；落下；大雨
doze [dəʊz] *n.* 瞌睡 *vi.* 打瞌睡；假寐
drab [dræb] *n.* 浅褐色；无生气；邋遢；小额 *vt.* 使无生气 *adj.* 单调的；土褐色的
drag [dræg] *n.* 拖；拖累 *vt.* 拖累；拖拉；缓慢而吃力地行进
dramatic [drə'mætɪk] *adj.* 戏剧的；引人注目的；激动人心的
drapery ['dreɪp(ə)rɪ] *n.* 布料；帏帐；打褶的帐幔
dread [dred] *n.* 恐惧；可怕的人（或物） *vi.* 惧怕；担心 *adj.* 可怕的
drench [dren(t)ʃ] *n.* 滂沱大雨；浸液 *vt.* 使湿透；给（牲畜）灌药
drift [drɪft] *n.* 漂流，漂移；趋势；漂流物 *vt.* 使……漂流；使……受风吹积
drill [drɪl] *n.* 训练；钻孔机；钻子；播种机 *vi.* 钻孔；训练
droning [dron] *v.* 发嗡嗡声；单调低沉地说；闲散度日 *adj.* 声音低沉单调的；发嗡嗡声的
droop [dru:p] *n.* 下垂；消沉 *vi.* 下垂；萎靡；凋萎
dub [dʌb] *n.* 笨蛋；鼓声 *vt.* 配音；轻点；打击；授予称号
duet [dju:'et] *n.* 二重奏；二重唱
dull [dʌl] *vt.* 使迟钝；使阴暗；缓和 *adj.* 迟钝的；无趣的；呆滞的；阴暗的
dupe [dju:p] *n.* 上当者；易受骗的人
dweller ['dwɛlɚ] *n.* 居民，居住者
dwindle ['dwɪnd(ə)l] *vt.* 使缩小，使减少 *vi.* 减少；变小
dynamism ['daɪnəmɪz(ə)m] *n.* 活力；动态；物力论；推动力；精神动力作用
earnest ['ɜ:nɪst] *n.* 认真；定金；诚挚 *adj.* 认真的，热心的；重要的
economy [ɪ'kɒnəmɪ] *n.* 经济；节约；理财
ecosystem ['i:kəʊsɪstəm] *n.* 生态系统
edgy ['edʒɪ] *adj.* 急躁的；尖利的；刀口锐利的
edible ['edɪb(ə)l] *n.* 食品；食物 *adj.* 可食用的
edifice ['edɪfɪs] *n.* 大厦；大建筑物
edifying ['ɛdə'faɪɪŋ] *adj.* 有益的；有教化意味的
eerie ['ɪərɪ] *adj.* 可怕的；怪异的
efface [ɪ'feɪs] *vt.* 抹去，抹掉；使自己不受人注意
efficiency [ɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 效率；效能；功效
egotism ['egətɪz(ə)m] *n.* 自负；自我中心
egotist ['egətɪst] *n.* 自高自大者；言必称“我”者
eject [ɪ'dʒekt] *vt.* 喷射；驱逐，逐出
elate [ɪ'leɪt] *vt.* 使……欢欣；使……兴高采烈 *adj.* 得意的
elegant ['elɪg(ə)nt] *adj.* 高雅的，优雅的；讲究的；简炼的；简洁的
elevate ['elɪveɪt] *vt.* 提升；举起；振奋情绪等；提升……的职位
elf [elf] *n.* 小精灵；淘气鬼
elicit [ɪ'lɪsɪt] *vt.* 抽出，引出；引起
eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *vt.* 消除；排除
elite [eɪ'li:t] *n.* 精英；精华；中坚分子
elitist [eɪ'li:tɪst] *n.* 优秀人才；杰出人物 *adj.* 优秀人才的；杰出人才的
elude [ɪ'l(j)u:d] *vt.* 逃避，躲避
elusive [ɪ'l(j)u:sɪv] *adj.* 难懂的；易忘的；逃避的；难捉摸的
embed [ɪm'bed; em-] *vt.* 栽种；使嵌入，使插入；使深留脑中
emblem ['embləm] *n.* 象征；徽章；符号 *vt.* 象征；用符号表示；用纹章装饰
embrace [ɪm'breɪs; em-] *vt.* 拥抱；信奉，皈依；包含
emigrate ['emɪgreɪt] *vi.* 移居；移居外国 *vt.* 移民
emphasis ['emfəsɪs] *n.* 重点；强调；加强语气
enable [ɪn'eɪb(ə)l; en-] *vt.* 使能够，使成为可能；授予权利或方法
enact [ɪ'nækt; e-] *vt.* 颁布；制定法律；扮演；发生
enclose [ɪn'kləʊz; en-] *vt.* 围绕；装入；放入封套
endanger [ɪn'deɪn(d)ʒə] *vt.* 危及；使遭到危险
endorsement [ɪn'dɔ:sm(ə)nt; en-] *n.* 认可，支持；

背书；签注（文件）
endow [ɪn'daʊ; en-] *vt.* 赋予；捐赠；天生具有
enduring [ɪn'dʒɔːrɪŋ; en-] *adj.* 持久的；能忍受的
engulf [ɪn'gʌlf; en-] *vt.* 吞没；吞食，狼吞虎咽
enhance [ɪn'hɑːns] *vt.* 提高；加强；增加
enjoin [ɪn'dʒɒɪn; en-] *vt.* 命令；吩咐；嘱咐；禁止
enlightenment [ɪn'laɪt(ə)nm(ə)nt] *n.* 启迪；启蒙运动；教化
enquire [ɪn'kwaɪə] *vi.* 询问；调查；问候（等于 inquire）
enrollment [ɪn'rəʊlmənt] *n.* 登记；入伍
ensue [ɪn'sjuː; en-] *vi.* 跟着发生；继起 *vt.* 追求
entail [ɪn'teɪl; en-] *vt.* 使需要，必需；承担；遗传给；蕴含
entice [ɪn'taɪs; en-] *vt.* 诱使；怂恿
entitle [ɪn'taɪt(ə)l; en-] *vt.* 称做……；定名为……；给……称号；使……有权利
entity ['entɪtɪ] *n.* 实体；存在；本质
envelop [ɪn'veləp; en-] *vt.* 包围；包封；遮盖 *n.* 信封；包裹
envious ['envɪəs] *adj.* 羡慕的；嫉妒的
envision [en'vɪʒ(ə)n] *vt.* 想象；预想
epic ['epɪk] *n.* 史诗；叙事诗；史诗般的作品 *adj.* 史诗的，叙事诗的
equate [ɪ'kweɪt] *vt.* 使相等；视为平等 *vi.* 等同
equation [ɪ'kweɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 方程式，等式；相等；[化学] 反应式
era ['ɪərə] *n.* 时代；年代；纪元
erect [ɪ'rekt] *vt.* 使竖立；建造；安装 *adj.* 竖立的；笔直的
erode [ɪ'rəʊd] *vt.* 腐蚀，侵蚀
erosion [ɪ'rəʊʒ(ə)n] *n.* 侵蚀，腐蚀
eruptive [ɪ'rʌptɪv] *adj.* 暴发的；喷出的；疹的
eschew [ɪs'tʃuː; es-] *vt.* 避免；避开；远避
estate [ɪ'steɪt; e-] *n.* 房地产；财产；身份
esteem [ɪ'stiːm; e-] *n.* 尊重；尊敬 *vt.* 尊敬；认为；考虑；估价
ethic ['eθɪk] *n.* 伦理；道德规范 *adj.* 伦理的；道德的（等于 ethical）
ethnic ['eθnɪk] *adj.* 种族的；人种的
eulogy ['juːlədʒɪ] *n.* 悼词；颂词；颂扬；赞词
evasive [ɪ'veɪsɪv] *adj.* 逃避的；托辞的；推托的
evocation [ˌevəʊ'keɪʃən] *n.* 招魂；唤起；唤出
evoke [ɪ'vəʊk] *vt.* 引起，唤起；博得
evolve [ɪ'vɒlv] *vt.* 发展，进化；使逐步形成；推断出
excavate ['ekskəveɪt] *vt.* 挖掘；开凿 *vi.* 发掘；细查
exceeding [ɪk'siːdɪŋ; ek-] *adj.* 超越的；非常的；过度的
excessive [ɪk'sesɪv; ek-] *adj.* 过多的，极度的；过分的
excise ['eksaɪz] *n.* 消费税；货物税 *vt.* 切除；收税
execute ['eksɪkjuːt] *vt.* 实行；执行；处死
exemplify [ɪg'zemplɪfaɪ; eg-] *vt.* 例证；例示
exempt [ɪg'zem(p)t] *n.* 免税者；被免除义务者 *vt.* 免除；豁免 *adj.* 被免除的；被豁免的
exertion [ɪg'zɜːʃn] *n.* 发挥；运用；努力
exhaust [ɪg'zɔːst; eg-] *vt.* 排出；耗尽；使精疲力尽；彻底探讨
exile ['eksaɪl; 'egz-] *n.* 流放，充军；放逐，被放逐者；流犯 *vt.* 放逐，流放
expanse [ɪk'spæns; ek-] *n.* 宽阔；广阔的区域；苍天；膨胀扩张
expectancy [ɪk'spekt(ə)nsɪ; ek-] *n.* 期望，期待
expedition [ekspɪ'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 远征；探险队；迅速
expense [ɪk'spens; ek-] *n.* 损失，代价；消费；开支 *vt.* 向……收取费用
explode [ɪk'spləʊd] *vi.* 爆炸，爆发；激增
exploit [ɪk'splɒɪt; ek-] *n.* 勋绩；功绩 *vt.* 开发，开拓；剥削；开采
expose [ɪk'spəʊz; ek-] *vt.* 揭露，揭发；使曝光；显示
extant [ɪk'stænt] *adj.* 现存的；显著的
extent [ɪk'stent; ek-] *n.* 程度；范围；长度
external [ɪk'stɜːn(ə)l] *n.* 外部；外观；外面 *adj.* 外部的；表面的；[药] 外用的；外国的
extol [ɪk'stəʊl; ek-] *vt.* 颂扬；赞美；赞颂
exude [ɪg'zjuːd; eg-] *vt.* 散发；流出；使渗出

fabric ['fæbrɪk] *n.* 织物；布；组织；构造；建筑物
factual ['fæktʃʊəl; -tjʊəl] *adj.* 事实的；真实的
faculty ['fæk(ə)ltɪ] *n.* 科，系；能力；全体教员
fad [fæd] *n.* 时尚；一时的爱好；一时流行的狂热
faintly ['feɪntlɪ] *adv.* 微弱地；模糊地；虚弱地
fantasize ['fæntəsaɪz] *vt.* 幻想；想像
fantasy ['fæntəsɪ; -zɪ] *n.* 幻想；白日梦；幻觉 *vt.* 空想；想像 *adj.* 虚幻的
farce [fɑːs] *n.* 闹剧；胡闹；笑剧
fascinate ['fæsɪneɪt] *vt.* 使着迷，使神魂颠倒 *vi.* 入迷
fasten ['fɑːs(ə)n] *vt.* 使固定；集中于；扎牢；强加于
fatal ['feɪt(ə)l] *adj.* 致命的；重大的；毁灭性的；命中注定的
fatigue [fə'tiːg] *n.* 疲劳，疲乏；杂役 *vt.* 使疲劳；使心智衰弱 *adj.* 疲劳的
faulty ['fɔːltɪ; 'fɒltɪ] *adj.* 有错误的；有缺点的
fawning ['fɔːnɪŋ] *adj.* 奉承的；摇尾乞怜的
feat [fiːt] *n.* 功绩，壮举；技艺表演 *adj.* 合适的；灵巧的
feature ['fiːtʃə] *n.* 特色，特征；容貌；特写或专题节目
feeble ['fiːb(ə)l] *adj.* 微弱的，无力的；虚弱的；薄弱的
feign [feɪn] *vt.* 假装；装作；捏造；想象
fertile ['fɜːtaɪl] *n.* 肥沃，多产 *adj.* 富饶的，肥沃的；能生育的
fertilize ['fɜːtɪlaɪz] *vt.* 使受精；使肥沃
fiber ['faɪbə˞] *n.* 纤维；光纤（等于 fibre）
fickle ['fɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 浮躁的；易变的；变幻无常的
fidelity [fɪ'delɪtɪ] *n.* 保真度；忠诚；精确；尽责
fiery ['faɪərɪ] *adj.* 热烈的，炽烈的；暴躁的；燃烧般的
filipino [fili'piːnəu] *n.*（西）菲律宾人；菲律宾语 *adj.* 菲律宾的
filter ['fɪltə] *n.* 滤波器；[化工] 过滤器；筛选 *vt.* 滤过；渗入；慢慢传开 *vi.* 滤过；渗入
filthy ['fɪlθɪ] *adj.* 肮脏的；污秽的；猥亵的
finesse [fɪ'nes] *n.* 策略；纤细；灵巧 *vt.* 巧妙处理；以偷牌方式先出
fiscal ['fɪsk(ə)l] *adj.* 会计的，财政的；国库的
fishery ['fɪʃ(ə)rɪ] *n.* 渔业；渔场；水产业
fitful ['fɪtfʊl; -f(ə)l] *adj.* 一阵阵的；断断续续的；不规则的；间歇的
flag [flæg] *n.* 标志；旗子 *vi.* 标记；衰退；枯萎
flare [fleə] *vt.* 使闪耀；使张开；用发光信号发出；使外倾
flash [flæʃ] *n.* 闪光，闪现；一瞬间 *vt.* 使闪光；反射 *adj.* 闪光的，火速的
flatly ['flætli] *adv.* 断然地；平平地；直截了当地
flavor ['fleɪvə] *n.* 情味，风味；香料；滋味
flawed [flɔd] *adj.* 有缺陷的；有瑕疵的；有裂纹的
fleck [flek] *n.* 斑点；微粒，小片 *vt.* 使起斑点；使有斑驳
fleeting ['fliːtɪŋ] *adj.* 飞逝的；转瞬间的
flight [flaɪt] *n.* 飞行；班机；逃走 *vt.* 射击；使惊飞 *vi.* 迁徙
flip [flɪp] *vt.* 掷；轻击 *adj.* 无礼的；轻率的
flock [flɒk] *n.* 群；棉束（等于 floc） *vt.* 用棉束填满 *vi.* 聚集；成群而行
flotsam ['flɒts(ə)m] *n.* 废料；（遇难船的）漂流货物；浮货；零碎物
flourish ['flʌrɪʃ] *n.* 兴旺；茂盛；挥舞；炫耀 *v.* 兴旺；茂盛
flout [flaʊt] *n.* 嘲笑；轻视；愚弄 *v.* 嘲笑
flow [fləʊ] *n.* 流动；流量；涨潮，泛滥 *vt.* 淹没，溢过 *vi.* 流动；川流不息；飘扬
fluid ['fluːɪd] *n.* 流体；液体 *adj.* 流动的；流畅的；不固定的
fluster ['flʌstə] *n.* 慌乱，混乱；狼狈；激动 *vt.* 使激动；使慌张；使酩醉
foamy ['fəʊmɪ] *adj.* 泡沫的；全是泡沫的
focal ['fəʊk(ə)l] *adj.* 焦点的，在焦点上的；灶的，病灶的
foil [fɔɪl] *vt.* 衬托；阻止，挡开；挫败；贴箔于
foist [fɒɪst] *vt.* 偷偷插入；混入；蒙骗；硬卖给；

采用欺骗手段出售；把……强加于
folklore ['fəʊklɔ:] *n.* 民俗学；民间传说；民间风俗
folkway ['fəʊkweɪ] *n.* 民风；社会习俗；习惯
folly ['fɒlɪ] *n.* 愚蠢；荒唐事；讽刺剧
footnote ['fʊtnəʊt] *n.* 脚注；补充说明 *vt.* 给……作脚注；在脚注里评议
forage ['fɒrɪdʒ] *n.* 饲料；草料；搜索 *vi.* 搜寻粮草；搜寻
forger ['fɔ:dʒə(r)] *n.* 铁匠；伪造者
forgo [fɔ:'gəʊ; fə-] 放弃；停止；对……断念
formular ['fɔrmjələ˞] *adj.* 公式的
formulate ['fɔ:mjʊleɪt] *vt.* 规划；用公式表示；明确地表达
fortify ['fɔ:tɪfaɪ] *vt.* 增强；（酒）的酒精含量；设防 *vi.* 筑防御工事
fossil ['fɒs(ə)l; -sɪl] *n.* 化石；僵化的事物；顽固不化的人 *adj.* 化石的；陈腐的，守旧的
foster ['fɒstə] *vt.* 培养；养育；抱（希望等） *adj.* 收养的，养育的
foul [faʊl] *n.* 犯规；缠绕 *adj.* 犯规的；邪恶的；污秽的；淤塞的
fowl [faʊl] *n.* 家禽；鸟；飞禽 *vi.* 打鸟；捕野禽
fraction ['frækʃ(ə)n] *n.* 分数；部分；小部分；稍微
frail [freɪl] *n.* 灯心草篓；少妇；少女 *adj.* 脆弱的；虚弱的
frantic ['fræntɪk] *adj.* 狂乱的，疯狂的
fraud [frɔ:d] *n.* 欺骗；骗子；诡计
fray [freɪ] *n.* 争论；打架；磨损处 *vt.* 使磨损；变得令人紧张、急躁
frenzy ['frenzɪ] *n.* 狂暴；狂怒；暴怒 *vt.* 使发狂；使狂怒
friction ['frɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 摩擦，[力] 摩擦力
frigid ['frɪdʒɪd] *adj.* 寒冷的，严寒的；冷淡的
fringe [frɪn(d)ʒ] *n.* 边缘；穗；刘海 *vt.* 加穗于 *adj.* 边缘的；附加的
frustrate [frʌ'streɪt; 'frʌs-] *vt.* 挫败；阻挠；使感到灰心 *adj.* 挫败的；无益的
fudge [fʌdʒ] *n.* 软糖；胡说；谎话 *vt.* 捏造；粗制滥造；回避 *int.* 胡说八道！
fuel [fjʊəl] *n.* 燃料；刺激因素 *vt.* 供以燃料，加燃料
funerary ['fju:n(ə)(rə)rɪ] *adj.* 埋葬的；葬礼的
funky ['fʌŋkɪ] *adj.* 时髦的；畏缩的；恶臭的
furnish ['fɜ:nɪʃ] *vt.* 提供；供应；装备
fury ['fjʊərɪ] *n.* 狂怒；暴怒；激怒者
fuse [fju:z] *vi.* 融合；熔化，熔融
fuss [fʌs] *vt.* 使烦恼，使烦忧 *vi.* 小题大作；忙乱；焦燥；焦急；无事自扰
futile ['fju:taɪl] *adj.* 无用的；无效的；没有出息的；琐细的；不重要的
glacial ['gleʃl] *adj.* 冰的；冰冷的；冰河时代的
garment ['gɑrmənt] *n.* 衣服，服装；外表，外观 *vt.* 给……穿衣服
generic [dʒə'nɛrɪk] *adj.* 类的；一般的；属的
garret ['gærət] *n.* 阁楼；顶楼
geneticist [dʒə'nɛtɪsɪst] *n.* 遗传学者
guru ['gʊru] *n.* 古鲁（指印度教等宗教的宗师或领袖）；领袖；专家
grievous ['grivəs] *adj.* 痛苦的；剧烈的
gulf [gʌlf] *n.* 海湾；深渊；分歧；漩涡 *vt.* 吞没
greedy ['gridi] *adj.* 贪婪的；贪吃的；渴望的
gutter ['gʌtə˞] *n.* 排水沟；槽；贫民区 *vi.* 流；形成沟
glacier ['gleʃə˞] *n.* 冰河，冰川
ghastly ['gæstli] *adj.* 可怕的；惨白的；惊人的；极坏的 *adv.* 恐怖地；惨白地
grasp [græsp] *n.* 抓住；理解；控制 *vt.* 抓住；领会 *vi.* 抓
glimpse [glɪmps] *n.* 一瞥，一看 *vi.* 瞥见
gamble ['gæmbl] *vi.* 赌博；孤注一掷；投机；打赌 *vt.* 赌博；孤注一掷；冒险假设 *n.* 赌博；冒险；打赌
gadget ['gædʒɪt] *n.* 小玩意；小器具；小配件；诡计
gaily ['geɪlɪ] *adv.* 华丽地；欢乐地
galaxy ['gæləksi] *n.* 银河；[天] 星系；银河系；一群显赫的人

grain [gren] *n.* 粮食；颗粒
grave [grev] *adj.* 重大的；严肃的；黯淡的
gape [geɪp] *n.* / *vi.* 裂开，张开；打呵欠
genre ['ʒɑnrə] *n.* 类型；种类；体裁；样式；流派
hospitality [ˌhɑspɪ'tæləti] *n.* 好客；殷勤
halt [hɔlt] *n.* / *v.* 停止；立定
harsh [hɑrʃ] *adj.* 严厉的；严酷的；刺耳的；粗糙的；
heed [hid] *n.* / *v.* 注意，留心
hasten ['hesn] *vt.* 加速；使赶紧；催促
habitat ['hæbə'tæt] *n.* [生态] 栖息地，产地
hallmark ['hɔlmɑrk] *n.* 特点；品质证明 *vt.* 给……盖上品质证明印记；使具有……标志
halting ['hɔltɪŋ] *adj.* 犹豫的；蹒跚的；跛的
heritage ['hɛrɪtɪdʒ] *n.* 遗产；传统；继承物；继承权
hook [hʊk] *n.* 挂钩，吊钩 *vt.* 钩住；引上钩
heap [hip] *n.* 堆；许多；累积 *vt.* 堆；堆积
hispanic [hi'spænik] *adj.* 西班牙的
highlight ['haɪlaɪt] *vt.* 突出；强调；使显著；加亮
hint [hɪnt] *n.* 暗示；线索 *vt.* 暗示；示意
heir [ɛr] *n.* [法] 继承人；后嗣；嗣子
hatred ['hetrɪd] *n.* 憎恨；怨恨；敌意
hum [hʌm] *vi.* 发低哼声
hatch [hætʃ] *vt.* 孵；策划 *vi.* 孵化
hue [hjuː] *n.* 色彩；色度
herb [ɝb] *n.* 香草，药草
idealize [aɪ'diəlˌaɪz] *adj.* 理想化的
intensify [ɪn'tɛnsɪfaɪ] *vi.* 增强，强化；变激烈 *vt.* 使加强，使强化；使变激烈
indecisiveness [ˌɪndɪ'saɪsɪvnəs] *n.* 犹豫不定
instrumental [ˌɪnstrə'mɛntl] *adj.* 乐器的；有帮助的；仪器的，器械的
invariable [ɪn'vɛrərɪəbl] *adj.* 不变的；常数的
insure [ɪn'ʃʊr] *vt.* 确保，保证；给……保险 *vi.* 确保；投保
indecent [ɪn'disnt] *adj.* 下流的；不礼貌的；不得体的
incompetent [ɪn'kɑmpɪtənt] *adj.* 无能力的，不胜任的；不合适的；不适当的；无力的
implicit [ɪm'plɪsɪt] *adj.* 含蓄的；暗示的；盲从的
immature [ˌɪmə'tʃʊr] *adj.* 不成熟的；未成熟的；粗糙的
impressionistic [ˌɪmprɛʃə'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 印象派的；印象主义的；给人深刻印象的
individuality [ˌɪndɪˌvɪdʒu'æləti] *n.* 个性；个人；个人特征
intimate ['ɪntəmɪt] *adj.* 亲密的；私人的 *n.* 知己；至交
indeterminate ['ɪndɪ'tɝmənət] *adj.* 不确定的；模糊的；含混的
inhospitable [ˌɪnhɑ'spɪtəbl] *adj.* 荒凉的；冷淡的，不好客的；不适居留的
insufferable [ɪn'sʌfrəbl] *adj.* 难以忍受的；不可忍受的；令人厌恶的
icon ['aɪkɑn] *n.* 图标；偶像
illusion [ɪ'luʒn] *n.* 幻觉，错觉
infinite ['ɪnfɪnət] *adj.* 无限的，无穷的；无数的；极大的
impact [ɪm'pækt] *n.* / *v.* 影响；撞击
irritable ['ɪrɪtəbl] *adj.* 过敏的；急躁的；易怒的
inferiority [ɪnˌfɪrɪ'ɔrəti] *n.* 自卑；下属；次等
insanity [ɪn'sænəti] *n.* 疯狂；精神错乱；精神病
immense [ɪ'mɛns] *adj.* 巨大的，广大的
imitate ['ɪmɪtet] *vt.* 模仿，仿效
instinct ['ɪnstɪŋkt] *n.* 本能，直觉；天性
intuition [ˌɪntu'ɪʃən] *n.* 直觉；直觉力
initial [ɪ'nɪʃəl] *adj.* 最初的；字首的
impose [ɪm'poz] *vi.* 利用；欺骗；施加影响 *vt.* 强加；征税；以……欺骗
isolate ['aɪsəlɪt] *vt.* 使隔离；使孤立
interval ['ɪntɝvl] *n.* 间隔；间距；幕间休息
impulse ['ɪmpʌls] *n.* 冲动；[电子] 脉冲；刺激；神经冲动；推动力
inspiration [ˌɪnspə'reʃən] *n.* 灵感；鼓舞；吸气；妙计
interpret [ɪn'tɝprɪt] *vi.* 解释；翻译
interaction [ˌɪntə'rækʃən] *n.* 相互作用
invariably [ɪn'vɛrɪəbli] *adv.* 总是；不变地；一定地

interface ['ɪntɚ'fes] *n.* 界面
innately [ɪ'netli] *adv.* 天赋地；与生俱来地
ill-fated ['il'feitid] *adj.* 不幸的；恶运的
inwardness ['ɪnwɚdnəs] *n.* 本质；灵性；亲密
inspire [ɪn'spaɪɚ] *vt.* 激发；鼓舞；启示；产生；使生灵感
instructor [ɪn'strʌktɚ] *n.* 指导书；教员；指导者
interracial [ˌɪntə'reʃl] *adj.* 人种间的；人种混合的
identical [aɪ'dɛntɪkl] *adj.* 同一的；完全相同的
intuitive [ɪn'tuɪtɪv] *adj.* 直觉的；凭直觉获知的
infancy ['ɪnfənsi] *n.* 初期；婴儿期
interrelate ['ɪntɚrɪ'let] *v.* 相互关连
inclusion [ɪn'kluʒn] *n.* 包含；内含物
import ['ɪmpɔt] *n.* 进口，进口货；输入；意思，含义；重要性 *vt.* 输入，进口
innocent ['ɪnəsnt] *adj.* 无辜的；无罪的；无知的
instructive [ɪn'strʌktɪv] *adj.* 有益的；教育性的
institution [ˌɪnstɪ'tuʃən] *n.* 制度；建立；（社会或宗教等）公共机构；习俗
intensity [ɪn'tɛnsəti] *n.* 强度；强烈
insightful ['ɪnsaɪtf(ʊ)l] *adj.* 有深刻见解的，富有洞察力的
intellectual [ˌɪntə'lɛktʃuəl] *adj.* 智力的；聪明的；理智的 *n.* 知识分子
imprint ['ɪmprɪnt] *n.* 印记；痕迹；特征；版本说明 *vt.* 加特征；刻上记号
ivory ['aɪvəri] *n.* 象牙；乳白色；长牙 *adj.* 乳白色的；象牙制的
inseparably [ɪn'sɛpərəbli] *adv.* 不可分地，不能分离地
internal [ɪn'tɝnl] *adj.* 内部的；内在的；国内的
jury ['dʒʊri] *n.* [法] 陪审团；评判委员会
jealous ['dʒɛləs] *adj.* 妒忌的；猜疑的；唯恐失去的；戒备的
joint [dʒɔɪnt] *n.* 关节；接缝；接合处，接合点；*adj.* 共同的；连接的；联合的，合办的 *vt.* 连接，贴合；接合；使有接头
jobholder ['dʒɑbˌholdɚ] *n.* 公务人员；有固定工作者
jungle ['dʒʌŋgl] *n.* 丛林，密林；危险地带
intent [ɪn'tɛnt] *n.* 意图；目的 *adj.* 专心的；坚决的
jest [dʒɛst] *n.* 笑话；玩笑 *vi.* 开玩笑；嘲笑 *vt.* 嘲笑
jolt [dʒolt] *vt.* 使颠簸；使摇动 *vi.* 摇晃；颠簸而行 *n.* 颠簸；摇晃
keep [ki:p] *n.* 保持；生计；生活费 *vt.* 保持；经营；遵守；饲养 *vi.* 保持；继续不断
kind [kaɪnd] *n.* 种类；性质 *adj.* 和蔼的；宽容的
knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识，学问；知道，认识；学科
lack [læk] *n.* 缺乏；不足 *vt.* 缺乏没有；需要 *vi.* 不足；没有
law [lɔ:] *n.* 法律；规律；法治；法学；诉讼；司法界 *vi.* 起诉；控告 *vt.* 控告；对……起诉
least [li:st] *n.* 最小；最少 *adj.* 最小的；最少的 *adv.* 最小；最少
lecture ['lektʃə] *n.* 演讲；讲稿；教训 *vt.* 演讲；训诫 *vi.* 讲课；讲演
lie [laɪ] *n.* 谎言；位置 *vt.* 说谎 *vi.* 躺；说谎；位于
light [laɪt] *n.* 光；灯；领悟；浅色 *adj.* 轻的；浅色的；明亮的 *vt.* 点着；变亮；着火 *vi.* 照亮；点燃；着火
limit ['lɪmɪt] *n.* 限制；限度；界线 *vt.* 限制；限定
litter ['lɪtə] *n.* 垃圾；轿，担架；一窝（动物的幼崽）；凌乱 *vt.* 乱丢；给……垫褥草；把……弄得乱七八糟 *vi.* 产仔；乱扔废弃物
magic ['mædʒɪk] *n.* 巫术；魔法 *adj.* 不可思议的；有魔力的；魔术的
main [men] *n.* 主要部分，要点；体力 *adj.* 主要的，最重要的
mainland ['menˌlænd] *n.* 大陆；本土 *adj.* 大陆的；本土的
mainly ['menli] *adv.* 大部分地；主要地；基本上
maintain [men'ten] *vt.* 保持，维持；保养，维护；抚养，赡养
major ['medʒɚ] *adj.* 主要的；重要的；大调的；主修的（课程） *n.* 主修科目；大调；成年的

majority [mə'dʒɒrɪtɪ] *n.* 多数人；成年人；多数党 *adj.* 多数人的；多党派的
male ['mel] *n.* 男；雄性动物；[植] 雄性植物 *adj.* 男性的；雄性的；[植] 仅有雄蕊的
mammal ['mæml] *n.* 哺乳动物
man [mæn] *vt.* 使振作；操纵；给……配置人员；在……就位
manage ['mænɪdʒ] *vt.* 办理，设法对付 *vi.* 能解决（问题）；应付（困难局面等）；支撑
manager ['mænɪdʒɚ] *n.* 处理者，经理，管理人；干事，理事；<美>（政党等的）领袖；策士，干练的人
man-made ['mæn'med] *adj.* 人造的，人工的，合成的
marine [mə'rin] *n.* 水兵；海事，海运业 *adj.* 海的；海产的；海军的
mark [mɑrk] *n.* 斑点；记号；成绩 *vt.* 作记号；给……打分；在……留下痕迹
marked [mɑrkt] *adj.* 显著的；有记号的
market ['mɑrkɪt] *n.* 市场，集市；行情；股票市场；
marketing ['mɑrkɪtɪŋ] *n.* 销售，经销，行销
marry ['mæri] *v.* 嫁；娶；与……结婚
mass [mæs] *n.* 块；群众；大量，众多；质量 *adj.* 群众的，民众的；大规模的
master ['mæstɚ] *n.* 硕士；主人；大师 *vt.* 控制；精通；征服 *adj.* 主人的；主要的；熟练的
match [mætʃ] *n.* 比赛，竞赛；匹配；对手；火柴 *v.* 比赛；相配；比得上；匹配；
material [mə'tɪrɪəl] *n.* 材料，原料；物资；布料 *adj.* 重要的；物质的，实质性的；肉体的
matter ['mætɚ] *n.* 事件 *vi.* 要紧
mean [min] *n.* 中间，中部，平均 *vt.* 意味；想要；意欲 *adj.* 平均的；卑鄙的；低劣的
meaning ['minɪŋ] *n.* 意义；含义；意图
means [minz] *n.* 手段；方法；财产
meant [mɛnt] *v.* 意味；打算（mean 的过去式和过去分词）；表示……的意思
measure ['mɛʒɚ] *n.* 测量；措施；程度；尺寸 *v.* 测量；估量；权衡
mechanical [mɪ'kænɪkəl] *adj.* 机械的
media ['midiə] *n.* 媒体；介质
medicine ['mɛdɪsɪn] *n.* 医学 *vt.* 用药物治疗
merchants ['mɝtʃənt] *n.* [贸易] 商人
mercy ['mɝsi] *n.* 仁慈，宽容；怜悯
merely ['mɪrli] *adv.* 仅仅，只不过
merry ['mɛri] *adj.* 愉快的；微醉的
message ['mɛsɪdʒ] *n.* 信息；启示 *vt.* 发信息给…… *vi.* 发信息
metal ['mɛtl] *n.* 金属；合金 *vt.* 以金属覆盖 *adj.* 金属制的
midfield ['mɪd'fild] *n.* 中场 *adj.* 中场的
migration [maɪ'greʃən] *n.* 迁移，移居
military ['mɪlɪˌtɛri] *n.* 军人；军队 *adj.* 军事的；讨厌的
million ['mɪljən] *n.* 百万；无数 *adj.* 百万的；无数的
mind [maɪnd] *n.* 理智，精神；意见；智力 *v.* 介意；专心于；照料
mine [maɪn] *n.* 矿；矿山，矿井；地雷 *vt.* 开采，采掘；在……布雷 *vi.* 开矿，采矿；埋设地雷
minerals ['mɪnərəlz] *n.* 矿物；矿物质；汽水
minibus ['mɪnɪbʌs] *n.* 面包车；小型公共汽车；中客车 *vi.* 乘中客车
minus ['maɪnəs] *n.* 负号，减号；不足；负数 *prep.* 减，减去 *adj.* 减的；负的
minute ['mɪnɪt] *n.* 分钟；瞬间；备忘录；会议记录 *vt.* 把……记录在案；为……测定时间
mirror ['mɪrər] *n.* 镜子；反映 *vt.* 反映；反射
miss [mɪs] *vt.* 漏掉；错过；想念
missing ['mɪsɪŋ] *adj.* 失踪的；失去的；漏掉的
mist [mɪst] *n.* 雾；迷蒙；朦胧不清 *vt.* 使……模糊；蒙上雾 *vi.* 使模糊；下雾
mistake [mɪ'stek] *n.* 错误；误会；过失 *v.* 弄错；误解
misty ['mɪsti] *adj.* 有雾的；模糊的；朦胧的
mobile ['məʊbaɪl] *n.* <美> 汽车；可动雕塑；悬挂饰物；活动物体 *adj.* 移动的；易变的；活动的
model ['mɑdl] *n.* 模范；模特儿；模型 *v.* 做模型；

模仿；塑造 *adj.* 模范的；作模型用的

modem ['məʊdem] *n.* 调制解调器

moment ['məʊmənt] *n.* 片刻；瞬间；力矩；非常重要的时机；准确时刻

monitor ['mɑnɪtɚ] *n.* 显示屏，屏幕 *vt.* 监控，监听；测定 *vi.* 监视

mountain ['maʊntn] *n.* 山；山脉

moving ['muvɪŋ] *adj.* 活动的，可移动的；搬家的，搬运的；感人的

multiply ['mʌltəˌplaɪ] *v.* 乘；（使）相乘；（使）增加；（使）繁殖

museum [mju'ziəm] *n.* 博物馆

natural ['nætʃərəl, 'nætʃrəl] *adj.* 自然的；物质的；天然的；不做作的

nearby ['nɪr'baɪ] *adj.* 在附近的，位于附近的 *adv.* 附近地，不远地

nearly ['nɪrli] *adv.* 几乎，差不多；险乎

neatly ['nitlɪ] *adv.* 整洁地；干净地；灵巧地；恰好地

necessary ['nɛsɪˌsɛri] *n.* 必需品 *adj.* 必要的；强制的；必然的；不可避免的

neck [nɛk] *n.* 颈，脖子；衣领；海峡 *vi.* 相拥互吻；变狭窄 *vt.* 使变细；拥吻

neighbour ['neɪbə] *n.* 邻居；同胞

neighbourhood ['neɪbəhʊd] *n.* 邻近社区；周围；邻居关系；附近一带

neither ['niðɚ] *adj.* 两者都不的 *adv.* 两个都不；既不……也不 *conj.* 也不；既不

nervous ['nɝvəs] *adj.* 神经的；紧张不安的；

nickname ['nɪkneɪm] *n.* 绰号；诨名；昵称 *vt.* 给……起绰号；用诨名 [爱称] 称呼；叫错名字

novel ['nɑvl] *n.* 小说 *adj.* 新奇的；异常的

nut [nʌt] *n.* 螺母，螺帽；坚果果仁；难对付的人 *v.* 采坚果

object ['ɑbdʒɪkt] *n.* 目标；物体；客体；宾语 *vt.* 提出……作为反对的理由 *vi.* 反对；拒绝

ocean ['oʃən] *n.* 洋；海洋；大海；（地球上划分出的）洋

offer ['ɔfɚ] *n.* 提议；出价；意图；录取通知书 *v.* 提议，提供；出价

one-way ['wʌn'we] *adj.* 单行的；单方面的

onion ['ʌnjən] *n.* 洋葱；洋葱头

online [ɑːn'laɪn] *adj.* 联机的；在线的 *adv.* 在线地

only ['əʊnli] *adj.* 最好的；唯一的；出众的 *adv.* 只有；仅仅；刚刚

open ['əʊpən] *n.* 公开；空旷；户外 *vi.* 开始；展现 *vt.* 公开；打开 *adj.* 公开的；敞开的；坦率的；营业着的

opera ['ɑpərə] *n.* 歌剧；歌剧艺术，歌剧业；作品（opus 的名词复数）；砌

opposite ['ɑpəzɪt] *n.* 对立面，对立物，相反的人 [事物] *adj.* 相对的；对面的；对立的 *adv.* 在对面，对过 *prep.*（表示位置）在……的对面

order ['ɔrdɚ] *n.* 命令；秩序；规则，制度；次序 *vt.* 命令；订购；整理 *vi.* 下订单

ordinary ['ɔrdnˌɛri] *n.* 普通，平常的人（或事） *adj.* 普通的，平常的，正常的；规定的；平庸的，平淡的

other ['ʌðər] *adj.* 别的；其他的；另一个；其余的 *pron.* 其他的；其余的另一边

outside [ˌaʊt'saɪd] *n.* 外部；外观 *adj.* 外面的，外部的 *adv.* 在外面，向外面 *prep.* 在……范围之外

owner ['əʊnɚ] *n.* [经] 所有者；物主

page [pedʒ] *n.* 页 *vt.* 给……标页码 *vi.* 翻书页，浏览

pain [pen] *n.* 疼痛；努力 *vt.* 使……痛苦；使……烦恼 *vi.* 感到疼痛；引起疼痛

painful ['penfəl] *adj.* 痛苦的；（肉体）疼的；（工作）困难的；讨厌的，使人厌烦的

painter ['pentɚ] *n.* 画家；油漆匠

painting ['pentɪŋ] *n.* 绘画；油画；上色，着色；颜料，油漆

pair [pɛr] *n.* 一对，一双，一副 *vt.* 把……组成一对

palace ['pælɪs] *n.* 宫殿

pan [pæn] *n.* 平底锅；金盘，秤盘 *vt.* 淘金；在浅锅中烹调（食物） *vi.* 淘金

paper ['peɪpər] *n.* 纸；文件；论文；文章
pardon ['pɑrdn] *n.* 饶恕，原谅；赦免 *vt.* 宽恕；原谅；赦免；劳驾
park [pɑrk] *n.* 公园；停车场 *vi.* 泊车，停车 *vt.* 将……放置在某处；停车
part [pɑrt] *n.* 部分；零件；参加；地区
party ['pɑrti] *n.* 社交聚会；当事人；同类，伙伴 *adj.* 政党的，党派的；社交的，聚会的；共有的，共同的
pass [pæs] *n.* 通道；通行证；关口；越过 *v.* 走过；通过；批准；度过 *vt.* 传球；及格；发生；不要
passion ['pæʃən] *n.* 激情，热情；热心，爱好
past [pæst] *n.* 过去，过往 *adj.* 过去的，以前的；结束的；前任的 *adv.* 经过，超过 *prep.* 超过，超出；远于，越过
path [pæθ, pɑθ] *n.* 小路，路；路线，路程；<比喻>（人生的）道路；（思想，行为，生活的）途径
patient ['peʃənt] *n.* 患者；病人；病号 *adj.* 有耐性的；能容忍的
pause [pɔz] *n.* 暂时的停顿；犹豫 *vi.* 暂停，中止；逗留，停滞；（按暂停键）暂停放音；犹豫
pay [pe] *n.* 工资；薪水；报答 *v.* 付款；偿还；补偿；（对……）有利
pepper ['pɛpɚ] *n.* 胡椒；辣椒；胡椒粉 *vt.* 在……上撒胡椒粉
performance [pɚ'fɔrməns] *n.* 履行，性能；表现；演出
perhaps [pɚ'hæps] *adv.* 或许；也许
period ['pɪriəd] *n.* 时期；（一段）时间；句号
person ['pɝsn] *n.* 人；身体；人称
personal ['pɝsənl] *adj.* 个人的；身体的；亲自的
pet [pɛt] *n.* 宠物；生气；受宠爱的人 *vt.* 宠爱
phone [fəʊn] *n.* 电话；耳机，听筒 *v.* 打电话
photo ['fəʊtəʊ] *n.* 照片（复数 photos）
photography [fə'tɑgrəfi] *n.* 摄影；摄影术（不可数）
physical ['fɪzɪkl] *adj.* [物] 物理的；身体的；物质的
physics ['fɪzɪks] *n.* 物理学；物理现象（不可数）
piece [pis] *n.* 块；件；篇；硬币（可数）
pill [pɪl] *n.* 药丸；弹丸，子弹；（可数） *v.* 把……制成丸剂；使服用药丸；抢劫，掠夺（古语）
pioneer [ˌpaɪə'nɪr] *n.* 先锋；拓荒者（可数） *vt.* 开辟；倡导；提倡
pity ['pɪti] *n.* 怜悯，同情；遗憾（可数） *vt.* 对……表示怜悯；对……感到同情
plan [plæn] *n.* / *v.* 计划；打算；设计
planet ['plænɪt] *n.* [天] 行星
plant [plænt] *n.* 植物，工厂 *vt.* 种植；安
plate [plet] *n.* 盘子 *vt.* 镀
play [pleɪ] *n.* 比赛；游戏 *v.* 玩；演奏；演出
player ['pleɚ] *n.* 演员
playground ['ple'graʊnd] *n.* 运动场，操场
playhouse ['plehaʊs] *n.* 剧场；玩具房屋
pleasant ['plɛzənt] *adj.* 可爱的；令人愉快的
pleased [plizd] *adj.* 高兴的；喜欢的
pleasure ['pleʒɚ] *n.* 快乐 *vt.* 使高兴 *vi.* 高兴
plus [plʌs] *n.* 加号 *adj.* 加的；正的 *prep.*（表示运算）加
pocket ['pɑkɪt] *n.* 口袋 *vt.* 隐藏 *adj.* 放在口袋里的
point [pɔɪnt] *n.* 点；要点 *vt.* 削尖 *vi.* 表明
police [pə'lis] *n.* 警察部门；警方 *vt.* 巡查 *adj.* 警察的
policeman [pə'lismən] *n.* 警察，警员
politely [pə'laɪtlɪ] *adv.* 有礼貌地
political [pə'lɪtɪkəl] *adj.* 政治的；政党的
pollute [pə'lut] *vt.* 污染；玷污，亵渎；破坏（品性），使堕落
popular ['pɑpjəlɚ] *adj.* 流行的，通俗的
population [ˌpɑpju'leʃən] *n.* 人口
positively ['pɑzətɪvli] *adv.* 肯定地；明确地
possible ['pɑsəbəl] *n.* 可能性；可能的人或事 *adj.* 可能的；合理的
post [pəʊst] *n.* 岗位；邮件 *vt.* 张贴；公布 *vi.* 快速行进
postpone [pəʊ'spəʊn] *vt.* 使……延期；把……放

在次要地位；把……放在后面 *vi.* 延缓，延迟；延缓发作

potential [pə'tɛnʃl] *n.* 潜能；可能性 *adj.* 潜在的；可能的

pottery ['pɑtəri] *n.* 陶器；陶器厂；陶器制造术

pour [pɔr, pəʊr] *vt.* 涌出；倾，倒 *vi.* 涌流；泛滥，涌出；斟，倒

power ['paʊɚ] *n.* 力量；功率 *vt.* 运转 *vi.* 靠动力行进 *adj.* 权力的

powerful ['paʊɚfl] *adj.* 强大的;强有力的 *adv.* 很;非常

practice ['præktɪs] *n.* 练习；实践；惯例 *vi.* 实行 *vt.* 实行

pray [pre] *vt.* 祈祷，*vi.* 祈祷；请

prefer [prɪ'fɚ] *vt.* 更喜欢；提升，提拔 *vi.* 更喜欢，宁愿

premier [prɪ'mɪr] *n.* 总理；首相 *adj.* 第一的

preparation [ˌprɛpə'reʃən] *n.* 准备，制剂，配制品

prepare [prɪ'pɛr] *vt.* 准备；使适合；装备；起草 *vi.* 预备；做好思想准备

present ['prɛznt] *n.* 现在；礼物；瞄准 *vt.* 提出；介绍；呈现；赠送 *adj.* 现在的；出席的

presentation [ˌprizɛn'teʃən] *n.* 展示；描述；介绍；赠送

president ['prɛzɪdənt] *n.* 总统；董事长；校长

pretend [prɪ'tɛnd] *vi.* 假装，伪装，佯装 *vt.* 假装，伪装，模拟 *adj.* 假装的

previously ['privɪəslɪ] *adv.* 事先；以前；仓促

prey [preɪ] *n.* 捕食；牺牲者；被捕食的动物

price [praɪs] *n.* 价格；代价；价值 *vt.* 给……定价；估价；贴价格标签；比较价格

primarily [praɪ'merəli] *adv.* 主要地；起初地

principle ['prɪnsəpl] *n.* 原理；原则；主义；信念

print [prɪnt] *n.* 印刷业；印花布；印刷字体；印章；印记 *vt.* 印刷；打印；刊载；用印刷体写；在……印花样 *vi.* 印刷；出版；用印刷体写

printer ['prɪntər] *n.* 打印机；印刷工

printing ['prɪntɪŋ] *n.* 印刷，印花，印刷术

prize [praɪz] *n.* 奖品；奖金；奖赏 *vt.* 珍视；估价

pro [prəʊ] *n.* 赞成者；赞成票 *adj.* 赞成的，支持的 *prep.* 赞成支持

probable ['prɑːbəbl] *n.* 很可能的事 *adj.* 很可能的

probably ['prɑbəbli] *adv.* 大概；或许；很可能

problem ['prɑːbləm] *n.* 探索；探查

product ['prɑːdʌkt] *n.* 产品；产物；结果；某种影响下产生的人或物；乘积

production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 成果；产品；生产；作品

programme ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 方案;(活动的)程序;节目；规划 *v.* 计划；培养；编程；制作节目；预设

prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] *vt.* 禁止；妨碍

project [prə'dʒɛkt] *n.* 项目，工程；计划，规划；（学生的）课题 *vt.* 放映；计划；展现，使突出 *vi.* 伸出，突出

properly ['prɑpɚli] *adv.* 适当地；正确地；恰当地

properties ['prɔpɚtɪz] *n.* 性能；道具；财产

proposed [prə'pəʊzd] *adj.* 被提议的；所推荐的

protect [prə'tɛkt] *vt.* 保护，保卫；贸易保护

proud [praʊd] *adj.* 自豪的，得意的；光荣的，高尚的；傲慢的；有自尊心的

provide [prə'vaɪd] *vt.* 提供；规定；准备；装备 *vi.* 规定；抚养；作准备

psychology [saɪ'kɑlədʒi] *n.* 心理学；心理状态

public ['pʌblɪk] *n.* 公众；社会；公共场所 *adj.* 公众的；政府的；公立的

pull [pʊl] *n.* 拖，拉；影响力 *vt.* 吸引异性；耍花招

pulse [pʌls] *n.* [电子]脉冲；脉搏 *vt.* 使跳动 *vi.* 跳动，脉跳

pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] *n.* 南瓜

punctual ['pʌtʃʊəl] *adj.* 准时的，守时的；精确的

punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *vt.* 惩罚；严厉对待；贪婪地吃喝 *vi.* 惩罚

purpose ['pɚpəs] *n.* 意志，目的 *vt.* 打算，企图（做），决意（做）

push [pʊʃ] *n.* 推，决心；矢志的追求 *vt.* 推，推动

puzzled ['pʌzəld] *adj.* 困惑的，糊涂的，茫然的

pyramid ['pɪrəmɪd] *n.* 金字塔；角锥状物
qualification [ˌkwɑlɪfɪ'keʃən] *n.* 资格；条件；限制
quality ['kwɑlɪti] *n.* 质量，品质；美质，优点 *adj.* 优质的，高质量的；上流社会的
quantity ['kwɑntɪti] *n.* 量，数量；定量，大批；数目
quarrel ['kwɔrəl, 'kwɑr-] *n.* 争吵，口角；反目 *vi.* 争辩，争吵；责备，埋怨
question ['kwɛstʃən] *vi.* 追求；寻找
questionnaire [ˌkɛstʃə'nɛr] *vt.* 探索
queue [kju] *n.*（人或车辆）行列，长队 *vi.* 排队等候 *vt.*（使）排队
quick [kwɪk] *n.* 核心；伤口的嫩肉 *adj.* 快的；敏捷的 *adv.* 迅速地
quickly ['kwɪkli] *adv.* 迅速地；很快地
quiet ['kwaɪɪt] *v.* 安静下来，使……安静 *adj.* 清静的；
quietly ['kwaɪətli] *adv.* 安静地；秘密地；平稳地
quit [kwɪt] *vt.* 停止；离开；退出；辞职
quite [kwaɪt] *adv.* 相当；完全；十分；很
quiz [kwɪz] *n.* 考查；恶作剧；课堂测验 *vt.* 挖苦；张望；对……进行测验
rabbit ['ræbɪt] *n.* 兔子，野兔
race [res] *n.* 种族，人种；赛跑，竞赛 *vt.* 使参加比赛；和……竞赛；使急走，使全速行进 *vi.* 比速度，参加竞赛；全速行进
racial ['reʃəl] *adj.* 种族的；人种的
railway ['relˌwe] *n.* <英> 铁路；轨道；铁道部门
rain [ren] *n.* 雨；下雨；雨天；雨季 *vi.* 下雨；降雨 *vt.* 大量地给；使大量落下
rainy ['reni] *adj.* 下雨的，多雨的
raised [rez] *n.* 高地；上升；加薪 *vt.* 提高；筹集；养育；升起 *vi.* 上升
rapid ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 快速的
rate [ret] *n.* 速度；比率；等级；（利息等的）费率 *v.* 认为，评价
rather ['ræðɚ, 'rɑðɚ] *adv.* 稍微，有点；相当，颇；宁愿；相反地 *int.* 当然啦，怎么不
raw [rɔ] *n.* 半成品；原料 *adj.* 生的，未加工的；无经验的
raw material [rɔ mə'tɪriəl] *n.* 原料；原材料；生料
ray [re] *n.* 射线；光束，光线 *vt.* 放射；照射；（思想，希望等）闪现；发光
reality [ri'ælɪti] *n.* 现实；真实情况，实际情形
really ['rili] *adv.* 实际上，事实上；真正地，真实地
reason ['rizən] *n.* 理由；原因；理性；理智 *v.* 推理，思考；争辩；辩论；向……解释
rebuild [ri'bɪld] *vt.* 重建;重新组装;再形成某事物;恢复
receipt [rɪ'sit] *n.* 收据，发票；收入 *vt.* 开收据；<美> 给……开收据，承认收到
receive [rɪ'siv] *v.* 收到；接到；接纳；接待
receiver [rɪ'sivɚ] *n.* 接收器；接受者；收信机；收款员，接待者
reception [rɪ'sɛpʃən] *n.* 接待；接收；招待会；感受；反应（可数）
recipe ['rɛsəˌpi] *n.* 食谱；处方；秘诀
recognize ['rɛkəgˌnaɪz] *vt.* 认出；识别；承认
record ['rekərd] *n.* 记录，记载；档案，履历；唱片；最高纪录
recreation [ˌrɛkri'eʃən] *n.* 消遣，娱乐；重建，重现
rectangle ['rɛkˌtæŋgəl] *n.* [数] 长方形，矩形
redirect [ˌridɪ'rɛktˌ-daɪ-] *vt.* 改变方向，改变线路
referee [ˌrɛfə'ri] *n.* 裁判员；调解人；介绍人 *v.* 仲裁；担任裁判，调停
reference ['rɛfrəns] *n.* 参考，参照；涉及，提及；介绍信；
reflect [rɪ'flɛkt] *v.* 反映；反射，照出；反省
reform [rɪ'fɔrm] *n.* 改革，改良；改正 *v.* 改革，革新；重新组成
refresh [ri'frɛʃ] *v.* 更新；使恢复；使振作；恢复精神，吃点心，补充给养
refreshments [rɪ'freʃm(ə)nts] *n.* 点心；[食品] 茶点；精神恢复（单数）
refusal [rɪ'fjuzl] *vt.* 退还；偿还；付还
regardless [rɪ'gɑrdləs] *adj.* 不管；不顾；不注意 *adv.* 不顾一切地；无论如何；不管怎样地
regards [rɪ'gɑːdz] *n.* 致意，问候 *vi.* 视为，注意
region ['ridʒən] *n.* 地区；范围；部位

regular ['rɛgjələ˞] *n.* 常客；正式队员；中坚分子 *adj.* 定期的；有规律的；合格的；整齐的；普通的

regulation [ˌrɛgjə'leʃən] *n.* 管理 *adj.* 规定的

related [rɪ'letɪd] *adj.* 有关系的，有关联的；讲述的，叙述的

relation [rɪ'leʃən] *n.* 关系；联系

relationship [rɪ'leʃənˌʃɪp] *n.* 关系；联系

relative ['rɛlətɪv] *n.* 亲戚；相关物 *adj.* 相对的；有关系的

relax [rɪ'læks] *v.* （使）轻松 *vt.* 缓和，减轻

relay ['riːleɪ] *n.* 接替人员 *vt.* 转播，传达

reliable [rɪ'laɪəbəl] *n.* 可靠的人 *adj.* 可靠的

religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] *n.* 修士 *adj.* 虔诚的

remain [rɪ'men] *n.* 剩余物，残骸 *vi.* 留下；保持

remark [rɪ'mɑrk] *n.* 注意，观察 *v.* 评论；觉察

remove [rɪ'muv] *n.* 距离 *vt.* 开除 *vi.* 迁移

rent [rɛnt] *n.* 租金 *v.* 出租；付地租

repair [rɪ'pɛr] *n.* 修理 *vi.* 修理 *vt.* 修理

reply [rɪ'plai] *n.* 回答 *vi.* 回答 *vt.* 回答

report [rɪ'pɔrt] *n.* 报告；报道；成绩单 *vt.* 报告；报导；使报到 *vi.* 报告；报到；写报导

reporter [rɪ'pɔrtə˞] *n.* 记者

represent [ˌrɛprɪ'zɛnt] *vt.* 代表；表现 *vi.* 代表；提出异议

reputation [ˌrɛpju'teʃən] *n.* 名声，名誉；声望

request [rɪ'kwɛst] *n.* 请求；需要 *vt.* 要求，请求

require [rɪ'kwaɪr] *vt.* 需要；要求；命令

rescue ['rɛskju] *n.* 营救；援救；解救 *vt.* 营救；援救

research ['risɝtʃ] *n.* 研究；调查 *v.* 研究；调查

reservoir ['rɛzə˞ˌvɔr] *n.* 蓄水池；储藏；蓄积

residence ['rɛzɪdəns] *n.* 住宅，住处；居住

resign [rɪ'zaɪn] *n.* 辞去职务 *v.* 辞职，放弃，委托

resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] *n.* 抵抗；阻力

respond [rɪ'spɑnd] *v.* 回答，响应

response [rɪ'spɑns] *n.* 响应；反应；回答

responsibility [rɪˌspɑːnsə'bɪləti] *n.* 责任；职责；责任心

responsible [rɪ'spɑːnsəbl] *adj.* 有责任的；负责的；责任重大的；可靠的

rest [rɛst] *n.* 休息；休息时间；剩余部分；支架 *vt.* 使休息；把……寄托于 *vi.* 休息；静止；依赖；安置

restrict [rɪ'strɪkt] *vt.* 限制，限定

restriction [rɪ'strɪkʃən] *n.* 限制；约束；束缚

result [rɪ'zʌlt] *n.* 结果；成绩；答案；比赛结果 *vi.* 结果；导致；产生

retell [ˌri'tɛl] *vt.* 复述；再讲；重述

retire [rɪ'taɪə˞] *n.* 退休；退隐；退兵信号 *vi.* 退休；撤退；退却 *vt.* 退休；离开；收回

reuse [ˌriː'juːz] *n.* 再使用 *vt.* 重新使用

revision [rɪ'vɪʒn] *n.* 修订本；校订；修正；复习

revolution [ˌrevə'luːʃn] *n.* 革命；变革；重大改变；旋转

rewind [ˌriː'waɪnd] *n.* 重绕；倒带器 *v.* 倒回；重绕

ride [raɪd] *n.* 交通工具；骑；乘车；搭便车 *v.* 骑；乘

righthand [raɪt hænd] *n.* 右手 *adj.* 右手的

rim [rɪm] *n.* 边，边缘；轮辋；圆圈 *v.* 作……的边，装边于

rise [raɪz] *n.* 上升；高地；增加；出现 *vi.* 上升；增强；起立；高耸 *vt.* 使……飞起；使……浮上水面

role [rəʊl] *n.* 角色；任务

room [rum, rʊm] *n.* 房间；空间；余地 *vt.* 租房，合住；为……提供住处；投宿，住宿

root [rut, rʊt] *n.* 根，根源；原因，本质；祖先 *vt.* 使生根；使固定；根源在于 *vi.* 生根；根除

rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ] *n.* 垃圾；无意义的东西；废话；劣质的东西

ruler ['rulə˞] *n.* 尺，直尺；统治者

runaway ['rʌnəˌwe] *n.* 逃跑，逃亡；逃亡者；脱缰

之马；失控 *adj.* 逃走的，逃亡的；私奔的；失去控制的；物价飞涨的

runner ['rʌnɚ] *n.* [体育运动] 赛跑者；[棒球] 跑垒者，[橄榄球] 带球者；逃亡者；送信人

rural ['rʊrəl] *adj.* 乡下的，农村的；田园的；地方的；农业的

sad [sæd] *adj.* 难过的；悲哀的

sadly ['sædli] *adv.* 悲哀地；忧愁地；令人遗憾地；不幸地

same [sem] *adj.* 相同的；同一的；上述的 *adv.* 同样地 *pron.* 同样的事物或人

sample ['sæmpəl] *n.* 样品；样本；例子 *vt.* 取样；尝试；抽样检查 *adj.* 试样的，样品的；作为例子的

sand [sænd] *n.* 沙；沙地；沙洲；沙滩；沙子

satellite ['sætl,aɪt] *n.* 卫星

say [se] *vt.* 讲；说明；例如；声称；假设；指明 *vi.* 讲；表示；念；假定；背诵

scenery ['sinəri] *n.* 风景；景色；舞台布景

scholar ['skɑlɚ] *n.* 学者

school [skul] *n.* 学校；学院；学派；鱼群 *vt.* 教育

screen [skrin] *n.* 屏幕；银幕；屏风 *vt.* 筛（煤、矿石等）；拍摄；放映（电影）；庇护

scuba ['skubə] *n.* 水肺，便携式水下呼吸器

season ['sizən] *n.* 季节，季；时期；活动期，时令 *v.* 使变干燥

seawater ['si,wɔtɚ] *n.* 海水；海流

second ['sɛkənd] *n.* 秒；第二名；瞬间 *adj.* 次等的；次要的；（重要性、规模、质量等）居第二位的 *adv.* 其次，以第二位

secondhand ['sekəndhænd] *adj.* 旧的；用过的；二手的；< 贬 >（消息、信息等）间接得来的

secret ['si:krət] *n.* 秘密，机密；秘诀；奥秘 *adj.* 秘密的，机密的；神秘的；隐秘的

section ['sɛkʃən] *n.* 部分；节；部件；部门

seed [sid] *n.* 种子；子孙；（尤指网球比赛）种子选手 *vt.* 播种 *vi.* 结籽；（种子）繁殖

seem [sim] *vi.* 好像，仿佛；似乎；装作；看来好像

seen [sin] *adj.* 看得见的

selection [sɪ'lɛkʃən] *n.* 选择，挑选；被挑选的人 [事物]；选萃；[生] 选择，淘汰

self-respect [,sɛlfrɪ'spɛkt] *n.* 自尊，自尊心；自重，自爱

semester [sə'mɛstɚ] *n.*（尤指美国的大专院校的）学期；半学年

sense [sɛns] *n.* 感觉，官能；意识，观念；理性；识别力 *vt.* 感到；理解，领会；检测出

sentence ['sɛntəns] *n.* 句子；宣判 *vt.* 宣判，判决

series ['sɪriz] *n.* 系列，连续；串联；（广播或电视上题材或角色相同的）系列节目；级数

serious ['sɪriəs] *adj.* 严肃的，严重的；认真的，庄重的；重要的；危险的

serve [sɚv] *n.* 发球，轮到发球 *vt.* 招待，供应；为……服务；对……有用；可作……用 *vi.* 服役，服务；适合，足够；发球；招待，侍候

settlement ['sɛtlmənt] *n.* 解决；结算；<律> 金钱或财产的转让（契约）；沉淀；定居点

several ['sɛvərəl, 'sɛvrəl] *adj.* 几个的；专有的；各自的；分别的 *pron.* 几个，数个；一些

shall [ʃæl] *aux.* 将要；必须；可以；应该

shape [ʃep] *n.* 形状；模型；状态；身材 *vt.* 塑造；使符合；体现 *vi.* 使成形；形成

shark [ʃɑrk] *n.* 鲨鱼；骗子 *vi.* 诈骗 *vt.* 敲诈

shelf [ʃɛlf] *n.* 架子，搁板；格，层

shine [ʃaɪn] *vi.* 发出光；反射光，闪耀；出类拔萃，表现突出 *vt.* 照射，把光射后

shoot [ʃut] *n.* 幼苗，嫩芽；发射；摄影；狩猎 *vt.*（用枪等）打猎；拍摄；射门，投篮

shopping ['ʃɑpɪŋ] *n.* 购物，买东西

short [ʃɔrt] *n.* 短裤；短路；缺乏 *vt.* 故意少给……的零头，骗取 *vi.* 短路 *adj.* 短的，短暂的；矮的；短缺的；短期的 *adv.* 突然；唐突地；简短地

shortcoming ['ʃɔrt,kʌmɪŋ] *n.* 短处，缺点

should [ʃʊd] *aux.* 应该；将会；可能；本应

shoulder ['ʃəʊldɚ] *n.* 肩膀；（衣服的）肩部；山肩；路肩 *vt.* 担负，承担；肩起，挑起；用肩顶……

shout [ʃaʊt] *n.* 大叫；大叫着说；呐喊 *v.* 呼喊，叫喊；高声说或发出喊叫声

shower ['ʃaʊɚ] *n.* 淋浴；（倾泻般出现的）一阵，一大批；*vi.* 淋浴；下阵雨

showery ['ʃaʊəri] *adj.* 阵雨的；多阵雨的

showy ['ʃəʊɪ] *adj.* 艳丽的；炫耀的；显眼的

shrink [ʃrɪŋk] *n.* 收缩 *v.* 收缩，畏缩

shut [ʃʌt] *vt.&vi.* 关闭；停业；

shy [ʃaɪ] *adj.* 害羞的；畏缩的，胆怯的

sick [sɪk] *n.* 病人 *adj.* 厌恶的；病态的；不舒服；渴望的；

sickness ['sɪknəs] *n.* 疾病；呕吐；弊病

signal ['sɪgnl] *n.* 信号；暗号；导火线 *v.* 标志；用信号通知 *adj.* 显著的

silently ['saɪləntli] *adv.* 默默地；静静地

silk [sɪlk] *n.* 丝绸；蚕丝；丝织物

similar ['sɪmələɚ] *adj.* 相似的

simple ['sɪmpl] *adj.* 简单的；单纯的；天真的

since [sɪns] *prep.* 自……以来 *conj.* 因为；由于；既然

sincerely [sɪn'sɪrli] *adv.* 真诚地

single ['sɪŋgl] *adj.* 单一的；单身的；单程的

situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eʃən] *n.* 情况；形势；处境；位置

size [saɪz] *n.* 大小；尺寸 *vt.* 依大小排列 *vi.* 可比拟

skyscraper ['skaɪˌskrepɚ] *n.* 摩天大楼

slavery ['sleləri] *n.* 奴役；奴隶制度；奴隶身分

sleep [slip] *n.* 睡眠 *vi.* 睡，睡觉

slightly ['slaɪtli] *adv.* 轻微地

slim [slɪm] *vi.* 使苗条 *adj.* 苗条的

slipper ['slɪpɚ] *n.* 拖鞋 *vt.* 用拖鞋打

slow [sləʊ] *adj.* 慢的；减速的；迟钝的 *vi.* 变慢；变萧条 *vt.* 放慢；阻碍 *adv.* 慢慢地；迟缓地

slowly ['sləʊʊli] *adv.* 缓慢地

smell [smɛl] *n.* 气味，嗅觉；臭味 *vi.* 嗅，闻；有……气味 *vt.* 嗅，闻；察觉到；发出……的气味

smelly ['smɛli] *adj.* 发出难闻气味的

smile [smaɪl] *n.* 微笑，笑容 *vt.* 以微笑表示 *vi.* 微笑

smog [smɑg, smɔg] *n.* 烟雾

social ['səʊʃəl] *n.* 联谊会 *adj.* 社会的

socialism ['səʊʃəˌlɪzəm] *n.* 社会主义

socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] *n.* 社会主义者；社会党党员 *adj.* 社会主义的

society [sə'saɪɪti] *n.* 社会 *adj.* 上流社会的

sock [sɑk] *vt.* 重击 *n.* 短袜；重击

sofa ['səʊfə] *n.* 沙发

soft [sɔft] *n.* 柔软之物 *adj.* 软的，柔软的

softdrink [sɔftˌdrɪŋk] *n.* 软饮料；不含酒精的饮料

software ['sɔftˌwɛr] *n.* 软件

soil [sɔɪl] *n.* 泥土 *vt.* 弄脏，污辱 *vi.* 变脏、受污染

solar ['səʊlɚ] *n.* 日光浴室 *adj.* 太阳的，日光的

soldier ['səʊldʒɚ] *n.* 士兵，懒汉

solution [sə'luʃən] *n.* 解决方案；溶液

solve [sɔlv] *vt.* 解决

sorrow ['sɔrəʊ] *n.* 悲伤；懊悔；伤心事 *vi.* 懊悔；遗憾；感到悲伤 *vt.* 为……悲痛

sort [sɔrt] *n.* 种类；方式；品质 *vi.* 分类；协调；交往

soul [səʊl] *n.* 灵魂；心灵；精神；鬼魂 *adj.* 美国黑人文化的

sound [saʊnd] *n.* 声音，语音 *vt.* 听（诊） *adj.* 健全的，健康的

source [sɔrs] *n.* 来源；水源；原始资料

south [saʊð] *n.* 南方，南边；南部 *adj.* 南的，南方的 *adv.* 在南方，向南方

southeast [ˌsaʊθ'ist] *n.* 东南；东南地区 *adj.* 东南的；来自东南的 *adv.* 来自东南

southern ['sʌðɚn] *n.* 南方人 *adj.* 南的；南方的

southwest [ˌsaʊθ'wɛst] *n.* 西南方 *adj.* 西南的 *adv.* 往西南

space [spes] *n.* 空间；太空；距离 *vi.* 留间隔 *vt.* 隔开
spaceship ['spesʃɪp] *n.* [航] 宇宙飞船
speak [spik] *vi.* 说话；演讲；*vt.* 讲话；发言；讲演
speaker ['spiːkər] *n.* 说话者；发言者；说某种语言者；扬声器
special ['spɛʃl] *n.* 特使，特派人员 *adj.* 特别的；专门的
specialist ['speʃəlɪst] *n.* 专家；专科医生；专食性动物
specific [spɪ'sɪfɪk] *n.* 特性；细节 *adj.* 明确的；特种的；具体的
speech [spitʃ] *n.* 演讲；讲话；
speed [spid] *n.* 速度，速率；*vi.* 超速，加速 *vt.* 加快……的速度
spell [spɛl] *n.* 符咒；一段时间 *vt.* 拼，拼写；意味着 *vi.* 拼字；轮替
spend [spɛnd] *n.* 预算 *vt.* 度过，消磨 *vi.* 花钱；用尽，耗尽
spice [spaɪs] *n.* 香料；情趣 *vt.* 加香料于……
spill [spɪl] *n.* 溢出，溅出 *vt.* 使溢出，使流出；*vi.* 溢出，流出；摔下
spirit ['spɪrɪt] *n.* 精神，勇气；精髓 *vt.* 鼓励；鼓舞；诱拐
spit [spɪt] *n.* 唾沫；口水 *vt.* 吐，吐出 *vi.* 吐痰，吐口水
spoken ['spəʊkən] *adj.* 口头讲的；口头的
spokespeople ['spəʊks,piːpl] *n.* 发言人，代言人
sport [spɔ:(r)t] *n.* 运动；游戏；娱乐 *vt.& vi.* 炫耀，玩弄 *adj.* 运动的
spot [spɑːt] *n.* 地点；场所；职位；污点；斑点；少量；聚光灯；插播节目 *adj.* 现场的；现货的；插播的
spread [spred] *n.* 范围；传播；差额；幅度 *vi.* 传播；伸展 *vt.* 传播，散布；展开；伸展；铺开
spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春天；春季；弹簧；弹力；跳；泉水；源头 *v.* 跳；弹
square [skwer] *n.* 正方形；广场
statute ['stætʃuːt] *n.* 法令；法规；条例
stay [steɪ] *n.* 停留；逗留
steak [steɪk] *n.* 牛排
steal [stil] *n.* 偷窃；便宜货；偷垒；断球 *vt.* 剽窃；偷偷地做 *vi.* 窃取；偷偷地行动；偷垒
steel [stil] *n.* 钢铁；钢制品；坚固 *vt.* 钢化；使冷酷 *adj.* 钢制的；钢铁业的；坚强的
steer [stɪr] *vt.* 控制，引导；驾驶 *vi.* 驾驶，掌舵；行驶
step [stɛp] *n.* 步，脚步；步骤；步伐；梯级 *vi.* 踏，踩；走 *vt.* 走，迈步
step-mother ['stɛp,mʌðɚ] *n.* 继母，后母
stomachache ['stʌmək,ek] *n.* 胃痛，腹痛
store [stɔr, stor] *n.* 商店；贮存物；仓库；大量 *vt.* 贮藏，储存
storm [stɔːrm] *n.* 暴风雨 *vi.* 起风暴；横冲直撞；狂怒咆哮 *vt.* 猛攻；怒骂
stove [stəʊv] *n.* 炉子；窑
straight [streɪt] *adj.* 直的；坦率的；正直的；准的；连续的；异性恋的
strange [streɪndʒ] *adj.* 奇怪的；陌生的；生疏或不自在的
stranger ['streɪndʒər] *n.* 陌生人；外地人；新手
straw [strɔː] *n.* 稻草；吸管；麦杆；不值钱的东西
stream [striːm] *n.*（小）河；水流；（人；车；气）流；组 *vt.* 流出；涌出；使飘动 *vi.* 流；涌进；飘扬
strength [streŋθ] *n.* 力气；强度；力量；长处
strengthen ['streŋθn] *vt.* 加强；巩固 *vi.* 变强；变坚挺
stress [stres] *n.* 压力；强调；重音 *vt.* 强调；重读
striker ['straɪkər] *n.* 罢工者；（足球）前锋；钟锤；鱼叉
structure ['strʌktʃər] *n.* 结构；构造；建筑物 *vt.* 构造；建造；组织
stubborn ['stʌbərn] *adj.* 顽固的；倔强的；难对

付的
style [staɪl] *n.* 文体；风格；式样；时尚
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 话题；科目；主题；题材；主观；[语] 主语
subjects ['sʌbdʒɪkts] *n.* 题目，科目，主题 *vt.* 使隶属，使受到 *adj.* 受他国统治的，受制于……的，未独立的
substance ['sʌbstəns] *n.* 实质；物质；财产；内容；重要性
succeed [sək'sid] *vi.* 成功 *vt.* 继承，继任，继位；随……之后
success [sək'ses] *n.* 成功；成就；胜利；成功的人或事
successful [sək'sesfl] *adj.* 成功的；圆满的
succession [sək'sɛʃən] *n.* 连续；继位；继承权
suck [sʌk] *vt.* 啜；吸入；吸收
sudden ['sʌdn] *n.* 突发之事 *adj.* 突然的；出乎意料的
suddenly ['sʌdənli] *adv.* 突然地；忽然
suffer ['sʌfɚ] *vt.* 遭受；忍受；经历 *vi.* 遭受，忍受；受痛苦；经验；受损害
suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.* 建议；暗示；使想起；表明；要求
suggestion [sə'dʒɛstʃən] *n.* 提议；暗示；意见
suitable ['sutəbl] *adj.* 适当的；适宜的；合适的
suite [swit] *n.* （一套）家具；套房；组曲；（一批）随员，随从
summary ['sʌməri] *n.* 概要，摘要，总结 *adj.* 简易的；扼要的
sunlight ['sʌnlaɪt] *n.* 日光
sunrise ['sʌnˌraɪz] *n.* 日出（时分），黎明
sunset ['sʌnˌsɛt] *n.* 日落（时），薄暮；晚霞 *adj.* 定期废止的
sunshine ['sʌnʃaɪn] *n.* 阳光；愉快；晴天；快活
supper ['sʌpɚ] *n.* 晚餐，晚饭；夜宵
supplies [sə'plaiz] *n.* 物资；供应品；贮备量
supply [sə'plaɪ] *n.* 供给，补给；供应品 *vt.* 供给，提供；补充 *vi.* 供给；替代
support [sə'pɔrt] *n.* 支持，维持；支援，供养 *vt.* 支持，支撑，支援；扶持，帮助；赡养，供养
suppose [sə'pəʊz] *vt.* 假定；猜想；认为
surface ['sɚfəs] *n.* 表面，外表 *vi.* 浮出水面；在表面工作；显露 *adj.* 表面的；平地上的；肤浅的
surgeon ['sɜrdʒən] *n.* 外科医生；[军] 军医
surround [sə'raʊnd] *n.* （物品的）边；外围物 *vt.* 包围，围绕
surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ] *n.* 环境，周围的事物 *adj.* 周围的，附近的
survival [sɚ'vaɪvəl] *n.* 幸存，生存；幸存者
survive [sɚ'vaɪv] *vt.* 幸存；生还；幸免于；比……活得长 *vi.* 幸存；活下来
suspension [sə'spɛnʃən] *n.* 悬浮；暂停；悬念
swear [swɛr] *n.* 发誓，宣誓；咒骂 *vi.* 发誓 *vt.* 咒骂
sweat [swɛt] *n.* 汗水；繁重、耗力的劳动；担心，焦虑 *vi.* 流汗，渗出；做苦工 *vt.* 使出汗；使过度工作
sweater ['swɛtɚ] *n.* 毛衣，运动衫；出汗（过多）的人，发汗剂；榨取别人血汗的人（或工厂、公司等）
sweep [swip] *n.* 打扫；延伸；挥动；全胜 *vt.* 打扫；扫除；彻底搜索 *vi.* 蜿蜒
swim [swɪm] *vi.* 游泳；头晕 *vt.* 浸泡；洒满；充溢着
swing [swɪŋ] *n.* 摇摆，摆动；秋千 *vt.* 使旋转；使做曲线运动 *vi.* 悬摆；迅速打击；侧转，转弯
sword [sɔrd] *n.* 剑，刀；武力，战争；兵权，权力
system ['sɪstəm] *n.* 体系，系统；制度；身体
tail [tel] *n.* 尾巴；踪迹；辫子；燕尾服 *vt.* 尾随；装上尾巴 *vi.* 跟踪；变少或缩小
tailor ['telɚ] *n.* 裁缝 *vt.* 剪裁；使合适 *vi.* 做裁缝
talent ['tælənt] *n.* 才能；天才；天资
tall [tɔl] *adj.* 高的；长的；过分的；夸大的

tank [tæŋk] *n.* 坦克；水槽；池塘
tanker ['tæŋkɚ] *n.* 油罐车；油轮；坦克手
tap [tæp] *n.* 龙头，阀门；塞子；电话窃听 *vt.* 开发 *vi.* 轻声走；跳踢踏舞
task [tæsk] *n.* 工作，任务；作业；苦差事 *vt.* 交给某人；使过于劳累
taste [test] *n.* 味道；品味；审美 *v.* 尝，品尝；体验
tasty ['testi] *n.* 可口的东西；引人入胜的东西 *adj.* 美味的，可口的；高雅的，有品味的；有趣的
tax [tæks] *n.* 税，税额；负担 *vt.* 使负重担；向……征税
tax-free ['tæks'fri] *adj.* 免税的，不付税的 *adv.* 免税地
teamwork ['tim,wə:k] *n.* 协力；配合；联合作业；集体工作
tear [tɛr] *n.* 破洞；裂口 *v.* 撕裂；拉掉；挣开；拉伤
tease [tiz] *vt.* 取笑，戏弄；挑逗；强要 *vi.* 梳理（羊毛等）；起绒
technical ['tɛknɪkəl] *adj.* 技术（性）的，工艺的，学术（上）的，专门（技术）的，艺术的
technique [tɛk'nik] *n.* 技巧，技术；手法
technological [tɛknə'lɑdʒɪkl] *adj.* 技术的；工艺的
technology [tɛk'nɑlədʒi] *n.* 科技（总称）；工业技术；工艺学
teenager ['tin,edʒɚ] *n.* 十几岁的青少年；十三岁到十九岁的少年
vehicle ['vi:əkl] *n.* [车辆] 车辆；工具；交通工具；运载工具
wade [weɪd] *n.* 跋涉 *vt.* 涉水；费力行走 *vi.* 跋涉
walkout ['wɔkaʊt] *n.* 罢工
warehouse ['wɛrhaʊs] *n.* 仓库，货栈
warp [wɔrp] *n.* 弯曲，歪曲；偏见；乖戾 *vt.* （使）卷曲，翘曲，弯曲
warranty ['wɔrənti] *n.* 担保，保证；保修
warring ['wɔ:rɪŋ] *n.* 战争；战斗 *adj.* 交战的；敌对的
wary ['weərɪ] *adj.* 谨慎的；机警的
wave [weɪv] *n.* 波动；波浪 *vt.* 向……挥手示意；使成波浪形 *vi.* 波动；挥手示意；
weapon ['wɛpən] *n.* 武器
weather ['wɛðɚ] *n.* 天气；气象；气候；处境 *vt.* 经受住；使风化；侵蚀；使受风吹雨打 *vi.* 风化；受侵蚀；经受风雨 *adj.* 露天的；迎风的
weathering ['wɛðərɪŋ] *n.* 侵蚀，风化
whereas [weər'æz] *conj.* 然而；鉴于；反之
whereby [weə'baɪ] *adv.* 凭借；通过……
whisk off [wɪsk ɔf] 突然带走
whistle ['wɪs(ə)l] *n.* 口哨；汽笛
wholesaler ['həʊl,seɪlə] *n.* 批发商
wicked ['wɪkɪd] *adj.* 邪恶的；恶劣的
willful ['wɪlfəl] *adj.* 有意的；任性的；故意的
wing [wɪŋ] *n.* 翼；翅膀 *vt.* 使飞；飞过 *vi.* 飞行
withdrawal [wɪð'drɔəl] *n.* 收回；撤退，退回
wither ['wɪðɚ] *vt.* （使）枯萎，凋谢
witty ['wɪti] *adj.* 诙谐的；富于机智的
wondrous ['wʌndrəs] *adj.* 奇妙的；令人惊奇的
wordy ['wɝdi] *adj.* 冗长的；口头的；唠叨的；文字的
worm [wɝm] *n.* 蠕虫；虫，蛆
wrack [ræk] *n.* 失事船只；破坏 *vt.* 严重伤害；遇难 *vi.* 彻底破坏
wrap [ræp] *n.* 外套；围巾 *vt.* 包；缠绕 *vi.* 包起来；穿外衣
wreck [rɛk] *n.* 失事船；残骸 *v.* 使（船只）遇险（失事）
wring [rɪŋ] *vt.* 绞，拧，扭
wrinkle ['rɪŋkl] *n.* 皱纹，褶皱
yearn [jɝn] *vi.* 渴望，向往；思念，想念；怀念；同情，怜悯
zenith ['zɛnɪθ] *n.* 顶峰；顶点；最高点

词汇强化篇

aberration [ˌæbəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 失常；离开正路，越轨
abide [əˈbaɪd] *vt.* 忍受，容忍；停留；遵守
abject [ˈæbdʒekt] *adj.* 卑鄙的；可怜的；不幸的
abrasive [əˈbreɪsɪv] *adj.* 粗糙的；有研磨作用的；伤人感情的
abridge [əˈbrɪdʒ] *vt.* 删节；缩短；节略
absolve [əbˈzɒlv] *vt.* 免除；赦免；宣告……无罪
abstract [ˈæbstrækt] *n.* 摘要；抽象 *vt.* 摘要；提取 *adj.* 抽象的；深奥的
abstruse [əbˈstruːs] *adj.* 深奥的；难懂的
acclaim [əˈkleɪm] *n.* 称赞；为……喝采，向……欢呼 *vt.* 称赞
acclimate [ˈæklɪmeɪt] *vt.* 使适应；使服水土；*vi.* 服水土；适应新环境
accolade [ˈækəleɪd] *n.* 荣誉；荣誉称号授予仪式；连谱号；称赞
acquiescent [ækwɪˈes(ə)nt] *adj.* 默认的；默许的；甘心接受的
acquisitive [əˈkwɪzɪtɪv] *adj.* 贪得的；想获得的；可学到的；有获得可能性的
acrid [ˈækrɪd] *adj.* 辛辣的；苦的；刻薄的
acumen [ˈækjʊmən] *n.* 聪明，敏锐
acute [əˈkjuːt] *adj.* 严重的，[医] 急性的；敏锐的；激烈的；尖声的
adamant [ˈædəm(ə)nt] *adj.* 固执的，坚强的；坚定不移的 *n.* 坚硬的东西；坚石
adjacent [əˈdʒeɪs(ə)nt] *adj.* 邻近的，毗连的
admonish [ədˈmɒnɪʃ] *vt.* 告诫；劝告
adolescent [ædəˈles(ə)nt] *n.* 青少年 *adj.* 青春期的；未成熟的
adroit [əˈdrɒɪt] *adj.* 熟练的，灵巧的，机敏的
adulation [ædjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 奉承；谄媚
adversarial [ˌædvəˈseərɪəl] *adj.* 对抗的；对手的，敌手的
aerodynamically [ˌɛrodaɪˈnæmɪkəli] *adv.* 空气动力学地
aesthete [ˈiːsθiːt; ˈes-] *n.* 唯美主义者；审美家
affectionate [əˈfekʃ(ə)nət] *adj.* 深情的；充满深情的
affinity [əˈfɪnɪtɪ] *n.* 密切关系；吸引力；姻亲关系；类同
afoot [əˈfʊt] *adj.* 在进行中的；徒步的；准备中
aggravation [ˌægrəˈveɪʃn] *n.* 加剧；激怒；更恶化
aggregation [ˌægrɪˈgeɪʃən] *n.* 集合，集合体，聚集
agility [əˈdʒɪlətɪ] *n.* 敏捷；灵活；机敏
agitated [ˈædʒɪteɪtɪd] *adj.* 激动的；焦虑的；表现不安的
agnostic [ægˈnɒstɪk] *n.* 不可知论者 *adj.* 不可知论的
ailment [ˈeɪlm(ə)nt] *n.* 小病；不安
alacrity [əˈlækrɪtɪ] *n.* 敏捷；轻快；乐意
albeit [ɔːlˈbiːɪt] *conj.* 虽然；即使
alcove [ˈælkəʊv] *n.* 凹室；壁龛
allegiance [əˈliːdʒ(ə)ns] *n.* 效忠，忠诚；忠贞
alleviate [əˈliːvɪeɪt] *vt.* 减轻，缓和
allude [əˈl(j)uːd] *vi.* 暗指，转弯抹角地说到；略为提及，顺便提到
allure [əˈlʊə(r)] *vt.* 引诱；吸引 *n.* 诱惑力
allusion [əˈluːʒ(ə)n] *n.* 暗示；提及
aloof [əˈluːf] *adj.* 冷漠的；冷淡的，远离的
altruism [ˈæltrʊɪz(ə)m] *n.* 利他；利他主义
altruistic [æltrʊˈɪstɪk] *adj.* 利他的；无私心的
amalgam [əˈmælgəm] *n.* [材] 汞合金；混合物
amateur [ˈæmətə] *n.* 爱好者；业余爱好者；外行 *adj.* 业余的
amateurish [ˈæmətərɪʃ] *adj.* 业余的；不熟练的；外行的
ambiguous [æmˈbɪgjʊəs] *adj.* 含糊的，不确定的
ambivalent [æmˈbɪv(ə)l(ə)nt] *adj.* 矛盾的；好恶相克的
ambush [ˈæmbʊʃ] *n.* 埋伏，伏击；伏兵 *vt.* 埋伏，伏击
amicably [ˈæmɪkəblɪ] *adv.* 友善地

amnesia [æm'ni:zɪə] *n.* 健忘症，[内科] 记忆缺失
amnesty ['æmnɪstɪ] *n.* 大赦，特赦 *vt.* 对……实行大赦
amphibian [æm'fɪbɪən] *n.* [脊椎] 两栖动物；具有双重性格的人 *adj.* 具有双重性格的
amputate ['æmpjʊteɪt] *vt.* 截肢；切断；删除
analogous [ə'næləgəs] *adj.* 类似的；[昆] 同功的；可比拟的
analogy [ə'nælədʒɪ] *n.* 类比；类推；类似
anarchy ['ænəkɪ] *n.* 无政府状态；混乱；无秩序
ancillary [æn'sɪlərɪ] *n.* 助手；附件 *adj.* 辅助的；副的；从属的
anecdote ['ænɪkdəʊt] *n.* 轶事；奇闻；秘史
animated ['ænɪmeɪtɪd] *adj.* 活生生的；活泼的；愉快的
animosity [ˌænɪ'mɒsɪtɪ] *n.* 憎恶，仇恨，敌意
anomalous [ə'nɒm(ə)ləs] *adj.* 异常的；不规则的；不恰当的
anomaly [ə'nɒm(ə)lɪ] *n.* 不规则，异常的人或物
anonymous [ə'nɒnɪməs] *adj.* 匿名的，无名的；无个性特征的
antagonism [æn'tæg(ə)nɪz(ə)m] *n.* 对抗，敌对；敌意
antagonistic [ænˌtæg(ə)'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 敌对的；对抗性的；反对的
antagonize [æn'tægənaɪz] *vt.* 使敌对，使不满 *vi.* 引起反抗
antecedent [ˌæntɪ'si:d(ə)nt] *n.* 前情；先行词；祖先 *adj.* 先行的；前驱的
anthology [æn'θɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 诗集，文学作品集
anthropology [ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 人类学
antibiotic [ˌæntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk] *n.* 抗生素，抗菌素 *adj.* 抗生的；抗菌的
anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vt.* 预期，期望；抢先；提前使用
antifungal [ˌæntɪ'fʌŋgəl] *adj.* 抗真菌的；杀真菌的
antipathy [æn'tɪpəθɪ] *n.* 反感；厌恶；憎恶；不相容
antipode ['æntɪpəʊd] *n.* 恰恰相反者
antique [æn'ti:k] *n.* 古董，古玩 *adj.* 古老的；过时的；古式的
apartheid [ə'pɑ:theɪt] *n.* 种族隔离
apathetic [æpə'θetɪk] *adj.* 冷漠的；无动于衷的，缺乏兴趣的
aplomb [ə'plɒm] *n.* 沉着；垂直；泰然自若
appalling [ə'pɔ:lɪŋ] *adj.* 令人震惊的，骇人听闻的
appease [ə'pi:z] *vt.* 使平息；使满足；使和缓；对……让步
appraise [ə'preɪz] *vt.* 评价，鉴定；估价
apprehend [æprɪ'hend] *vt.* 理解；逮捕；忧虑
apprehensive [æprɪ'hensɪv] *adj.* 忧虑的；不安的；敏悟的；知晓的
apprenticeship [ə'prentɪ(s)ʃɪp] *n.* 学徒期；学徒身份
appropriate [ə'prəʊprɪət] *vt.* 占用，拨出 *adj.* 适当的；合适的
aptitude ['æptɪtju:d] *n.* 天资；自然倾向；适宜
aquatic [ə'kwætɪk] *n.* 水上运动；水生植物或动物 *adj.* 水生的；在水中或水面进行的
arable ['ærəb(ə)l] *n.* 耕地 *adj.* 适于耕种的；可开垦的
arbitrary ['ɑ:bɪt(rə)rɪ] *adj.* [数] 任意的；武断的；专制的
arboreal [ɑ:'bɔ:rɪəl] *adj.* 树木的；栖息在树上的
arcane [ɑ:'keɪn] *adj.* 神秘的；晦涩难解的；秘传的
archaic [ɑ:'keɪɪk] *adj.* 古代的；陈旧的；古体的；古色古香的
archetypal [ˌɑ:kɪ'taɪp(ə)l] *adj.* [生物] 原型的
aristocrat ['ærɪstəkræt; ə'rɪst-] *n.* 贵族
arthritis [ɑ:'θraɪtɪs] *n.* [外科] 关节炎
ascetic [ə'setɪk] *n.* 苦行者；禁欲者 *adj.* 苦行的；禁欲主义的
aspersion [ə'spɜ:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 诽谤，中伤
assimilate [ə'sɪmɪleɪt] *vt.* 吸收；使同化；把……比作；使相似
assuage [ə'sweɪdʒ] *vt.* 平息；缓和；减轻
astonishing [ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ] *adj.* 惊人的；令人惊讶的
astound [ə'staʊnd] *vt.* 使惊骇；使震惊
astronomical [æstrə'nɒmɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 天文的，天文学的；极大的

astute [ə'stju:t] *adj.* 机敏的；狡猾的，诡计多端的
atrocity [ə'trɒsɪtɪ] *n.* 暴行；凶恶，残暴
atrophy ['ætrəfɪ] *n.* 萎缩，萎缩症；发育停止 *vi.* 萎缩；虚脱
attentiveness [ə'tentivnis] *n.* 注意力；专注
attune [ə'tju:n] *vt.* 使协调；使合拍；为……调音；调合波长
augment [ɔ:g'ment] *n.* 增加；增大 *vi.* 增加
aura ['ɔ:rə] *n.* 光环；气氛；（中风等的）预兆；气味
auroral [ɔ'rorəl] *adj.* 极光的；曙光的；玫瑰红的
austere [ɒ'stɪə; ɔ:-] *adj.* 严峻的；简朴的；苦行的；无装饰的
authentically [ɔ'θɛntɪkli] *adv.* 真正地，确实地；可靠地
authenticate [ɔ:'θentɪkeɪt] *vt.* 鉴定；证明……是真实的
authenticity [ɔ:θen'tɪsɪtɪ] *n.* 真实性，确实性；可靠性
autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs] *adj.* 自治的；自主的；自发的
avalanche ['ævəlɑ:nʃ] *n.* 雪崩 *vi.* 雪崩
avant-garde [ˌævɔŋ'gɑ:d] *n.* 先锋派；前卫派 *adj.* 前卫的；先锋的
averse [ə'vɜ:s] *adj.* 反对的；不愿意的
aversion [ə'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 厌恶；讨厌的人
aviation [eɪvɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 航空；飞行术；飞机制造业
avuncular [ə'vʌŋkjʊlə] *adj.* 伯父的；慈祥的
awkward ['ɔ:kwəd] *adj.* 尴尬的；笨拙的；棘手的；不合适的
banality [bə'nælɪtɪ] *n.* 平凡；陈腐；陈词滥调
barbaric [bɑ:'bærɪk] *adj.* 野蛮的，粗野的；原始的
barometer [bə'rɒmɪtə] *n.* [气象] 气压计；晴雨表；显示变化的事物
baroque [bə'rok] *n.* 巴洛克风格 *adj.* 巴洛克式的；结构复杂的，形式怪样的
barrage ['bærɑ:ʒ] *n.* 弹幕；阻塞；齐射式攻击；[水利] 拦河坝 *vt.* 以密集炮火进攻
begrudge [bɪ'grʌdʒ] *vt.* 羡慕，嫉妒；吝惜
beguile [bɪ'gaɪl] *vt.* 欺骗；使着迷；轻松地消磨
belabor [bɪ'lebə] *vt.* 痛打；抨击；过度说明；反复讨论
belated [bɪ'leɪtɪd] *adj.* 迟来的；误期的
belie [bɪ'laɪ] *vt.* 掩饰；与……不符；使失望；证明……虚假错误
belittle [bɪ'lɪt(ə)l] *vt.* 轻视；贬低；使相形见小
bellicose ['belɪkəʊs] *adj.* 好战的；好斗的
benign [bɪ'naɪn] *adj.* 良性的；和蔼的，亲切的；吉利的
bequest [bɪ'kwest] *n.* 遗产；遗赠
bereavement [bɪ'ri:vm(ə)nt] *n.* 丧友，丧亲；丧失
bereft [bɪ'reft] *adj.* 丧失的；被剥夺的；失去亲人的
beseech [bɪ'si:tʃ] *vt.* 恳求，哀求；乞求，急切地要求得到
beseem [bɪ'si:m] *vt.* 对……合适 *vi.* 适合于；似乎
blatant ['bleɪt(ə)nt] *adj.* 喧嚣的；公然的；炫耀的；俗丽的
blather ['blæðə] *n.* 胡说；废话 *vi.* 说废话；喋喋不休地说
blemish ['blemɪʃ] *n.* 瑕疵；污点；缺点 *vt.* 玷污；损害；弄脏
bolster ['bəʊlstə] *n.* 支持；长枕
bombard [bɒm'bɑ:d] *n.* 射石炮 *vt.* 轰炸；炮击
bombastic [bɒm'bæstɪk] *adj.* 夸大的；言过其实的
boorishness ['burɪʃnis] *n.* 粗野；粗鲁；笨拙
bucolic [bju:'kɒlɪk] *n.* 田园诗；农夫 *adj.* 牧歌的；牧羊的；乡下风味的
buoyancy ['bɒɪənsɪ] *n.* 浮力；轻快；轻松的心情；（股票）保持高价或回升
buzzword ['bʌzwɜ:d] *n.* 流行词
byzantine [baɪ'zæntaɪn] *adj.* 拜占庭式的；东罗马帝国的
cadence ['keɪd(ə)ns] *n.* 节奏；韵律；抑扬顿挫
cajole [kə'dʒəʊl] *vt.* 以甜言蜜语哄骗；勾引
cajolery [kə'dʒəuləri] *n.* 甜言蜜语；诱骗；谄媚
calamity [kə'læmɪtɪ] *n.* 灾难；不幸事件
calibrate ['kælɪbreɪt] *vt.* 校正；调整；测定口径
callous ['kæləs] *vt.* 使冷酷无情；使生茧 *adj.* 无情的；麻木的；硬结的；起老茧的

callow ['kæləʊ] *adj.* 年轻而无经验的；羽毛未丰的
captious ['kæpʃəs] *adj.* 挑剔的；吹毛求疵的
cardinal ['kɑ:d(ɪ)n(ə)l] *n.* 红衣主教；鲜红色；[鸟类]<北美> 主红雀 *adj.* 主要的，基本的；深红色的
caricature ['kærɪkətjʊə] *n.* 漫画；讽刺画；漫画手法 *vt.* 画成漫画讽刺
carnivore ['kɑ:nɪvɔ:] *n.* [动] 食肉动物；食虫植物
catalyst ['kæt(ə)lɪst] *n.* [物化] 催化剂；刺激因素
cathartic [kə'θɑ:tɪk] *n.* [药] 泻药 *adj.* 导泻的；净化的；起宣泄作用的
caucasian [kɔ'keʒən] *n.* 白种人；高加索人 *adj.* 高加索的；白种人的
cavalier [ˌkævə'lɪə] *n.* 骑士；武士；对女人献殷勤 *adj.* 傲慢的；漫不经心的；无忧无虑的
celebrity [sɪ'lebrɪtɪ] *n.* 名人；名声
celestial [sɪ'lestɪəl] *n.* 神仙，天堂里的居民 *adj.* 天上的，天空的
censure ['senʃə] *n.* 责难 *vt.* 责难，责备
centennial [sen'tenɪəl] *n.* 百年纪念 *adj.* 一百年的
ceremonial [serɪ'məʊnɪəl] *n.* 仪式，礼节；*adj.* 仪式的；正式的，礼仪的
chagrin ['ʃægrɪn] *n.* 懊恼；委屈；气愤 *vt.* 使……懊恼
chaperone ['ʃæpərəʊn] *n.* 女伴；行为监督人 *vi.* 当女伴；当行为监护人
charitable ['tʃærɪtəb(ə)l] *adj.* 慈善事业的；慷慨的，仁慈的；宽恕的
charlatan ['ʃɑ:lət(ə)n] *n.* 吹牛者；江湖医生 *adj.* 骗人的
chicanery [ʃɪ'keɪnərɪ] *n.* 狡辩；欺骗；强词夺理
chimpanzee [tʃɪmpæn'zi:] *n.* [脊椎] 黑猩猩
chivalrous ['ʃɪv(ə)lrəs] *adj.* 侠义的；骑士的；有武士风度的
chronicle ['krɒnɪk(ə)l] *n.* 编年史，年代记；记录 *vt.* 记录；把……载入编年史
chronicler ['krɑnɪklɚ] *n.* 记录者；年代史编者
churlish ['tʃɜ:lɪʃ] *adj.* 没有礼貌的；脾气暴躁的
cinnamon ['sɪnəmən] *n.* 樟属的树，肉桂；肉桂色；肉桂皮 *adj.* 肉桂色的，浅黄褐色的
circulate ['sɜ:kjʊleɪt] *vi.* 传播，流传；循环；流通
circumspect ['sɜ:kəmspekt] *adj.* 细心的，周到的；慎重的
clergyman ['klɜ:dʒɪmən] *n.* 牧师；教士
cliché ['kli:ʃei] *n.* 陈词滥调；[印刷] 铅版；陈腐思想 *adj.* 陈腐的
coalition [ˌkəʊə'lɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 联合；结合，合并
coerce [kəʊ'ɜ:s] *vt.* 强制，迫使
cognitive ['kɒgnɪtɪv] *adj.* 认知的，认识的
coincide [ˌkəʊɪn'saɪd] *vi.* 一致，符合；同时发生
collaboration [kəlæbə'reɪʃn] *n.* 合作；勾结；通敌
collaborative [kə'læbəretɪv] *adj.* 合作的，协作的
colossal [kə'lɒs(ə)l] *adj.* 巨大的；异常的，非常的
columnist ['kɒləm(n)ɪst] *n.* 专栏作家
commandeer [ˌkɒmən'dɪə] *vt.* 征用；霸占，没收；强取
commemorate [kə'meməreɪt] *vt.* 庆祝，纪念；成为……的纪念
commentary ['kɒmənt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 评论；注释；评注；说明
communistic [ˌkəmjʊ'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 共产主义的；共产主义者的
compartment [kəm'pɑ:tm(ə)nt] *n.* [建] 隔间；区划；卧车上的小客房 *vt.* 分隔；划分
compatibility [kəmˌpætɪ'bɪlɪtɪ] *n.* [计] 兼容性
compatible [kəm'pætɪb(ə)l] *adj.* 兼容的；能共处的；可并立的
compatriot [kəm'pætrɪət] *n.* 同胞；同国人；*adj.* 同胞的；同国的
compensation [kɒmpen'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 补偿；报酬；赔偿金
complacent [kəm'pleɪs(ə)nt] *adj.* 自满的；得意的；满足的
complexion [kəm'plekʃ(ə)n] *n.* 肤色；情况；局面 *vt.* 使增添色彩
compliant [kəm'plaɪənt] *adj.* 顺从的；服从的；应允的

compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] *vt.* 妥协；危害 *n.* 妥协，和解；折衷
compunction [kəm'pʌŋkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 悔恨，后悔；内疚
concede [kən'si:d] *vt.* 承认；退让；给予，容许
conceit [kən'si:t] *n.* 自负；狂妄；幻想 *vt.* 幻想
concession [kən'seʃ(ə)n] *n.* 让步；特许（权）；承认；退位
conciliate [kən'sɪlɪeɪt] *vt.* 安抚，安慰；调和；驯服；怀柔；赢得
concoction [kən'kɒkʃn] *n.* 混合；调合；调合物
condemn [kən'dem] *vt.* 谴责；判刑，定罪；声讨
condemnation [ˌkɒndəm'neɪʃn] *n.* 谴责；定罪；非难的理由；征用
confess [kən'fes] *vt.* 承认；坦白；忏悔；供认；*vi.* 坦白；忏悔
confession [kən'feʃ(ə)n] *n.* 忏悔，告解；供认
confessional [kən'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *n.* 忏悔室；告解室 *adj.* 忏悔的；自白的
confiding [kən'faɪdɪŋ] *adj.* 深信不疑的；易于相信别人的
confine [kən'faɪn] *n.* 界限，边界；约束；限制 *vt.* 限制；禁闭
confinement [kən'faɪnmənt] *n.* 限制；监禁；分娩
confrontation [ˌkɒnfrʌn'teɪʃn] *n.* 对抗；面对；对质
congenial [kən'dʒi:nɪəl] *adj.* 意气相投的；性格相似的；适意的；一致的
congestion [kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n] *n.* 拥挤；拥塞；充血
conjectural [kən'dʒektʃ(ə)r(ə)l] *adj.* 推测的；好推测的
conjure ['kʌndʒə] *vt.* 念咒召唤；用魔法驱赶；提出，想象；恳求
connive [kə'naɪv] *vi.* 共谋；纵容；默许
consecrated ['kənsəˌkreitid] *adj.* 神圣的，被奉为神圣的
consensus [kən'sensəs] *n.* 一致；舆论；合意
conservatism [kən'sɜ:vəˌtɪzəm] *n.* 保守主义；守旧性
conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] *adj.* 保守的 *n.* 保守派，守旧者
consign [kən'saɪn] *vt.* 交付；托运；寄存；把……委托给
console [kən'səʊl] *n.* [计] 控制台；[电] 操纵台 *vt.* 安慰；慰藉
consolidate [kən'sɒlɪdeɪt] *vt.* 巩固，使固定；联合
conspirator [kən'spɪrətə] *n.* 阴谋者；反叛者；同谋者
constitutional [kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *n.* 保健运动 *adj.* 宪法的；本质的；保健的
consummate ['kɒnsjʊmeɪt] *vt.* 完成；使达到极点 *adj.* 至上的；完美的；圆满的
contagious [kən'teɪdʒəs] *adj.* 感染性的；会蔓延的
contemplate ['kɒntempleɪt] *vt.* 沉思；注视；思忖；预期 *vi.* 冥思苦想；深思熟虑
contemporary [kən'temp(ə)r(ər)ɪ] *n.* 同时代的人；同时期的东西 *adj.* 当代的；同时代的；属于同一时期的
contempt [kən'tem(p)t] *n.* 轻视，蔑视；耻辱
contractual [kən'træktʃʊəl] *adj.* 契约的，合同的
contradictory [kɒntrə'dɪkt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 对立物；矛盾因素 *adj.* 矛盾的；反对的；反驳的
contrive [kən'traɪv] *vt.* 设计；发明；图谋 *vi.* 谋划；设法做到
controversial [kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 有争议的；有争论的
converge [kən'vɜ:dʒ] *vi.* 聚集；靠拢；收敛
convergence [kən'vɜ:dʒəns] *n.* [数] 收敛；汇聚，集合
convergent [kən'vɜ:dʒ(ə)nt] *adj.* [数] 收敛的；汇聚性的；趋集于一点的
conviction [kən'vɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 定罪；确信；证明有罪；坚定的信仰
convivial [kən'vɪvɪəl] *adj.* 欢乐的；欢宴的；酒宴的
convoluted [ˌkɒnvə'l(j)u:tɪd] *adj.* 复杂的；费解的；旋绕的
coordination [kəʊˌɔrdɪ'neʃən] *n.* 协调，调和；对等，同等
copious ['kəʊpɪəs] *adj.* 丰富的；很多的；多产的
cordial ['kɔ:dɪəl] *n.* 补品；兴奋剂；甘露酒 *adj.* 热忱的，诚恳的；兴奋的

corollary [kə'rɒlərɪ] *n.* 推论；必然的结果
corpulence ['kɔrpjələns] *n.* 臃肿，肥胖
corresponding [ˌkɒrɪ'spɒndɪŋ] *adj.* 相当的，相应的；一致的；通信的
corroboration [kəˌrɑbə'reʃən] *n.* 确证，证实；确证的事实
cosmetic [kɒz'metɪk] *adj.* 美容的；化妆用的 *n.* 化妆品；装饰品
cosmology [kɒz'mɒlədʒɪ] *n.* [天] 宇宙论，宇宙学
cosmopolitan [ˌkɒzmə'pɒlɪt(ə)n] *adj.* 世界性的；四海一家的 *n.* 四海为家者；世界主义者；世界各地都有的东西
countercultural [ˌkauntə'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 反主流文化的，反正统文化的
counterproductive [ˌkaʊntəprə'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 反生产的；使达不到预期目标的
courteous ['kɜ:tjəs] *adj.* 有礼貌的；谦恭的
courtier ['kɔ:tɪə] *n.* 朝臣；奉承者；谄媚者
covenant ['kʌv(ə)nənt] *n.* 契约；圣约；盖印合同 *vi.* 订立盟约
cramped [kræmpt] *adj.* 狭窄的；难懂的；难辨的
credence ['kri:d(ə)ns] *n.* 信任；凭证；祭器台
credential [krɪ'denʃ(ə)l] *n.* 证书；凭据；国书
credulity [krɪ'dju:lɪtɪ] *n.* 轻信；易受骗
cryptic ['krɪptɪk] *adj.* 神秘的，含义模糊的；[动] 隐藏的
culinary ['kʌlɪn(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 厨房的；烹调用的
culpable ['kʌlpəb(ə)l] *adj.* 有罪的；该责备的；不周到的；应受处罚的
culprit ['kʌlprɪt] *n.* 犯人，罪犯；被控犯罪的人
cursory ['kɜ:s(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 粗略的；草率的；匆忙的
cynicism ['sɪnɪsɪz(ə)m] *n.* 玩世不恭，愤世嫉俗；犬儒主义；冷嘲热讽
dalliance ['dælɪəns] *n.* 嬉戏；闲混；调情
daunting ['dɔntɪŋ] *adj.* 使人畏缩的；使人气馁的；令人怯步的
dearth [dɜ:θ] *n.* 缺乏；饥馑；粮食不足
debacle [dɪ'bɑ:kəl] *n.* 崩溃；灾害；解冻
debilitate [dɪ'bɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 使衰弱；使虚弱
debunk [di:'bʌŋk] *vt.* 暴露；揭穿……的真面目；批判，驳斥；指出……的错误，证明……是虚假的
debunk [di:'bʌŋk] *vt.* 揭穿；拆穿……的假面具；暴露
decadent ['dekəd(ə)nt] *adj.* 颓废的；衰微的 *n.* 颓废者
deceit [dɪ'si:t] *n.* 欺骗；谎言；欺诈手段
deceitful [dɪ'si:tfʊl; -f(ə)l] *adj.* 欺骗的；欺诈的；谎言的；虚伪的
decency ['di:s(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 正派；体面；庄重；合乎礼仪；礼貌
deception [dɪ'sepʃ(ə)n] *n.* 欺骗，欺诈；骗术
deceptive [dɪ'septɪv] *adj.* 欺诈的；迷惑的；虚伪的
decimal ['desɪm(ə)l] *adj.* 小数的；十进位的 *n.* 小数
decimate ['desɪmeɪt] *vt.* 十中抽一，取十分之一；大批杀害
decipher [dɪ'saɪfə] *vt.* 解释；译解
decorous ['dek(ə)rəs] *adj.* 有礼貌的，高雅的；端正的
decorum [dɪ'kɔ:rəm] *n.* 礼仪；礼貌；端正；恪守礼仪
deduce [dɪ'dju:s] *vt.* 推论，推断；演绎出
deductive [dɪ'dʌktɪv] *adj.* 演绎的；推论的；推断的
deface [dɪ'feɪs] *vt.* 损伤外观，丑化
defame [dɪ'feɪm] *vt.* 诽谤；中伤
deference ['def(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 顺从；尊重
deferential [defə'renʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 恭敬的；惯于顺从的
defiance [dɪ'faɪəns] *n.* 蔑视；挑战；反抗
defiant [dɪ'faɪənt] *adj.* 挑衅的；目中无人的，蔑视的；挑战的
deficiency [dɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 缺陷，缺点；缺乏；不足的数额
deficient [dɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt] *adj.* 不足的；有缺陷的；不充分的
deflate [dɪ'fleɪt] *vt.* 放气；使缩小；紧缩通货；打击；使泄气
deflation [dɪ'fleɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 通货紧缩；放气

deformity [dɪ'fɔːmɪtɪ] *n.* 畸形；畸形的人或物；道德方面的缺陷
defunct [dɪ'fʌŋ(k)t] *n.* 死者 *adj.* 死的；非现存的
degenerate [dɪ'dʒen(ə)rət] *n.* 堕落的人 *vt.* 使退化；恶化 *adj.* 退化的；堕落的
dehumanize [diː'hjuːmənaɪz] *vt.* 使成兽性；使失掉人性
dehydration [ˌdiːhaɪ'dreɪʃən] *n.* 脱水
deject [dɪ'dʒekt] *vt.* 使……沮丧；使……灰心 *adj.* 沮丧的；气馁的
deliberate [dɪ'lɪb(ə)rət] *vt.* 仔细考虑；商议 *adj.* 故意的；深思熟虑的；从容的
deliberation [dɪˌlɪbə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 审议；考虑；从容；熟思
delineate [dɪ'lɪnɪeɪt] *vt.* 描绘；描写；画……的轮廓
delirious [dɪ'lɪrɪəs] *adj.* 发狂的；神志昏迷的；精神错乱的
delude [dɪ'l(j)uːd] *vt.* 欺骗；哄骗；诱惑；[罕用] 迷惑；逃避；使失望
delusion [dɪ'l(j)uːʒ(ə)n] *n.* 迷惑，欺骗；错觉；幻想
demeaning [dɪ'miːnɪŋ] *adj.* 降低身份的；有损人格的
demeanor [di'miːnə] *n.* 风度；举止；行为
demise [dɪ'maɪz] *n.* 死亡，终止；转让；传位 *vt.* 遗赠；禅让
democracy [dɪ'mɒkrəsɪ] *n.* 民主，民主主义；民主政治
demolition [demə'lɪʃn] *n.* 拆除（等于 demolishment）；破坏；毁坏
demonstrative [dɪ'mɒnstrətɪv] *n.* 指示词 *adj.* 说明的；证明的；公开表露感情的
demure [dɪ'mjʊə; dɪ'mjɔː] *adj.* 端庄的；娴静的；严肃的；假装正直的
demystify [diː'mɪstɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使非神秘化；阐明；启发
denotation [diːnəʊ'teɪʃn] *n.* 符号；表示；意义；指示
denounce [dɪ'naʊns] *vt.* 谴责；告发；公然抨击；通告废除
denude [dɪ'njuːd] *vt.* 剥夺；使裸露
depersonalize [diː'pɜːs(ə)n(ə)laɪz] *vt.* 使失去个性；使失去个人自我感
depravity [dɪ'prævɪtɪ] *n.* 堕落；邪恶
deprecate ['deprɪkeɪt] *vt.* 反对；抨击；轻视；声明不赞成
deprive [dɪ'praɪv] *vt.* 使丧失，剥夺
derail [dɪ'reɪl] *n.* 脱轨；[铁路] 脱轨器 *vt.* 使出轨 *vi.* 出轨
derange [dɪ'reɪn(d)ʒ] *vt.* 扰乱；使错乱；使发狂
derelict ['derəlɪkt] *n.* 遗弃物；玩忽职守者；被遗弃的人 *adj.* 玩忽职守的；无主的；被抛弃了的
deride [dɪ'raɪd] *vt.* 嘲笑；嘲弄
derision [dɪ'rɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 嘲笑；嘲笑的对象
derisive [dɪ'raɪsɪv; -z-] *adj.* 嘲笑的，嘲弄的；可付之一笑的
derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *n.* [化学] 衍生物，派生物；导数 *adj.* 派生的；引出的
descend [dɪ'send] *vi.* 下降；下去；下来；遗传；屈尊
descendant [dɪ'send(ə)nt] *n.* 后裔；子孙 *adj.* 下降的；祖传的
despise [dɪ'spaɪz] *vt.* 轻视，鄙视
despoil [dɪ'spɒɪl] *vt.* 掠夺，剥夺；夺取
despondency [dɪ'spɒnd(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 泄气；意气消沉
despotic [dɪ'spɒtɪk] *adj.* 暴虐的，暴君的；专横的
detached [dɪ'tætʃt] *adj.* 分离的；超然的，客观的
detachment [dɪ'tætʃm(ə)nt] *n.* 分离，拆开；超然；分遣；分遣队
deteriorate [dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt] *vt.* 恶化 *vi.* 恶化，变坏
deterrent [dɪ'ter(ə)nt] *n.* 威慑；妨碍物；挽留的事物 *adj.* 遏制的，威慑的；制止的
detest [dɪ'test] *vt.* 厌恶；憎恨
detonate ['detəneɪt] *vt.* 使爆炸 *vi.* 引爆，爆炸
detractor [dɪ'trækt͵] *n.* 贬低者；诽谤者
detritus [dɪ'traɪtəs] *n.* 碎石，[地质] 岩屑
devalue [diː'vælju:] *vt.* 使贬值；降低……的价值
devastate ['devəsteɪt] *vt.* 毁灭；毁坏
deviation [diːvɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 偏差；误差；背离
devilish ['dev(ə)lɪʃ] *adj.* 邪恶的；精力旺盛的；魔

鬼似的 *adv.* 非常；极度地

devious ['diːvɪəs] *adj.* 偏僻的；弯曲的；不光明正大的

devoid [dɪ'vɒɪd] *adj.* 缺乏的；全无的

devotee [ˌdevə(ʊ)'tiː] *n.* 信徒；爱好者

dexterous ['dekst(ə)rəs] *adj.* 灵巧的；敏捷的；惯用右手的

dialect ['daɪəlekt] *n.* 方言，土语；行话；个人用语特征 *adj.* 方言的

diatribe ['daɪətraɪb] *n.* 诽谤；恶骂

dichotomy [daɪ'kɒtəmɪ; dɪ-] *n.* 二分法；两分；分裂；双歧分枝

dictator [dɪk'teɪtə] *n.* 独裁者；命令者

dictatorship [dɪk'teɪtəʃɪp] *n.* 专政；独裁权；独裁者职位

dictum ['dɪktəm] *n.* 格言；声明；法官的附带意见

didactic [dɪ'dæktɪk; daɪ-] *adj.* 说教的；教诲的

dietitian [daɪə'tɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* （美）营养学家；饮食学家

diffidence ['dɪfɪd(ə)ns] *n.* 无自信；羞怯；内向

diffident ['dɪfɪd(ə)nt] *adj.* 羞怯的；缺乏自信的；谦虚谨慎的

dignified ['dɪgnɪfaɪd] *adj.* 庄严的；有尊严的；高贵的

digress [daɪ'gres] *vi.* 离题；走向岔道

digression [daɪ'greʃ(ə)n] *n.* 离题；脱轨

digressive [daɪ'gresɪv] *adj.* 枝节的；离题的

dilatory ['dɪlət(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 拖拉的；缓慢的，不慌不忙的

dilemma [dɪ'lemə; daɪ-] *n.* 困境；进退两难；两刀论法

diligence ['dɪlɪdʒ(ə)ns] *n.* 勤奋，勤勉；注意的程度

diminish [dɪ'mɪnɪʃ] *vt.* 使减少；使变小 *vi.* 减少，缩小；变小

diminution [ˌdɪmɪ'njuːʃ(ə)n] *n.* 减少，降低；缩小

diminutive [dɪ'mɪnjʊtɪv] *n.* 爱称；指小词；身材极小的人 *adj.* 小的，小型的

diplomacy [dɪ'pləʊməsɪ] *n.* 外交；外交手腕；交际手段

diplomatic [dɪplə'mætɪk] *adj.* 外交的；外交上的；老练的

disaffected [ˌdɪsə'fɛktɪd] *adj.* 不满的；有叛意的；愤愤不平的

disagreeable [dɪsə'griːəb(ə)l] *adj.* 不愉快的；厌恶的；不为人喜的；难相处的；脾气坏的

disarming [dɪs'ɑːmɪŋ] *adj.* 使解除警戒心的；使人消气的

disavow [dɪsə'vaʊ] *vt.* 否认，否定；抵赖；拒绝对……的责任

discard [dɪ'skɑːd] *n.* 抛弃；被丢弃的东西或人 *vt.* 抛弃；放弃

disclaim [dɪs'kleɪm] *vt.* 否认，拒绝（承认）；放弃，弃权

disclaimer [dɪs'kleɪmə] *n.* 不承诺，免责声明；放弃，拒绝

disclosure [dɪs'kləʊʒə] *n.* [审计] 披露；揭发；被揭发出来的事情

discontinuity [dɪsˌkɒntɪ'njuːɪtɪ] *n.* 不连续；中断；间断性；断绝

discourse ['dɪskɔːs; -'kɔːs] *n.* 论述；谈话；演讲 *vi.* 演说；谈论；讲述

discreet [dɪ'skriːt] *adj.* 谨慎的；小心的

discrepancy [dɪs'krep(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 不符；矛盾；相差

discrete [dɪ'skriːt] *n.* 分立元件；独立部件；*adj.* 离散的，不连续的

discriminate [dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪt] *vt.* 歧视；区别；辨别

disembody [dɪsɪm'bɒdɪ; dɪsem-] *vt.* 使脱离肉体（或躯壳）

disenchant [dɪsɪn'tʃɑːnt; dɪsen-] *vt.* 使清醒；使不抱幻想

disguise [dɪs'gaɪz] *n.* 伪装；假装；用作伪装的东西 *vt.* 掩饰；假装；隐瞒

dishearten [dɪs'hɑːt(ə)n] *vt.* 使灰心，使沮丧，使气馁

disillusion [ˌdɪsɪ'l(j)uːʒ(ə)n] *n.* 幻灭；醒悟 *vt.* 使醒悟；使不再抱幻想

disjointed [dɪs'dʒɒɪntɪd] *adj.* 脱节的；杂乱的；脱臼的
dislodge [dɪs'lɒdʒ] *vt.* 逐出，驱逐；使……移动；用力移动 *vi.* 驱逐，逐出；离开原位
dismantle [dɪs'mænt(ə)l] *vt.* 拆除；取消；解散；除掉……的覆盖物
dismay [dɪs'meɪ] *n.* 沮丧，灰心；惊慌 *vt.* 使沮丧；使惊慌
dismissive [dɪs'mɪsɪv] *adj.* 表示轻视的；解雇的
disorient [dɪs'ɔ:rɪent] *vt.* 使……迷惑；使……失去方向感
disparage [dɪ'spærɪdʒ] *vt.* 蔑视；毁谤
disparate ['dɪsp(ə)rət] *n.* 无法相比的东西 *adj.* 不同的；不相干的；全异的
disparity [dɪ'spærɪtɪ] *n.* 不同；不一致；不等
dispassionate [dɪs'pæʃ(ə)nət] *adj.* 不带感情的；平心静气的；公平的
dispense [dɪ'spens] *vt.* 分配，分发；免除；执行 *vi.* 免除，豁免
disperse [dɪ'spɜ:s] *vt.* 分散；使散开；传播 *adj.* 分散的
dispersion [dɪ'spɜ:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 散布；[统计][数] 离差；驱散
dispersive [dɪs'pɜ:sɪv] *adj.* 分散的；弥散的
disposable [dɪ'spəʊzəb(ə)l] *adj.* 可任意处理的；可自由使用的；用完即可丢弃的
disposition [dɪspə'zɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 处置；[心理] 性情；[军] 部署；倾向
disputation [dɪspju:'teɪʃ(ə)n; -pjʊ't-] *n.* 争论；辩论；驳斥
disputatious [dɪspju:'teɪʃəs; -pjʊ't-] *adj.* 爱争辩的
disseminate [dɪ'semɪneɪt] *vt.* 宣传，传播 *vi.* 散布；广为传播
dissension [dɪ'senʃ(ə)n] *n.* 纠纷；意见不合；争吵；倾轧
dissent [dɪ'sent] *n.* 异议；（大写）不信奉国教 *vi.* 不同意；不信奉国教
dissolute ['dɪsəlu:t] *adj.* 放荡的；风流的
dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv] *n.* 叠化画面；画面的溶暗 *vt.* 使溶解；使分解；使液化
dissonance ['dɪs(ə)nəns] *n.* 不一致；不调和；不和谐音
distaste [dɪs'teɪst] *n.* / *vt.* 厌恶；讨厌；不喜欢
distension [dɪ'stɛnʃən] *n.* 膨胀，扩张
distinctive [dɪ'stɪŋ(k)tɪv] *adj.* 有特色的，与众不同的
distinguished [dɪ'stɪŋgwɪʃt] *adj.* 著名的；卓著的；高贵的
distort [dɪ'stɔ:t] *vt.* 扭曲；使失真；曲解
divergent [daɪ'vɜ:dʒ(ə)nt; dɪ-] *adj.* 相异的，分歧的；散开的
docile ['dəʊsaɪl] *adj.* 温顺的，驯服的；容易教的
dogmatic [dɒg'mætɪk] *adj.* 教条的；武断的
domesticate [də'mestɪkeɪt] *vt.* 驯养；教化；引进 *vi.* 驯养；使习惯于或喜爱家务和家庭生活
domesticity [ˌdɒme'stɪsɪtɪ; ˌdəʊm-] *n.* 家庭生活；专心于家务；对家庭的挚爱
dominance ['dɒmɪnəns] *n.* 优势；统治；支配
dominate ['dɒmɪneɪt] *vt.* 控制；支配；占优势；在……中占主要地位
dosage ['dəʊsɪdʒ] *n.* 剂量，用量
dowager ['daʊədʒə] *n.* 贵妇；继承亡夫爵位的遗孀；老年贵妇人
downplay [daʊn'pleɪ] *vt.* 不予重视；将……轻描淡写
dubious ['dju:bɪəs] *adj.* 可疑的；暧昧的；无把握的；半信半疑的
duplicate ['dju:plɪkeɪt] *n.* 副本；复制品 *vt.* 复制；使加倍 *adj.* 复制的；二重的
dwindle ['dwɪnd(ə)l] *vi.* 减少；变小
earnest ['ɜ:nɪst] *n.* 认真；定金；诚挚 *adj.* 认真的，热心的；重要的
ebullient [ɪ'bʌljənt; -'bʊl-] *adj.* 热情洋溢的；沸腾的
eccentric [ɪk'sentrɪk; ek-] *n.* 古怪的人 *adj.* 古怪的，反常的
eclectic [ɪ'klektɪk] *n.* 折衷主义者 *adj.* 折衷的；

选择的；折衷学派的
economical [iːkəˈnɒmɪk(ə)l; ek-] *adj.* 经济的；节约的；合算的
ecstatic [ɪkˈstætɪk; ek-] *n.* 狂喜的人 *adj.* 狂喜的；入迷的
effacement [ɪˈfesmənt] *n.* 抹消；抹杀；忘却
efficacious [ˌefɪˈkeɪʃəs] *adj.* 有效的；灵验的
egalitarian [ɪˌgælɪˈteərɪən] *n.* 平等主义；平等主义者 *adj.* 平等主义的
egotistical [ˌegəˈtɪstɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 任性的；自我本位的；傲慢自尊的
elaborate [ɪˈlæb(ə)rət] *vt.* 精心制作；详细阐述 *adj.* 精心制作的；详尽的；煞费苦心的
elastic [ɪˈlæstɪk] *n.* 松紧带；橡皮圈 *adj.* 有弹性的；灵活的；易伸缩的
elliptical [ɪˈlɪptɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 椭圆的；省略的
eloquent [ˈeləkwənt] *adj.* 意味深长的；雄辩的，有口才的；有说服力的；动人的
elucidate [ɪˈl(j)uːsɪdeɪt] *vt.* 阐明；说明
embarrass [ɪmˈbærəs; em-] *vt.* 使局促不安；使困窘；阻碍
embellish [ɪmˈbelɪʃ; em-] *vt.* 修饰；装饰；润色
embitter [ɪmˈbɪtə; em-] *vt.* 使怨恨；使难受；使受苦
embodiment [ɪmˈbɒdɪmənt] *n.* 体现；化身；具体化
embody [ɪmˈbɒdɪ; em-] *vt.* 体现，使具体化；具体表达
embolden [ɪmˈbəʊld(ə)n; em-] *vt.* 使有胆量，使大胆
embroidery [ɪmˈbrɒɪd(ə)rɪ; em-] *n.* 刺绣；刺绣品；粉饰
embroil [ɪmˈbrɒɪl; em-] *vt.* 使卷入；使混乱
eminence [ˈemɪnəns] *n.* 显赫；卓越；高处
eminent [ˈemɪnənt] *adj.* 杰出的；有名的；明显的
emission [ɪˈmɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* （光、热等的）发射，散发；喷射；发行
empathy [ˈempəθɪ] *n.* 神入；移情作用；执着
emphatic [ɪmˈfætɪk; em-] *adj.* 着重的；加强语气的；显著的
empiric [emˈpɪrɪk; ɪm-] *n.* 经验主义者；江湖医生 *adj.* 经验主义的
empirical [emˈpɪrɪk(ə)l; ɪm-] *adj.* 经验主义的，完全根据经验的；实证的
emporium [emˈpɔːrɪəm; ɪm-] *n.* 商场，大百货商店；商业中心
empowerment [ɪmˈpaʊəmənt] *n.* 许可，授权
emulate [ˈemjʊleɪt] *n.* 仿真；仿效 *vt.* 仿真；模仿；尽力赶上；同……竞争
enchant [ɪnˈtʃɑːnt; en-] *vt.* 使迷惑；施魔法
encompass [ɪnˈkʌmpəs; en-] *vt.* 包含；包围，环绕；完成
encounter [ɪnˈkaʊntə; en-] *n.* 遭遇，偶然碰见 *vt.* 遭遇，邂逅；遇到
encroaching [inˈkrəutʃiŋ] *adj.* 渐渐渗入的
encroachment [eŋˈkrəʊtʃm(ə)nt] *n.* 侵入，侵犯；侵蚀
encrust [ɪnˈkrʌst; en-] *vt.* 包上外壳；装饰外层 *vi.* 结壳
encumber [ɪnˈkʌmbə; en-] *vt.* 阻塞；妨害；拖累
endearing [ɪnˈdɪərɪŋ; en-] *adj.* 可爱的；讨人喜欢的；引起爱情的
endemic [enˈdemɪk] *n.* 地方病 *adj.* 地方性的；风土的
enervate [ˈenəveɪt] *vt.* 使衰弱；使失去活力 *adj.* 衰弱的；无力的
engrave [ɪnˈgreɪv; en-] *vt.* 雕刻；铭记
enigma [ɪˈnɪgmə] *n.* 谜，不可思议的东西
enigmatic [ˌenɪgˈmætɪk] *adj.* 神秘的；高深莫测的；谜一般的
enormity [ɪˈnɔːmɪtɪ] *n.* 巨大；暴行；极恶
enrage [ɪnˈreɪdʒ; en-] *vt.* 激怒；使暴怒
enshrine [ɪnˈʃraɪn; en-] *vt.* 铭记，珍藏；把……置于神龛内；把……奉为神圣
enslavement [ɪnˈslevmənt] *n.* 奴役
entangle [ɪnˈtæŋg(ə)l; en-] *vt.* 使纠缠；卷入；使混乱
enterprise [ˈentəpraɪz] *n.* 企业；事业；进取心；事业心

enthralling [in'θrɔ:liŋ] *adj.* 迷人的
enthusiastic [ɪnˌθju:zɪ'æstɪk; en-] *adj.* 热情的；热心的；狂热的
entourage ['ɒntʊrɑ:ʒ; ˌɒntʊ(ə)'rɑ:ʒ] *n.* 随从；周围；环境
entreat [ɪn'tri:t; en-] *v.* 恳求；请求；乞求
entrench [ɪn'tren(t)ʃ; en-] *vt.* 确立，牢固；用壕沟围住；挖掘 *vi.* 侵犯；挖掘壕沟
enunciate [ɪ'nʌnsɪeɪt] *vt.* 发音；阐明；宣布
ephemeral [ɪ'fem(ə)r(ə)l; -'fi:m-] *adj.* 短暂的；朝生暮死的 *n.* 只生存一天的事物
epidemic [epɪ'demɪk] *n.* 传染病；流行病；风尚等的流行 *adj.* 流行的；传染性的
epistle [ɪ'pɪs(ə)l] *n.* 书信；使徒书；书信体诗文
epitome [ɪ'pɪtəmɪ; e-] *n.* 缩影；摘要；象征
epitomize [ɪ'pɪtəmaɪz; e-] *vt.* 摘要；概括；成为……的缩影
equitable ['ekwɪtəb(ə)l] *adj.* 公平的，公正的；平衡法的
equivalent [ɪ'kwɪv(ə)l(ə)nt] *n.* 等价物，相等物 *adj.* 等价的，相等的；同意义的
equivocal [ɪ'kwɪvək(ə)l] *adj.* 模棱两可的；可疑的
eradicate [ɪ'rædɪkeɪt] *vt.* 根除，根绝；消灭
eradication [ɪˌrædɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 消灭，扑灭；根除
erratic [ɪ'rætɪk] *n.* 漂泊无定的人；古怪的人 *adj.* 不稳定的；古怪的
erratically [ɪ'rætɪkli] *adv.* 不定地；不规律地
erroneous [ɪ'rəʊnɪəs; e-] *adj.* 错误的；不正确的
erudite ['erʊdaɪt] *n.* 饱学之士 *adj.* 博学的；有学问的
erudition [ˌerʊ'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 博学；学识
escalate ['eskəleɪt] *vi.* 逐步增强；逐步升高
escapist [ɪ'skeɪpɪst] *n.* 逃避现实者 *adj.* 逃避现实的
esoteric [ˌesə'terɪk; ˌi:sə-] *adj.* 秘传的；限于圈内人的；难懂的
espouse [ɪ'spaʊz; e-] *vt.* 支持；嫁娶；赞成；信奉
estimate ['estɪmeɪt] *n.* 估计，估价；判断，看法 *vi.* 估计，估价
estrange [ɪ'streɪn(d)ʒ; e-] *vt.* 使疏远；离间
estrangement [ɪ'streɪn(d)ʒm(ə)nt; e-] *n.* 疏远；失和
ethnicity [eθ'nɪsɪtɪ] *n.* 种族划分
euphoric [ju:'fɒrɪk] *adj.* 欣快的；精神愉快的
evade [ɪ'veɪd] *v.* 逃避；规避；逃脱
evaluate [ɪ'væljʊeɪt] *vt.* 评价；估价；求……的值 *vi.* 评价；估价
evasive [ɪ'veɪsɪv] *adj.* 逃避的；托辞的；推托的
evenhanded ['i:vən'hændɪd] *adj.* 公平的；公平无私的
even-tempered ['i:vən'tempəd] *adj.* 性情平和的；不易激动的
evolutionary [ˌi:və'lu:ʃənərɪ] *adj.* 进化的；发展的；渐进的
exacerbate [ɪg'zæsəbeɪt; ek'sæs-] *vt.* 使加剧；使恶化；激怒
excavation [ekskə'veɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 挖掘，发掘
exceptional [ɪk'sepʃ(ə)n(ə)l; ek-] *n.* 超常的学生 *adj.* 异常的，例外的
exclusive [ɪk'sklu:sɪv; ek-] *n.* 独家新闻；独家经营的项目；排外者 *adj.* 独有的；排外的；专一的
excursion [ɪk'skɜ:ʃ(ə)n; ek-] *n.* 偏移；远足；短程旅行；离题；游览，游览团
exempt [ɪg'zem(p)t; eg-] *n.* 免税者；被免除义务者 *vt.* 免除；豁免 *adj.* 被免除的；被豁免的
exhaustion [ɪg'zɔ:stʃ(ə)n; eg-] *n.* 枯竭；耗尽；精疲力竭
exhaustive [ɪg'zɔ:stɪv; eg-] *adj.* 详尽的；彻底的；消耗的
exhilarate [ɪg'zɪləreɪt; eg-] *vt.* 使高兴，使振奋；使愉快
exhilarating [ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪŋ; eg-] *adj.* 使人愉快的；令人喜欢的；爽快的
exodus ['eksədəs] *n.* 大批的离去
exonerate [ɪg'zɒnəreɪt; eg-] *vt.* 使免罪
exotic [ɪg'zɒtɪk; eg-] *adj.* 异国的；外来的；异国情调的

expansive [ɪk'spænsɪv; ek-] *adj.* 广阔的;扩张的;豪爽的
expediency [ɪk'spiːdɪənsɪ; ek-] *n.* 方便，权宜；私利
expedite ['ekspɪdaɪt] *vt.* 加快；促进；发出 *adj.* 畅通的；迅速的；方便的
explicit [ɪk'splɪsɪt; ek-] *adj.* 明确的；清楚的；直率的；详述的
exploitive [ik'splɔitiv] *adj.* 剥削的；开发资源的
exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə; ek-] *n.* 暴露；曝光；揭露；陈列
exquisitely [ɛk'skwɪzɪtli] *adv.* 精致地；精巧地；敏锐地
exterior [ɪk'stɪərɪə; ek-] *n.* 外部；表面；外型；外貌 *adj.* 外部的；表面的；外在的
extol [ɪk'stəʊl; ek-] *vt.* 颂扬；赞美；赞颂
extraordinary [ɪk'strɔːdnri] *adj.* 非凡的；特别的；离奇的；临时的；特派的
exultation [ˌegz(ʌ)lteɪʃn] *n.* 狂喜；得意（等于 exultance, exultancy）
fabricate ['fæbrɪkeɪt] *vt.* 制造；伪造；装配
facetious [fə'siːʃəs] *adj.* 诙谐的；爱开玩笑的；滑稽的
faction ['fækʃ(ə)n] *n.* 派别；内讧；小集团；纪实小说
factional ['fækʃnəl] *adj.* 小派别的，造成派系分裂的
fallacy ['fæləsɪ] *n.* 谬论，谬误
fallible ['fælɪb(ə)l] *adj.* 易犯错误的；不可靠的
falsification ['fɔlsəfə'keʃən] *n.* 伪造；歪曲；[审计] 篡改；证明是假
falter ['fɔːltə; 'fɒl-] *vi.* 支吾；蹒跚地走 *n.* 踌躇；支吾；颤抖
famished ['fæmɪʃt] *adj.* 极饥饿的
fanatical [fə'nætɪkəl] *adj.* 狂热的
fanciful ['fænsɪfʊl; -f(ə)l] *adj.* 想像的；稀奇的
fastidious [fæ'stɪdɪəs] *adj.* 挑剔的；苛求的，难取悦的；（微生物等）需要复杂营养地
fatalistic [ˌfetə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 宿命论的
felicitous [fɪ'lɪsɪtəs] *adj.* 恰当的；善于措辞的；幸福的
feminism ['femɪnɪz(ə)m] *n.* 女权主义；女权运动；男女平等主义
feminist ['femənɪst] *n.* 男女平等主义者 *adj.* 主张男女平等的
ferocious [fə'rəʊʃəs] *adj.* 残忍的；惊人的
ferocity [fə'rɒsɪtɪ] *n.* 凶猛；残忍；暴行
fervent ['fɜːv(ə)nt] *adj.* 热心的；强烈的；炽热的；热烈的
fetter ['fetə] *vt.* 束缚；加脚镣 *n.* 束缚；羁绊；脚镣
feverish ['fiːv(ə)rɪʃ] *adj.* 发热的；极度兴奋的
fictitious [fɪk'tɪʃəs] *adj.* 虚构的；假想的；编造的；假装的
fidgety ['fɪdʒɪtɪ] *adj.* 不安的，烦躁的；难以取悦的
figurative ['fɪg(ə)rətɪv; -gjʊ-] *adj.* 比喻的；修饰丰富的；形容多的
filament ['fɪləm(ə)nt] *n.* 灯丝；细丝；细线；单纤维
finagle [fɪ'neɪg(ə)l] *vt.* 欺瞒；哄骗
fissure ['fɪʃə] *n.* 裂缝；裂沟（尤指岩石上的）*vt.* 裂开；分裂 *vi.* 分裂
flamboyant [flæm'bɒɪənt] *n.* 凤凰木 *adj.* 艳丽的；火焰似的；炫耀的
flashback ['flæʃbæk] *n.* 倒叙；闪回；迷幻药效幻觉重现
flattery ['flæt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 奉承；谄媚；恭维话
flaunt [flɔːnt] *n.* 炫耀；飘扬；招展 *vt.* 炫耀；飘扬 *vi.* 炫耀
flippant ['flɪp(ə)nt] *adj.* 轻率的；嘴碎的；没礼貌的
floridity ['flɔː'riditi] *n.* 鲜丽；脸色好
foible ['fɒɪb(ə)l] *n.* 弱点；小缺点；癖好
forbearance [fɔː'beər(ə)ns] *n.* 自制，忍耐；宽容
forebode [fɔː'bəʊd] *v.* 预示；预感；预兆
forerunner ['fɔːrʌnə] *n.* 先驱；先驱者；预兆
foreshadow [fɔː'ʃædəʊ] *n.* 预兆 *vt.* 预示；成为……的前兆
foresight ['fɔːsaɪt] *n.* 先见，远见；预见；深谋远虑
forestall [fɔː'stɔːl] *vt.* 先发制人，预先阻止；垄断，屯积；领先；占先一步

forfeit ['fɔ:fɪt] *n.* 罚金；没收物；丧失的东西
forlorn [fə'lɔ:n] *adj.* 被遗弃的；绝望的；孤独的
formidable ['fɔ:mɪdəb(ə)l; fɔ:'mɪd-] *adj.* 强大的；可怕的；令人敬畏的；艰难的
formulaic [ˌfɔ:mjʊ'leɪɪk] *adj.* 公式化的；刻板的；套话堆砌的
forthright ['fɔ:θraɪt; fɔ:θ'raɪt] *n.* 直路 *adj.* 直率的；直截了当的 *adv.* 直率地；马上
fragile ['frædʒaɪl] *adj.* 脆的；易碎的
fragility [frə'dʒɪlɪtɪ] *n.* 脆弱；[力] 易碎性；虚弱
fragmented ['frægmentɪd] *adj.* 片断的；成碎片的
fraternity [frə'tɜ:nɪtɪ] *n.* 友爱；兄弟会；互助会；大学生联谊会
fraudulent ['frɔ:djʊl(ə)nt] *adj.* 欺骗性的；不正的
fraught [frɔ:t] *adj.* 担心的，忧虑的；充满……的
frisky ['frɪskɪ] *adj.* 活泼的；欢闹的
frugal ['fru:g(ə)l] *adj.* 节俭的；朴素的；花钱少的
frugality [fru:'gælɪtɪ] *n.* 俭省，节俭
frustration [frʌ'streɪʃn] *n.* 挫折
fugitive ['fju:dʒɪtɪv] *n.* 逃亡者；难捕捉之物 *adj.* 逃亡的；无常的；易变的
fundamental [fʌndə'ment(ə)l] *n.* 基本原理；基本原则 *adj.* 基本的，根本的
furious ['fjʊərɪəs] *adj.* 激烈的；狂怒的；热烈兴奋的；喧闹的
furtiveness ['fə:tivnis] *n.* 偷偷摸摸；鬼鬼祟祟
gaudy ['gɔdi] *adj.* 华而不实的；俗丽的
gaiety ['geɪətɪ] *n.* 快乐，兴高采烈；庆祝活动，喜庆；（服饰）华丽，艳丽
gubernatorial [ˌg(j)u:bənə'tɔ:rɪəl] *adj.* 州长的；统治者的；地方长官的；总督的
graphologist [græ'fɑlədʒɪst] *n.* 笔相家；笔迹学家
gluttonous ['glʌtnəs] *adj.* 贪吃的，暴食的
gratuitous [grə'tuɪtəs] *adj.* 无理由的，无端的；免费的
grating ['gretɪŋ] *adj.* 刺耳的；磨擦的
galloping ['gæləpɪŋ] *adj.* 飞驰的；急性的
grimy ['graɪmi] *adj.* 肮脏的，污秽的
garnish ['gɑrnɪʃ] *vt.* 装饰
gratify ['grætə'fai] *vt.* 使满足；使满意，使高兴
garner ['gɑrnɚ] *vt.* 获得；储存；把……储入谷仓
glamorize ['glæmə'raɪz] *vt.* 美化；使有魅力
grandstanding ['grænstændɪŋ] *n.* 哗众取宠；炫耀
gullible ['gʌləbl] *adj.* 易受骗的；轻信的
gait [get] *n.* 步法，步态
grandiose ['grændɪəʊs] *adj.* 宏伟的；堂皇的；浮夸的；宏大的
galvanize ['gælvənaɪz] *vt.* 镀锌；通电；刺激
gild [gɪld] *vt.* 镀金；虚饰
garish ['gɛrɪʃ] *adj.* 炫耀的；过分装饰的
ghoul [gul] *n.* （东方神话中的）食尸鬼；盗墓者
gloat [gləʊt] *vi.* 幸灾乐祸；心满意足地注视
gangle ['gængl] *vi.* 笨拙的移动；一步一拖地走动
grimace [grɪ'mes] *vi.* 扮鬼脸；作怪相；作苦相
gullibility [ˌgʌlə'bɪləti] *n.* 轻信；易受骗
grudge [grʌdʒ] *v. / n.* 怀恨；吝惜；妒忌
genuine ['dʒɛnjʊɪn] *adj.* 真实的，真正的；诚恳的
gleam [glim] *n.* 微光；闪光；瞬息的一现 *vi.* 闪烁；隐约地闪现
gloss [glɑs] *n.* 光彩；注释；假象 *vt.* 使光彩；掩盖；注释
grasping [grɑ:spɪŋ] *adj.* 贪婪的；紧紧抓住的
grump [grʌmp] *n.* 一阵坏脾气；发火；闹情绪 *vi.* 发牢骚；闹情绪
gear [gɪr] *n.* 齿轮；装置，工具；传动装置 *vi.* 适合；搭上齿轮；开始工作 *vt.* 开动；搭上齿轮；使……适合；使……准备好
graze [grez] *vt.* 放牧；擦伤 *vi.* 吃草；
gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] *adj.* 巨大的，庞大的
gush [gʌʃ] v. 涌出；迸出 *n.* 涌出；迸发
grip [grɪp] *vt.* 紧握；夹紧 *vi.* 抓住
gripe [graɪp] *vt.* 绞痛；握紧；惹恼 *vi.* 抱怨，发牢骚；
gesticulation [dʒəˌstɪkjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 手势；姿势；示意动作
groundbreaking ['graʊndbrekɪŋ] *adj.* 开创性的
gorgeous ['gɔrdʒəs] *adj.* 华丽的，灿烂的；极好的
guillotine ['gɪlətin] *n.* 断头台；切纸机

grotesque [grəʊˈtɛsk] *n.* 奇异风格；怪异的东西 *adj.* 奇形怪状的；奇怪的；可笑的
guileless [ˈgaɪllɪs] *adj.* 诚实的
guild [gɪld] *n.* 协会，行会；同业公会
grub [grʌb] *vi.* 翻掘；搜寻；挖土 *vt.* 挖掘寻找；将某物挖出；根除
groggy [ˈgrɒgɪ] *adj.* 酒醉的，无力的；东歪西倒的
giddy [ˈgɪdi] *adj.* 头晕的；眼花的；令人眼花缭乱的；轻浮的
grim [grɪm] *adj.* 冷酷的；糟糕的；残忍的
glow [gləʊ] *vi.* 发热；洋溢；绚丽夺目
grubby [ˈgrʌbi] *adj.* 肮脏的；生蛆的；卑鄙的；矮小的
haughty [ˈhɔti] *adj.* 傲慢的；自大的
hypothetical [ˌhaɪpəˈθɛtɪkl] *adj.* 假设的；爱猜想的
hybrid [ˈhaɪbrɪd] *n.* 杂种，混血儿；混合物 *adj.* 混合的；杂种的
harmonic [hɑrˈmɑnɪk] *adj.* 和声的；谐和的；音乐般的
hysteria [hɪˈstɪrɪə] *n.* 癔病，歇斯底里；不正常的兴奋
heterogenous [ˌhɛtəˈrɑdʒənəs] *adj.* 异质的；[生物] 异源的；异种的
hunch [hʌntʃ] *n.* 预感；大块；肉峰 *vt.* 耸肩；预感到；弯腰驼背 *vi.* 隆起；向前移动
hobble [ˈhɑbl] *vi.* 蹒跚；跛行 *vt.* 使跛行
hackneyed [ˈhæknɪd] *adj.* 陈腐的；平庸的
hostility [hɑˈstɪləti] *n.* 敌意；战争行动
hubris [ˈhjuːbrɪs] *n.* 傲慢；狂妄自大
humiliation [hjʊˌmɪlɪˈeʃən] *n.* 丢脸，耻辱；蒙羞；谦卑
husbandry [ˈhʌzbəndri] *n.* 饲养；务农，耕种；家政
hilarity [hɪˈlærəti] *n.* 欢喜；高兴；欢闹
hierarchical [ˌhaɪəˈrɑrkɪkl] *adj.* 分层的；等级体系的
halcyon [ˈhælsɪən] *adj.* 宁静的；平稳的
harbinger [ˈhɑrbɪndʒɚ] *n.* 先驱；前兆；预告者 *vt.* 预告；充做……的前驱
hamper [ˈhæmpɚ] *vt.* 妨碍；束缚；使困累
harbor [ˈhɑrbɚ] *vt.* 庇护；怀有 *n.* 海港；避难所
harangue [həˈræŋ] *vt.* 向……滔滔不绝地演讲；大声训斥 *vi.* 高谈阔论；慷慨陈词
humble [ˈhʌmbl] *adj.* 谦逊的；简陋的；（级别或地位）低下的；不大的
hackle [ˈhæk(ə)l] *n.* 针排；颈羽；手工梳麻台 *vt.* 梳理；乱砍
hodgepodge [ˈhɑdʒpɑdʒ] *n.* 大杂烩；混煮
hyperbole [haɪˈpɝbəli] *n.* 夸张
hilarious [hɪˈlɛrɪəs] *adj.* 欢闹的；非常滑稽的
hail [hel] *n.* 冰雹 *vt.* 致敬；招呼；向……欢呼
humanitarian [hjuˌmænɪˈtɛrɪən] *adj.* 人道主义的；博爱的；基督凡人论的 *n.* 人道主义者；慈善家；
heretic [ˈhɛrətɪk] *n.* 异教徒，异端者 *adj.* 异端的；异教的
hypothesis [haɪˈpɑθəsɪs] *n.* 假设
hoop [hup] *n.* 箍；铁环
havoc [ˈhævək] *n.* 大破坏；浩劫；蹂躏 *vt.* 严重破坏
hokum [ˈhəʊkəm] *n.* 胡扯，空话，废话
homogeneity [ˌhɑmədʒəˈniəti] *n.* 同质；同种
hound [haʊnd] *vt.* 追猎；烦扰；激励 *n.* 猎犬
heinous [ˈhenəs] *adj.* 可憎的；极凶恶的
haphazard [ˈhæphæzəd] *adj.* 偶然的；随便的；无计划的 *n.* 偶然；偶然事件
hairbreadth [ˈheəbredθ] *n.* 间不容发的宽度；一发之差 *adj.* 间不容发的；距离极短的
haunt [hɔnt] *vt.* 常出没于……；萦绕于……；经常去…… *vi.* 出没；作祟
harness [ˈhɑrnɪs] *vt.* 治理；套；驾驭
huckster [ˈhʌkstɚ] *vt.* 叫卖；讨价还价 *n.* 叫卖的小贩
hireling [ˈhaɪɚlɪŋ] *n.* 雇员；给钱就听人使唤者
hack [hæk] *vt.* 砍
humanoid [ˈhjʊməˈnɔɪd] *adj.* 像人的
hazardous [ˈhæzɚdəs] *adj.* 有危险的；冒险的；碰运气的
heretical [hɪˈretɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 异端的；异教的
hierarchy [ˈhaɪərɑrki] *n.* 层级；等级制度
harry [ˈhæri] *vt.* 折磨；掠夺；骚扰；使苦恼

husky ['hʌski] *adj.* 声音沙哑的；有壳的；强壮的
hideous ['hɪdɪəs] *adj.* 可怕的；丑恶的
holistic [həʊ'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 整体的；全盘的
homogenize [hə'mɑdʒəˌnaɪz] *vt.* 使均匀；使类同
hoary ['hɔri] *adj.* 久远的，古老的；灰白的
hindsight ['haɪndsaɪt] *n.* 后见之明
hedonist ['hidənɪst] *n.* 快乐主义者；享乐主义者
homogenization [hɒˌmɒdʒənaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 均化
hinder ['hɪndɚ] *vi.* 成为阻碍 *vt.* 阻碍；打扰 *adj.* 后面的
hypocrite ['hɪpə'krɪt] *n.* 伪君子；伪善者
intricate ['ɪntrɪkət] *adj.* 复杂的；错综的，缠结的
impulsive [ɪm'pʌlsɪv] *adj.* 冲动的；受感情驱使的；任性的
infighting ['ɪnfaɪtɪŋ] *n.* 暗斗；混战；接近战
inquiry [ɪn'kwaɪrɪ] *n.* 探究；调查；质询
inept [ɪ'nept] *adj.* 笨拙的；不适当的
indigence ['ɪndɪdʒ(ə)ns] *n.* 穷困；贫乏；贫穷
inconclusive [ˌɪnkən'klusɪv] *adj.* 不确定的；非决定性的；无结果的
iconoclast [aɪ'kɑnəklæst] *n.* 偶像破坏者
insubstantial [ˌɪnsəb'stænʃl] *adj.* 脆弱的；无实体的；幻想的，非真实的
impugn [ɪm'pjuːn] *vt.* 指责，非难；抨击；反驳；对……表示怀疑
irascible [ɪ'ræsəbl] *adj.* 易怒的
implacable [ɪm'plækəbl] *adj.* 不能安抚的；难和解的；不能缓和的
inclination ['ɪnklə'neʃən] *n.* 倾向，爱好；斜坡
incorrigible [ɪn'kɔrɪdʒəbl] *adj.* 不可救药的；积习难改的
ineffable [ɪn'ɛfəbl] *adj.* 不可言喻的
inclusive [ɪn'klusɪv] *adj.* 包括的，包含的
imperative [ɪm'pɛrətɪv] *adj.* 必要的，不可避免的；紧急的；命令的
imperial [ɪm'pɪrɪəl] *adj.* 帝国的；皇帝的；至高无上的；
impudent ['ɪmpjədənt] *adj.* 无耻的；鲁莽的
insolent ['ɪnsələnt] *adj.* 无礼的；傲慢的；粗野的
insulation [ˌɪnsə'leʃən] *n.* 绝缘；隔离，孤立
infelicity [ˌɪnfə'lɪsəti] *n.* 不幸；不适当
impassioned [ɪm'pæʃnd] *adj.* 充满激情的；感激的
interrogation [ɪnˌtɛrə'geʃən] *n.* 讯问；审问
inbreeding ['ɪnbridɪŋ] *n.* 近亲交配；同系繁殖 *v.* 近亲交配
indictment [ɪn'daɪtmənt] *n.* 起诉书；控告
inaudible [ɪn'ɔdəbl] *adj.* 听不见的；不可闻的
impersonal [ɪm'pɝsnl] *adj.* 客观的；非个人的；没有人情味的；非人称的
intermittent [ˌɪntɚ'mɪtənt] *adj.* 间歇的；断断续续的；间歇性
inane [ɪ'nen] *adj.* 空洞的，空虚的；愚蠢的
intemperance [ɪn'temp(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 不节制；酗酒；过度
ingenuous [ɪn'dʒɛnjuəs] *adj.* 天真的；坦白的；正直的；
inconspicuous ['ɪnkən'spɪkjʊəs] *adj.* 不显眼的；不引人注意的
indiscriminate [ˌɪndɪ'skrɪmɪnət] *adj.* 任意的；无差别的；不分皂白的
insurrectionist [ˌinsə'rekʃənist] *n.* 起义者；造反者；暴动者
irreproachable [ˌɪrɪ'prəʊtʃəbl] *adj.* 无可指责的；无过失的
improvisation [ˌɪmprəvaɪ'zeʃən] *n.* 即兴创作；即席演奏
intercept [ˌɪntɚ'sɛpt] *vt.* 拦截；截断；窃听
impenetrable [ɪm'pɛnɪtrəbl] *adj.* 不能通过的；顽固的；费解的
intrigued [ɪn'trigd] *adj.* 好奇的；被迷住了的
indiscernible [ˌɪndɪ'sɜːnɪb(ə)l] *adj.* 难识别的；看不见的
instantaneously [ˌɪnstən'teɪnɪəsli] *adv.* 即刻；突如其来地
infusion [ɪn'fjuʒn] *n.* 灌输；浸泡；注入物；激励
inclined [ɪn'klaɪnd] *adj.* 趋向于……的
impressionable [ɪm'prɛʃənəbl] *adj.* 敏感的；易受

影响的
innocuous [ɪ'nɑkjuəs] *adj.* 无害的；无伤大雅的
insolvent [ɪn'sɑlvənt] *n.* 破产者；无力偿还者 *adj.* 破产的；无力偿还的
impetuosity [ɪmˌpɛtʃʊ'ɑsəti] *n.* 性急，冲动；冲力，猛烈
indulge [ɪn'dʌldʒ] *vt.* 满足；纵容；使高兴；使沉迷于……
immune [ɪ'mjʊn] *adj.* 免疫的；免于……的，免除的
indomitable [ɪn'dɑmɪtəbl] *adj.* 不屈不挠的；不服输的；不气馁的
irreverent [ɪ'rɛvərənt] *adj.* 不敬的，无礼的
irresolute [ɪ'rɛzə'lʊt] *adj.* 优柔寡断的；踌躇不定的；无决断的
imprudent [ɪm'prudnt] *adj.* 轻率的，鲁莽的；
induction [ɪn'dʌkʃən] *n.* [电磁] 感应；归纳法；感应现象；入门培训，入职仪式
immersion [ɪ'mɝʃən] *n.* 沉浸；陷入；专心
insipid [ɪn'sɪpɪd] *adj.* 清淡的；无趣的
ignominy ['ɪgnəmɪni] *n.* 耻辱；不体面；丑行
industrious [ɪn'dʌstrɪəs] *adj.* 勤勉的
insinuate [ɪn'sɪnjuet] *vt.* 暗示；使逐渐而巧妙地取得；使迂回地潜入
ingenue ['ænʒəˌnʊ] *n.* 天真无邪的少女
imperceptible [ˌɪmpɚ'sɛptəbl] *adj.* 感觉不到的；极细微的
improvisational [ˌɪmprəvaɪ'zeɪʃənəl] *adj.* 即兴的
insatiable [ɪn'seʃəbl] *adj.* 贪得无厌的；不知足的
indelible [ɪn'dɛləbl] *adj.* 难忘的；擦不掉的
impervious [ɪm'pɝvɪəs] *adj.* 不受影响的，无动于衷的；不能渗透的
intractable [ɪn'træktəbl] *adj.* 棘手的；难治的；倔强的；不听话的
indispensable ['ɪndɪ'spɛnsəbl] *adj.* 不可缺少的；绝对必要的；责无旁贷的
insurgent [ɪn'sɝdʒənt] *adj.* 叛乱的；起义的
improvise ['ɪmprəvaɪz] *vt.* 即兴创作；即兴表演；临时做；临时提供
incomprehensible [ɪnˌkɑmprɪ'hɛnsəbl] *adj.* 费解的；不可思议的
infallible [ɪn'fæləbl] *adj.* 绝对可靠的；绝无错误的
improvident [ɪm'prɑvədənt] *adj.* 浪费的；无远见的
incongruity [ˌɪnkɑŋ'grʊəti] *n.* 不协调；不一致；不适宜
illusory [ɪ'lusəri] *adj.* 错觉的；幻影的；虚假的；产生幻觉的
indulgent [ɪn'dʌldʒənt] *adj.* 放纵的；宽容的；任性的
incantatory [ɪn'kæntəˌtori] *adj.* 咒语的；魔咒的
illuminating [ɪ'lʊmə'netɪŋ] *adj.* 照亮的，照明的；启蒙的，有启发性的
infectious [ɪn'fɛkʃəs] *adj.* 传染的；传染性的；易传染的
itinerant [aɪ'tɪnərənt] *adj.* 巡回的；流动的
impede [ɪm'pid] *vt.* 阻碍；妨碍；阻止
illicit [ɪ'lɪsɪt] *adj.* 违法的；不正当的
interminable [ɪn'tɝmɪnəbl] *adj.* 冗长的；无止尽的
inconsequential [ɪn'kɑnsə'kwɛnʃəl] *adj.* 不重要的；不合理的；不合逻辑的
inimitable [ɪ'nɪmɪtəbl] *adj.* 独特的；无比的；无法仿效的
incongruous [ɪn'kɑŋgruəs] *adj.* 不协调的；不一致的；不和谐的
inapt [ɪn'æpt] *adj.* 不适当的；不熟练的，笨拙的
incompatible [ˌɪnkəm'pætəbl] *adj.* 不相容的；矛盾的
intrepidity [ˌintri'pidəti] *n.* 无畏；大胆
incorruptible [ˌɪnkə'rʌptəbl] *adj.* 清廉的；不能收买的；不腐败的；不会腐烂的
imperturbable [ˌɪmpə'tɜːbəb(ə)l] *adj.* 冷静的；泰然自若的
invoke [ɪn'vok] *vt.* 调用；祈求；引起；恳求
ideologue ['aɪdɪəlɔg] *n.* 思想家，理论家，空想家
introspection ['ɪntrə'spɛkʃən] *n.* 内省；反省
incarnation [ˌɪnkɑr'neʃən] *n.* 化身；道成肉身；典型
inverse [ˌɪn'vɝs] *n.* 相反；倒转 *adj.* 相反的；倒转的 *vt.* 使倒转；使颠倒
inception [ɪn'sɛpʃən] *n.* 起初；获得学位

infinitesimal ['ɪnfɪnə'tɛsəml] *adj.* 无穷小的；无限小的；极小的 *n.* 无限小
inducement [ɪn'dusmənt] *n.* 诱因，刺激物
impasse ['ɪmpæs] *n.* 僵局；死路
ineffectual [ˌɪnɪ'fɛktʃuəl] *adj.* 无效的，不起作用的；徒劳无益的
interleave [ˌɪntɚ'liv] *n.* / *vt.* [计] 交错；插空白页于；插叙
insidious [ɪn'sɪdɪəs] *adj.* 阴险的；隐伏的；暗中为害的；狡猾的
illuminate [ɪ'lumɪnet] *vt.* 阐明，说明；照亮
incense ['ɪnsɛns] *vt.* 向……焚香；使……发怒 *n.* 香；奉承
inertness [i'nə:tnis] *n.* 惰性；无生命力；不活泼
impermeability [ɪmˌpɝmɪə'bɪləti] *n.* 不渗透性；不透过性
indiscretion ['ɪndɪ'skrɛʃən] *n.* 轻率；言行失检
incisive [ɪn'saɪsɪv] *adj.* 深刻的；敏锐的
iconoclastic [aɪ'kɑnə'klæstɪk] *adj.* 打破旧习的；偶像破坏的
inexplicable [ˌɪnɪk'splɪkəbl] *adj.* 费解的；无法说明的；不能解释的
impromptu [ɪm'prɑmptu] *n.* 即兴曲；即席演出 *adv.* 即席地 *adj.* 即席的
innuendo [ˌɪnju'ɛndo] *n.* 暗讽，讽刺；影射 *vt.* 暗示，旁敲侧击地表达 *vi.* 影射；说讽刺话
illegibility [ɪˌlɛdʒə'bɪləti] *n.* 模糊；不清不楚
incontrovertibly [ˌinkɔntrə'və:təbli] *adv.* 无疑地；无可争辩地
interdisciplinary [ˌɪntɚ'dɪsəplɪnɛri] *adj.* 各学科间的
illusionist [ɪ'l(j)u:ʒ(ə)nɪst] *n.* 魔术师；爱幻想的人
impostor [ɪm'pɑstɚ] *n.* 骗子；冒充者
inimical [ɪ'nɪmɪkl] *adj.* 敌意的；有害的
inscrutable [ɪn'skrʊtəbl] *adj.* 神秘的；不可理解的；不能预测的；不可思议的
intemperate [ɪn'tɛmpərət] *adj.* 放纵的；酗酒的；酷烈的
imperious [ɪm'pɪrɪəs] *adj.* 专横的；迫切的；傲慢的
insular ['ɪnsəlɚ] *adj.* 孤立的；与世隔绝的；海岛的；岛民的
irrepressible [ˌɪrɪ'prɛsəbl] *adj.* 抑制不住的；压服不了的
ingenuity [ˌɪndʒə'nuəti] *n.* 心灵手巧，独创性；精巧
intrinsic [ɪn'trɪnsɪk] *adj.* 本质的，固有的
imponderable [ɪm'pɑndərəbl] *adj.* 无重量的；无法计算的
intrusion [ɪn'truʒn] *n.* 侵入；闯入
intelligible [ɪn'tɛlɪdʒəbl] *adj.* 可理解的；明了的；仅能用智力了解的
indecorous [ɪn'dɛkərəs] *adj.* 不合礼节的，不得体的
irreconcilable [ɪ'rɛkənsaɪləbl] *adj.* 矛盾的；不能和解的；不能协调的
implausible [ɪm'plɔzəbl] *adj.* 难以置信的，不像真实的
incline [ɪn'klaɪn] *vi.* 倾斜；倾向；易于 *vt.* 使倾斜；使倾向于
impetuous [ɪm'pɛtʃʊəs] *adj.* 冲动的；鲁莽的；猛烈的
inferno [ɪn'fɜ:nəʊ] *n.* 阴间，地狱
initiative [ɪ'nɪʃətɪv] *n.* 主动权；首创精神 *adj.* 主动的；自发的；起始的
indecipherable ['ɪndɪ'saɪfrəbl] *adj.* 无法解释的；破译不出的；难辨认的
informative [ɪn'fɔrmətɪv] *adj.* 教育性的，有益的；情报的；见闻广博的
inevitable [ɪn'ɛvɪtəbl] *adj.* 必然的，不可避免的
inheritance [ɪn'hɛrɪtəns] *n.* 继承；遗传；遗产
incentive [ɪn'sɛntɪv] *n.* 动机；刺激 *adj.* 激励的；刺激的
indignation [ˌɪndɪg'neʃən] *n.* 愤慨；愤怒；义愤
ideological [ˌaɪdɪə'lɑdʒɪkl] *adj.* 思想的；意识形态的
impair [ɪm'pɛr] *vt.* 损害；削弱；减少
intact [ɪn'tækt] *adj.* 完整的；原封不动的；未受损伤的
idiocy ['ɪdɪəsi] *n.* 白痴；白痴的行为
incredulous [ɪn'krɛdʒələs] *adj.* 怀疑的；不轻信的
interfere [ˌɪntɚ'fɪr] *vi.* 干涉；妨碍；打扰 *vt.* 冲突；

介入
intervention [ˌɪntɚˈvɛnʃən] *n.* 介入；调停；妨碍
incompatible [ˌɪnkəmˈpætəbl] *adj.* 不相容的；矛盾的；不能同时成立的
indifferent [ɪnˈdɪfrənt] *adj.* 漠不关心的；无关紧要的
inexorable [ɪnˈɛksərəbl] *adj.* 无情的；不屈不挠的；不可阻挡的；无法改变的
impediment [ɪmˈpɛdɪmənt] *n.* 口吃；妨碍；阻止
immure [ɪˈmjʊə; ɪˈmjɔː] *vt.* 把……嵌在墙上；监禁，禁闭
inadequate [ɪnˈædɪkwət] *adj.* 不充分的，不适当的
itemize [ˈaɪtəmaɪz] *vt.* 逐条列记
indignant [ɪnˈdɪgnənt] *adj.* 愤愤不平的；义愤的
infatuate [ɪnˈfætjʊɪt] *vt.* 使糊涂；使冲昏头脑；使迷恋
influx [ˈɪnflʌks] *n.* 流入；汇集；河流的汇集处
invocation [ˌɪnvəˈkeʃən] *n.* 祈祷；符咒
imminent [ˈɪmɪnənt] *adj.* 即将来临的；迫近的
impend [ɪmˈpɛnd] *vi.* 迫近；即将发生
incarnate [ɪnˈkɑrnət] *adj.* 化身的；人体化的；肉色的 *vt.* 体现；使……具体化；使实体化
ineptitude [ɪˈnɛptəˈtʊd] *n.* 不适当，不合适；不称职
inadvertently [ˈɪnədˈvɝtntli] *adv.* 非故意地；不注意地
immutable [ɪˈmjutəbl] *adj.* 不变的；不可变的；不能变的
inflection [ɪnˈflɛkʃən] *n.* 弯曲，变形；音调变化
intonation [ˌɪntəˈneʃən] *n.* 声调，语调；语音的抑扬
involuntary [ɪnˈvɑlənˌtɛri] *adj.* 无意识的；自然而然的；不知不觉的
irritation [ˌɪrəˈteʃən] *n.* 刺激；激怒，恼怒，生气；兴奋
invert [ˈɪnvɝt] *vt.* 使……转化；使……颠倒；使……反转；使……前后倒置 *n.* 颠倒的事物
inconsonant [ɪnˈkɑnsənənt] *adj.* 不协调的；不一致的
intimidate [ɪnˈtɪmɪdet] *vt.* 恐吓，威胁；胁迫
inflame [ɪnˈflem] *vt.* 激怒；使燃烧；使发炎 *vi.* 燃烧；发炎；激动
illustrator [ˈɪləstretɚ] *n.* 插图画家；说明者；图解者
ignite [ɪgˈnaɪt] *vt.* 点燃；使燃烧；使激动 *vi.* 点火；燃烧
impermanent [ɪmˈpɝmənənt] *adj.* 暂时的；非永久的
innovative [ˈɪnəvetɪv] *adj.* 革新的，创新的
inauthentic [ˌɪnɔˈθɛntɪk] *adj.* 不真实的；不可靠的；假的
investigate [ɪnˈvɛstɪget] *v.* 调查；研究
ionization [ˌaɪənɪˈzeʃən] *n.* [化学] 离子化
immerse [ɪˈmɝs] *vt.* 沉浸；使陷入
instill [ɪnˈstɪl] *vt.* 徐徐滴入；逐渐灌输
incubation [ˌɪŋkjuˈbeʃən] *n.* 孵化；[病毒][医] 潜伏
intricacy [ˈɪntrɪkəsi] *n.* 错综，复杂；难以理解
integrate [ˈɪntɪgret] *vt.* 使……完整；使……成整体；求……的积分；表示……的总和 *vi.* 求积分取消隔离；成为一体 *adj.* 整合的；完全的
irate [aɪˈret] *adj.* 生气的；发怒的
inherent [ɪnˈhɪrənt] *adj.* 固有的；内在的；与生俱来的，遗传的
irrelevant [ɪˈrɛləvənt] *adj.* 不相干的；不切题的
implement [ˈɪmplɪmɛnt] *vt.* 实施，执行；实现，使生效 *n.* 工具，器具；手段
inequity [ɪnˈɛkwəti] *n.* 不公平，不公正
ignominious [ˌɪgnəˈmɪnɪəs] *adj.* 可耻的；下流的
imprimatur [ˌɪmprɪˈmɑtɚ] *n.* 出版许可，认可；赞许
irretrievable [ˌɪrɪˈtrivəbl] *adj.* 不能弥补的；不能复原的；无法挽救的
inadequacy [ɪnˈædɪkwəsi] *n.* 不适当，不充分；不完全
inexorably [inˈeksərəbli] *adv.* 无情地；冷酷地
italic [ɪˈtælɪk] *n.* 斜体字（或字母、数码等）
inapplicable [ˌɪnəˈplɪkəbl] *adj.* 不适用的；不相干的
intertwine [ˌɪntɚˈtwaɪn] *v.* 缠绕；纠缠
idiosyncrasy [ˌɪdɪəˈsɪŋkrəsi] *n.* （个人独有的）气质，性格，习惯，癖好
interstellar [ˌɪntɚˈstɛlɚ] *adj.* [航][天] 星际的

intermittently [intə'mitəntli] *adv.* 间歇地
improvidence [ɪm'prɑvədəns] *n.* 浪费；无先见之明；浅见
inscrutably [ɪn'skrʊtəbli] *adv.* 费解地；高深莫测地
implicate ['ɪmplɪket] *vt.* 使卷入；涉及；暗指；影响
idly ['aɪdli] *adv.* 无所事事地；懒惰地，空闲地
inseparable [ɪn'sɛprəbl] *adj.* [数] 不可分割的；不能分离的
inertial [ɪ'nɝʃəl] *adj.* 惯性的；不活泼的
inscribe [ɪn'skraɪb] *vt.* 题写；题献；铭记
inbreed [ɪn'briːd] *vt.* 使近亲交配；使同系繁殖；使内部生成
infertile [ɪn'fɝtl] *adj.* 不肥沃的；不毛的；不结果实的；不能生殖的
illumination [ɪ'lʊmə'neʃən] *n.* 照明
irksome ['ɝksəm] *adj.* 令人厌烦的，讨厌的；令人厌恶的
idealization [aɪ'dɪəlɪ'zeʃən] *n.* 理想化；
infrastructure ['ɪnfrə'strʌktʃɚ] *n.* 基础设施；公共建设；下部构造
irrational [ɪ'ræʃənl] *adj.* 不合理的；无理性的；荒谬的
indigenous [ɪn'dɪdʒənəs] *adj.* 本土的；土著的；国产的；固有的
infomercial ['ɪnfəʊ'mɝʃəl] *n.* 商品信息电视片，专题广告片
impassivity [ˌimpæ'siviti] *n.* 平静
impartial [ɪm'pɑrʃəl] *adj.* 公平的，公正的；不偏不倚的
intend [ɪn'tɛnd] *vt.* 打算；想要；意指
initiate [ɪ'nɪʃɪet] *vt.* 开始，创始；发起；使初步了解 *n.* 开始；新加入者，接受初步知识者 *adj.* 新加入的；接受初步知识的
interference [ˌɪntɚ'fɪrəns] *n.* 干扰，冲突；干涉
inquisitive [ɪn'kwɪzətɪv] *adj.* 好奇的；好问的，爱打听的
inflict [ɪn'flɪkt] *vt.* 造成；使遭受（损伤、痛苦等）；给予（打击等）
inflated [ɪn'fletɪd] *adj.* 通货膨胀的；充了气的；价格飞涨的；（植物）肿胀的
inflammatory [ɪn'flæmə'tɔri] *adj.* 炎症性的；煽动性的；激动的
intense [ɪn'tɛns] *adj.* 强烈的；紧张的；非常的；热情的
inkling ['ɪŋklɪŋ] *n.* 暗示；略知；模糊概念
idiosyncratic [ˌɪdɪəsɪŋ'krætɪk] *adj.* 特质的；特殊的；异质的
intrude [ɪn'trʊd] *vi.* 闯入；侵入；侵扰
improvisational [ˌɪmprəvaɪ'zeɪʃənəl] *adj.* 即兴的
itinerary [aɪ'tɪnərɛri] *n.* 旅程，路线；旅行日程 *adj.* 旅程的；巡回的，流动的
impetus ['ɪmpɪtəs] *n.* 动力；促进；冲力
incessant [ɪn'sɛsnt] *adj.* 不断的；不停的；连续的
injunction [ɪn'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n.* [管理] 禁令；命令；劝告
integrity [ɪn'tɛgrəti] *n.* 完整；正直；诚实；廉正
intrusive [ɪn'trusɪv] *adj.* 侵入的；打扰的
intersect ['ɪntɚ'sɛkt] *vi.* 相交，交叉 *vt.* 横断，横切；贯穿
jingoism ['dʒɪŋgəʊɪzəm] *n.* 侵略主义；沙文主义；武力外交政策
judicious [dʒu'dɪʃəs] *adj.* 明智的；头脑精明的；判断正确的
jubilant ['dʒubɪlənt] *adj.* 欢呼的；喜洋洋的
jettisoned ['dʒɛtɪsn] *n.* 投弃；投弃货物（船舶遇难时投弃货物以为减轻负载）
jeopardize ['dʒɛpɚdaɪz] *vt.* 危害；使陷危地；使受危困
jaded ['dʒedɪd] *adj.* 厌倦的；疲倦不堪的
jocularity [ˌdʒɔkju'lærəti] *n.* 滑稽；幽默；诙谐的言行
jingoistic [ˌdʒɪŋgəʊ'ɪstɪk] *adj.* 侵略分子的，强硬外交政策的；极端爱国主义的
jolt [dʒəʊlt] *vt.* 使颠簸；使震惊；使摇动 *vi.* 摇晃；颠簸而行 *n.* 颠簸；摇晃；震惊；严重挫折
jeer [dʒɪr] *n.* 嘲笑；戏弄；揶揄的言语 *vi.* 嘲笑；戏弄 *vt.* 嘲笑；戏弄
jibe [dʒaɪb] *vt.* 嘲笑；嘲弄 *n.* 嘲弄；嘲讽

jargon ['dʒɑrgən] *n.* 行话，术语
juggle ['dʒʌgl] *vi.* 玩杂耍；欺骗；歪曲 *vt.* 歪曲；欺骗
juxtapose ['dʒʌkstə'pəʊz] *vt.* 并列；并置
juxtaposition [ˌdʒʌkstəpə'zɪʃən] *n.* 并置，并列；毗邻
jigsaw ['dʒɪgsɔ] *n.* 拼图玩具
josh [dʒɑʃ] *vi.* 戏弄 *vt.* 戏弄 *n.* 玩笑
jade [dʒeɪd] *n.* 翡翠；[宝] 碧玉；老马 *adj.* 玉制的；绿玉色的 *vi.* 疲倦
jealous ['dʒeləs] *adj.* 妒忌的；猜疑的
jew [dʒu:] *n.* 犹太人；犹太教徒
jingle ['dʒɪŋg(ə)l] *n.* 叮当声；节拍十分规则的简单诗歌
joint [dʒɒɪnt] *n.* 关节；接缝；接合处，接合点 *adj.* 共同的；连接的
journal ['dʒɜ:n(ə)l] *n.* 日报，杂志；日记
journalism ['dʒɜ:n(ə)lɪz(ə)m] *n.* 新闻业，新闻工作；
journalist ['dʒɜ:n(ə)lɪst] *n.* 新闻工作者；报人
junction ['dʒʌŋkʃən] *n.* 连接，接合
jungle ['dʒʌŋg(ə)l] *n.* 丛林，密林
justice ['dʒʌstɪs] *n.* 司法，法律制裁
justify
kidnap ['kɪdnæp] *vt.* 绑架；诱拐；拐骗
kidney ['kɪdnɪ] *n.* 肾脏
knit [nɪt] *n.* 编织衣物；编织法
label ['leɪb(ə)l] *vt.* 标注；贴标签于 *n.* 标签；商标；签条
lag [læg] *n.* 落后；迟延；防护套；囚犯；桶板 *vt.* 落后于；押往监狱；加上外套 *vi.* 滞后；缓缓而行；蹒跚
lame [leɪm] *adj.* 跛足的；僵痛的；不完全的 *vi.* 变跛 *vt.* 使跛；使成残废
landlord ['læn(d)lɔ:d] *n.* 房东，老板；地主
lantern ['læntən] *n.* 灯笼；提灯
lash [læʃ] *n.* 鞭打；睫毛 *vt.* 鞭打；冲击；摆动；扎捆；煽动；讽刺 *vi.* 鞭打；猛击；急速甩动
latitude ['lætɪtju:d] *n.* 纬度；界限
launch [lɔ:ntʃ] *n.* 发射；发行，投放市场 *vt.* 发射（导弹、火箭等）；发起，发动；使……下水 *vi.* 开始；下水；起飞
laundry ['lɔ:ndrɪ] *n.* 洗衣店，洗衣房
layman ['leɪmən] *n.* 外行；门外汉
layout ['leɪaʊt] *n.* 布局；设计
leak [li:k] *n.* 泄漏；漏洞，裂缝 *vt.* 使渗漏，泄露 *vi.* 漏，渗；泄漏出去
lens [lenz] *n.* 透镜，镜头
lessen ['les(ə)n] *vt.* 使……变小；使……减轻；使……变少 *vi.* 减少；减轻；变小
lest [lest] *conj.* 唯恐，以免；担心
logical ['lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 合逻辑的，合理的；逻辑学的
magnanimous [mæg'nænɪməs] *adj.* 宽宏大量的；有雅量的；宽大的
manifest ['mænɪfest] *n.* 货单，旅客名单 *vt.* 显示，表明；证明 *adj.* 明白的，明显的
manifestation [ˌmænɪfe'steɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 表现；显示；示威运动
manipulate [mə'nɪpjuleɪt] *vt.* 操作，处理；巧妙地控制；操纵；[医] 推拿，调整
manliness ['mænlɪnəs] *n.* 刚毅
manufacture [mænjʊ'fæktʃə] *n.* 制造；产品；制造业 *vt.* 制造；加工；捏造 *vi.* 制造
mar [mɑ:(r)] *n.* 污点；瑕疵；障碍；损伤，毁损
marble ['mɑ:bl] *n.* 大理石；大理石制品 *adj.* 大理石的；冷酷无情的
margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn] *n.* 边缘，范围；极限；利润，盈余 *vt.* 留边；成为……的边；加边于
marginal ['mɑ:dʒɪn(ə)l] *adj.* 边缘的；临界的；末端的
maritime ['mærɪtaɪm] *adj.* 海的；海事的；沿海的；海员的
marsh [mɑ:ʃ] *n.* 沼泽；湿地 *adj.* 沼泽的；生长在沼泽地的
marvel ['mɑ:v(ə)l] *n.* 奇迹 *vt.* 对……感到惊异 *vi.* 感到惊讶
masculine ['mæskjʊlɪn] *n.* 男性；阳性，阳性词 *adj.* 男性的；阳性的；男子气概的
masquerade [ˌmɑ:skə'reɪd] *n.* 伪装；化妆舞会

vi. 化装；伪装

masterful ['mɑːstəfʊl; -f(ə)l] *adj.* 专横的，傲慢的；主人派头的；熟练的

mastodon ['mæstədɒn] *n.* [古生] 乳齿象；庞然大物 *adj.* 巨大的；庞大的

materialism [mə'tɪərɪəlɪz(ə)m] *n.* 唯物主义；唯物论

maternal [mə'tɜːnl] *adj.* 母亲的；母亲般的；母系的；母亲方面的

matriarch ['meɪtrɪɑːk] *n.* 女家长；女统治者；受人尊敬的妇女

melodious [mɪ'ləʊdɪəs] *adj.* 悦耳的；旋律优美的

melodramatic [ˌmelədrə'mætɪk] *adj.* 戏剧性的；感情夸张的，伤感的；耸人听闻的

memoir ['memwɑː] *n.* 回忆录；研究报告；自传

memorable ['mem(ə)rəb(ə)l] *adj.* 显著的，难忘的；值得纪念的

menace ['menəs] *n.* 威胁；恐吓 *vi.* 恐吓；进行威胁 *vt.* 威胁；恐吓

mendacious [men'deɪʃəs] *adj.* 虚假的；说谎的

menial ['miːnɪəl] *n.* 仆人；住家佣工；下贱的人 *adj.* 卑微的；仆人的

mentor ['mentɔː(r)] *n.* 顾问；导师 *vt.* 做……的良师；指导

mercurial [mɜː'kjʊəriəl] *adj.* （指人）反复无常的；易变的

merit ['merɪt] *n.* 优点，价值；功绩；功过 *vt.* 值得 *vi.* 应受报答

merriment ['merimənt] *n.* 欢乐，嬉戏，欢笑

messy ['mesi] *adj.* 凌乱的；肮脏的；复杂的

meteor ['miːtɪə; -tɪɔː] *n.* 流星；[气象] 大气现象

meticulous [mə'tɪkjələs] *adj.* 谨小慎微的；过度重视细节的

metropolis [mɪ'trɒp(ə)lɪs] *n.* 大都市；首府；重要中心

microcosm ['maɪkrə(ʊ)kɒz(ə)m] *n.* 微观世界；小宇宙；缩图

miffed [mɪft] *adj.* 有点生气，稍有点恼火

migrate [maɪ'greɪt] *vi.* 迁移，移往；随季节而移居 *vt.* 使移居；使移植

militant ['mɪlɪtənt] *n.* 激进分子，好斗分子；斗士 *adj.* 激进的，好战的；

millennia [mɪ'leniə] *n.* 千年期；一千年；千年庆典；太平盛世

mingle ['mɪŋgl] *v.* 混合，混淆 *vi.* 混进，与……交往

minimalism ['minimə̇lizm] *n.* 最低纲领，极保守行动

minimize ['mɪnɪmaɪz] *vt.* 把……减至最低数量[程度]；对（某事物）作最低估计，极力贬低（某事物）的价值

minimum ['mɪmɪməm] *n.* 最小值；最低限度；最小化 *adj.* 最小的；最低的

minuscule ['mɪnəskjuːl] *adj.* 非常小的，极不重要的

miraculous [mɪ'rækjələs] *adj.* 奇迹般的；不可思议的；神奇

mirthful ['mɜːθfəl] *adj.* 愉快的，高兴的

miscellaneous [ˌmɪsə'leɪnɪəs] *adj.* 混杂的，各种各样的；多方面的，多才多艺的

mischance [mɪs'tʃɑːns] *n.* 不幸，不幸的事；灾难

mischief ['mɪstʃɪf] *n.* 损害，危害；顽皮，淘气；恶作剧；祸根

mischievous ['mɪstʃɪvəs] *adj.* 淘气的；恶作剧的；有害的

miscreant ['mɪskriənt] *n.* 恶棍，歹徒

miserable ['mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l] *adj.* 悲惨的；痛苦的；卑鄙的

monetary ['mʌnɪtri] *adj.* 货币的，金钱的；金融的；财政的

monotonous [mə'nɒtənəs] *adj.* （声音，话语）单调的，无抑扬顿挫的；枯燥无味的

monotony [mə'nɒt(ə)nɪ] *n.* 单调；千篇一律

monster ['mɒnstə] *n.* 怪物；巨人，巨兽；残忍的人 *adj.* 巨大的，庞大的

monstrosity [mɒn'strɒsəti] *n.* 庞然大物，怪物，巨兽

monument ['mɒnjʊm(ə)nt] *n.* 纪念碑；历史遗迹；不朽的作品 *vt.* 为……树碑

monumental [ˌmɒnjuˈmentl] *adj.* 不朽的；纪念碑的；非常的
mop [mɒp] *n.* 拖把；蓬松的头发；鬼脸 *vt.* 用拖把拖；擦拭 *vi.* 用拖把拖；擦拭；搭拉着脸
morale [məˈrɑːl] *n.* 士气，斗志
morbid [ˈmɔːbɪd] *adj.* 病态的；由病引起的；恐怖的
morbidity [mɔːˈbɪdətɪ] *n.* 病态；不健全；发病；发病率
moribund [ˈmɒrɪbʌnd] *n.* 垂死的人 *adj.* 垂死的；停滞不前的
morose [məˈrəʊs] *adj.* 闷闷不乐的，阴郁的
mortality [mɔːˈtælɪtɪ] *n.* 死亡数，死亡率；必死性，必死的命运
mortify [ˈmɔːtɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使受辱；伤害；克制；抑制（肉体、情感等）
motif [məʊˈtiːf] *n.* 主题；主旨；动机；图形；意念
mount [maʊnt] *n.* 山峰；攀，登；运载工具；底座 *v.* 登上；骑上
mournful [ˈmɔːnfl] *adj.* 哀痛的；悲伤的；使人伤心的
muck [mʌk] *n.* 淤泥；垃圾；肥料 *vt.* 弄脏；施肥；清除……的污物
muddy [ˈmʌdi] *vt.* 使沾上泥；把……弄糊涂 *adj.* 泥泞的；暗的；模糊的；糊涂的
multifaceted [ˌmʌltiˈfæsitid] *adj.* 多层面的，多才多艺的
multiplicity [ˌmʌltɪˈplɪsəti] *n.* 多样性
multitude [ˈmʌltɪtjuːd] *n.* 群众；多数
mundane [mʌnˈdeɪn] *adj.* 平凡的；宇宙的；寻常的；世俗的
munificence [mjuːˈnɪfɪsəns *n.* 慷慨给与；宽宏大量
munificent [mjʊˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt] *adj.* 慷慨的；丰厚的；宽宏的
munition [mjʊˈnɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 军需品；军火
mural [ˈmjʊərəl] *n.*（通常指大型的）壁画 *adj.* 墙壁的，墙的；画在或者挂在墙上的
muse [mjuːz] *n.* 沉思；冥想 *vt.* 沉思；沉思地说 *vi.* 沉思；凝望
musty [ˈmʌstɪ] *adj.* 发霉的；落伍的；冷淡的
mutation [mjuːˈteɪʃn] *n.* 变化；转变；突变；变异
mute [mjuːt] *n.* 哑巴 *vt.* 减轻（声音）；使……柔和 *adj.* 缄默的；哑的；无声的
muted [ˈmjuːtɪd] *adj.*（声音）减弱的，变得轻柔的；（尤指感情的表达）缓和的，温和的
mutual [ˈmjuːtʃuəl] *adj.* 共同的；相互的，彼此的
mutuality [ˈmjuːtʃʊˈælətɪ] *n.* 相互关系，相关；亲密
myopic [maɪˈɒpɪk] *adj.* 近视的
myriad [ˈmɪriəd] *n.* 无数，极大数量 *adj.* 无数的；多种的，各式各样的
naïve [naɪˈiːv] *n.* 天真；天真的人；简捷法 *adj.* 天真的；纯朴的
narrate [nəˈreɪt] *vt.* 叙述；旁白；讲故事 *vi.* 叙述，讲述
nascent [ˈnæsnt] *adj.* 初期的；初生的；开始形成的；发生中的
nationalism [ˈnæʃ(ə)n(ə)lɪz(ə)m] *n.* 民族主义；国家主义；民族特性
nautical [ˈnɔːtɪkl] *adj.* 海上的，航海的；船舶的；海员的，水手的
navigator [ˈnævɪgeɪtə(r)] *n.* 航海家，航行者，航海者；领航员；（船舶，飞机的）驾驶员
nebulous [ˈnebjələs] *adj.* 云雾状的；星云的；朦胧的；模糊的
nectar [ˈnektə] *n.* 花蜜；甘露；神酒；佳饮
negligent [ˈneglɪdʒənt] *adj.* 疏忽的；粗心大意的
negligible [ˈneglɪdʒəbl] *adj.* 可以忽略的；微不足道的；无足轻重的；不足轻重
negotiator [nɪˈgəʊʃieɪtə(r)] *n.* 磋商者；交涉者；出售者
neurological [ˌnjʊərəˈlɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 神经学的；神经病学的
neuroscience [ˈnjʊərəʊsaɪəns] *n.* 神经系统科学（指神经病学、神经化学等）
neutrality [njuːˈtrælətɪ] *n.* 中立，中立地位；<化>中性
nexus [ˈneksəs] *n.*（事物、思想等之间的）联结，联系，关系

nihilism ['naɪɪlɪzəm] *n.* 虚无主义，极端怀疑论
nocturnal [nɒk'tɜːn(ə)l] *adj.* 夜的；夜曲的；夜间活动的
nomad ['nəʊmæd] *n.* 游牧民；流浪者 *adj.* 游牧的；流浪的
norm [nɔːm] *n.* 标准；规范；准则
nostalgia [nɒ'stældʒə] *n.* 乡愁；怀旧之情
nostalgic [nɒ'stældʒɪk] *adj.* 怀旧的；乡愁的
noteworthy ['nəʊtwɜːðɪ] *adj.* 值得注意的；显著的
notify ['nəʊtɪfaɪ] *vt.* 通知；布告
notion ['nəʊʃn] *n.* 概念，观念；意见，见解
notoriety [nəʊtə'raɪɪtɪ] *n.* 恶名；声名狼藉；丑名
notorious [nəʊ'tɔːriəs] *adj.* 臭名昭著的；臭名远扬的；声名狼藉的；恶名昭著
nourishment ['nʌrɪʃmənt] *n.* 食物；滋养品，营养品
novitiate [nə(ʊ)'vɪʃɪət] *n.* 见习；修道士（或修女）的见习期
noxious ['nɒkʃəs] *adj.* 有害的，有毒的
nuance ['njuːɑːns] *n.* 细微差别；细微的表情
nude [njuːd] *n.* 裸体；裸体画 *adj.* 裸的，裸体的；无装饰的
nullify ['nʌlɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使无效，作废；取消
obedient [ə'biːdɪənt] *adj.* 顺从的，服从的；孝顺的
obliterate [ə'blɪtəreɪt] *vt.* 涂去，擦掉；使消失；使被忘却；忘掉
oblivion [ə'blɪviən] *n.* 遗忘；淹没；赦免
oblivious [ə'blɪvɪəs] *adj.* 遗忘的；健忘的；不注意的
obscenity [əb'senəti] *n.* 淫秽；猥亵；下流；淫秽的词语或行为
obscure [əb'skjʊə(r)] *vt.* 使……模糊不清，掩盖；隐藏 *adj.* 昏暗的，朦胧的；晦涩的，不清楚的；隐蔽的
obsequious [əb'siːkwɪəs] *adj.* 谄媚的；奉承的；顺从的
obsession [əb'seʃn] *n.* 着魔，萦绕；使人痴迷的人（或物）；妄想
obsessive [əb'sesɪv] *n.* 强迫症患者 *adj.* 着迷的；强迫性的；难以释怀的
obsolete ['ɒbsəliːt] *n.* 废词；被废弃的事物 *vt.* 淘汰；废弃 *adj.* 废弃的；老式的，已过时的；
obstacle ['ɒbstək(ə)l] *n.* 障碍，干扰；妨害物
obtrusive [əb'truːsɪv] *adj.* （难看得）刺眼的；冒失的；莽撞的；强加于人的
oceanographer [ˌəʊʃə'nɒgrəfə(r)] *n.* 海洋学家
oddity ['ɒdəti] *n.* 奇特，奇异；怪癖；怪人，怪事
odds [ɒdz] *n.* 希望，可能性；几率，胜算；掣肘的事情；逆境
odoriferous [ˌəʊdə'rɪf(ə)rəs] *adj.* 臭的，散发气味的；芬芳的
offbeat [ɒf'biːt] *n.* 弱拍 *adj.* 离奇的；标新立异的；弱拍的
offend [ə'fend] *vt.* 触怒；得罪，冒犯；使反感令人不适 *vi.* 犯规，触犯
offensive [ə'fensɪv] *n.* 进攻，攻势 *adj.* 无礼的，冒犯的，唐突的；攻击的，攻势的
offset ['ɒfset] *vt.* 抵消；补偿
offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ] *n.* 后代，子孙；产物，结果；（动物的）崽；幼苗
omen ['əʊmən] *n.* 预兆；征兆 *vt.* 预示；有……的前兆；预告
ominous ['ɒmɪnəs] *adj.* 预兆的；不吉利的
omission [ə(ʊ)'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 疏忽，遗漏；省略；冗长
omnipotent [ɒm'nɪpət(ə)nt] *adj.* 无所不能的；全能的；有无限权力的
omnipresent [ˌɒmnɪ'preznt] *adj.* 无所不在的，同时遍在的；无往不在
opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] *n.* 对手；反对者；敌手 *adj.* 对立的；敌对的
opportunistic [ˌɒpətjuː'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 机会主义的，机会主义者的；投机取巧的
oppression [ə'preʃn] *n.* 压迫；压迫物；沉闷，苦恼
oppressive [ə'presɪv] *adj.* 沉重的；压迫的；压抑的；沉闷
opprobrium [ə'prəʊbrɪəm] *n.* 耻辱，不名誉；责骂，咒骂
opt [ɒpt] *vi.* 选择，挑选

opulence ['ɑpjələns] *n.* 富裕；丰富
opulent ['ɒpjʊl(ə)nt] *adj.* 丰富的；富裕的；大量的
oracle ['ɒrəkl] *n.* 神示所；神谕；圣贤
oration [ɔː'reɪʃn] *n.* （正式仪式中的）演说，演讲
oratorical [ɒrə'tɒrɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 演说的；演说家的；雄辩的
orbit ['ɔːbɪt] *n.* 轨道；势力范围；眼眶；（人生的）旅程，生活过程
orchestra ['ɔːkɪstrə] *n.* 管弦乐队；乐队演奏处
ordeal [ɔː'diːl] *n.* 严峻的考验；苦难的经验
orderliness ['ɔːdəlɪnəs] *n.* 整洁；整齐；规律；秩序井然
originate [ə'rɪdʒɪneɪt] *vt.* 引起；创始，创作；开始，发生；发明 *vi.* 起源于，来自；产生；起航
ornate [ɔː'neɪt] *adj.* 华丽的；装饰的；（文体）绚丽的
ossify ['ɒsɪfaɪ] *v.* 骨化，硬化，使僵化
ostentatious [ˌɒsten'teɪʃəs] *adj.* 好夸耀的，炫耀的；自负的；铺张的；外观美丽的，浮华的
outbreak ['aʊtbreɪk] *n.* （战争，怒气等的）爆发；突然发生 *vi.* 爆发
outcry ['aʊtkraɪ] *n.* 强烈抗议；大声疾呼；尖叫；倒彩
outlandish [aʊt'lændɪʃ] *adj.* 古怪的，奇异的；异国风味的；粗鲁笨拙
outlaw ['aʊtlɔː] *n.* 歹徒；罪犯；亡命之徒 *vt.* 宣布……为不合法；将……放逐；剥夺……的法律保护
outmode [aʊt'məʊd] *vt.* 使过时
outpour [aʊt'pɔː] *n.* 倾注，流出物 *v.* （使）泻出，（使）流出
outrage ['aʊtreɪdʒ] *n.* 义愤；愤慨；暴行；骇人听闻的事件 *vt.* 引起……的义愤，激怒；凌辱
outright ['aʊtraɪt] *adj.* 完全的，彻底的；直率的；明白的；总共的 *adv.* 完全地；彻底地；坦率地，不客气地；即刻，马上
outsmart [aʊt'smɑːt] *vt.* 比……更聪明；智胜
outspoken [aʊt'spəʊkən] *adj.* 直言的；坦率的；毫无保留的；心急口快
outstrip [aʊt'strɪp] *vt.* 超过；胜过；比……跑得快
overabundance [ˌəʊvərə'bʌndəns] *n.* 过多；过于丰富
overhaul ['əʊvəhɔːl] *n.* 检查；彻底检修；大修 *vt.* 彻底检查；翻修，检修
override [ˌəʊvə'raɪd] *n.* 佣金；超驰控制装置；撤消，推翻 *vt.* 推翻，无视；践踏；优先于；覆盖
oversight ['əʊvəsaɪt] *n.* 疏忽；监督，照管；失察；负责
overstate [ˌəʊvə'steɪt] *vt.* 夸大（某事）；把……讲得过分；夸张
overt [əʊ'vɜːt] *adj.* 明显的；公然的；公开的
overweening [əʊvə'wiːnɪŋ] *adj.* 自负的，过于自信的；过分的
overwhelming [ˌəʊvə'welmɪŋ] *adj.* 势不可挡的，压倒一切的，巨大的
overwrought [əʊvə'rɔːt] *adj.* 过度紧张的；过度兴奋的；过分劳累的
pacifist ['pæsɪfɪst] *n.* 和平主义者 *adj.* 非战主义的
painstaking ['peɪnzteɪkɪŋ] *adj.* （不辞）劳苦的，辛苦的；煞费苦心的；辛勤的
palliate ['pælɪeɪt] *vt.* 减轻；掩饰；辩解
palpable ['pælpəbl] *adj.* 明白的，明显的；可感知的，摸得出的
panacea [ˌpænə'siːə] *n.* 万应灵药；治百病的药
pandemic [pæn'demɪk] *adj.* （疾病等）全国流行的；普遍的
pander ['pændə] *vi.* 迎合；勾引；怂恿
panic ['pænɪk] *n.* 恐慌，惊慌 *adj.* 恐慌的，惊慌失措的
paradise ['pærədaɪs] *n.* 天堂
paradox ['pærədɒks] *n.* 反论，悖论；似非而是的论点；自相矛盾的人或事
paragon ['pærəg(ə)n] *n.* 模范；完美之物；优秀之人 *adj.* 完美的
paralyze ['pærəlaɪz] *vt.* 使瘫痪，使麻痹；使不能

正常活动

paramount ['pærəmaʊnt] *n.* 最高，至上；有最高权力的人；元首，首长 *adj.* 最高的，至上的；最重要的；卓越的

parasite ['pærəsaɪt] *n.* 寄生物，寄生虫；食客；寄生植物

parlor ['pɑːlə] *n.* 客厅；会客室；业务室 *adj.* 客厅的

parody ['pærədi] *n.* 恶搞；滑稽的模仿诗文

partisanship ['pɑːtɪzænʃɪp] *n.* 党派性，党派偏见

pastoral ['pɑːst(ə)r(ə)l] *n.* 牧歌；田园诗；田园景色 *adj.* 牧师的；牧人的；田园生活的；乡村的

patch [pætʃ] *n.* 补丁，补片；眼罩；斑点；小块 *vt.* 修补，拼凑 *vi.* 打补丁

patent ['pætnt] *n.* 专利；专利品；专利权 *adj.* 专利的；显然的

patronize ['pætrənaɪz] *vt.* 惠顾；资助；保护；屈尊

paucity ['pɔːsəti] *n.* 少量，缺乏，不足

pave [peɪv] *vt.* 铺设；安排；作铺设之用

peculiar [pɪ'kjuːliə(r)] *n.* 专有特权，专有财产 *adj.* 奇怪的，古怪的；异常的；特有的，特殊的

pedagogy ['pedəgɒdʒi] *n.* 教育学，教学法

pedant ['ped(ə)nt] *n.* 学究；书呆子；卖弄学问的人；空谈家

pedestrian [pə'destriən] *n.* 步行者；行人 *adj.* 徒步的；平淡无奇的；一般的

peek [piːk] *n.* 偷看；一瞥，看一眼 *vi.* 窥视，偷看

peep [piːp] *n.* 窥视；隐现；慢慢露出 *vi.* 窥视，偷看（从隐蔽处）出现

peer [pɪə] *n.* 贵族；同等的人 *vi.* 凝视，盯着看；窥视 *vt.* 封为贵族；与……同等

peevish ['piːvɪʃ] *adj.* 脾气坏的，易动怒的

penalty ['pen(ə)ltɪ] *n.* 罚款，罚金；处罚

penchant ['pentʃənt] *n.* 嗜好；倾向

penetrate ['penɪtreɪt] *vt.* 渗透；穿透；洞察 *vi.* 渗透；刺入；看透

penitent ['penɪt(ə)nt] *n.* 悔罪者，忏悔者 *adj.* 忏悔的，悔过的

pensive ['pensɪv] *adj.* 沉思的，深思的

penumbra [pə'nʌmbrə] *n.* 黑影周围的半阴影；半影；边缘；外围

penurious [pə'njʊəriəs] *adj.* 贫穷的，赤贫的；吝啬的

perceive [pə'siːv] *vt.* 察觉，感觉；理解；认知 *vi.* 感到，感知；认识到

perception [pə'sepʃn] *n.* 知觉；觉察（力）；观念；（农作物的）收获

perceptual [pə'septʃuəl] *adj.* 知觉的，有知觉的；感性

perch [pɜːtʃ] *n.* 鲈鱼；高位；栖木；杆 *vt.* 栖息；就位；位于；使坐落于 *vi.* 栖息；就位；位于

perfectionist [pə'fekʃ(ə)nɪst] *n.* 完美主义者，追求完美的人；至善论者

perfidy ['pɜːfədi] *n.* 背信弃义，背叛，出卖

peril ['perəl] *n.* 危险；冒险 *vt.* 置……于危险中；危及

periodic [ˌpɪəri'ɒdɪk] *adj.* 周期的；定期的；回归的；间歇的，时而发生的

peripheral [pə'rɪfərəl] *adj.* 外围的；次要的；（神经）末梢区域的

perish ['perɪʃ] *vi.* 死亡，丧生；毁灭；腐烂，枯萎；老化 *vt.* 使麻木；使毁坏

permanent ['pɜːm(ə)nənt] *adj.* 永久的，永恒的；不变的

permeate ['pɜːmieɪt] *v.* 弥漫；遍布；渗入；渗透 *vi.* 感染，传播；遍及；贯穿

permissible [pə'mɪsəbl] *adj.* 可允许的；许可的；不碍事的；得到准许的

permission [pə'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 允许，许可

perpetual [pə'petʃuəl] *adj.* 永久的；不断的；无期限的；四季开花的

perpetuate [pə'petʃʊeɪt; -tjʊ-] *vt.* 使不朽；保持 *adj.* 长存的

perplex [pə'pleks] *vt.* 使迷惑，使混乱；使复杂化

perquisite ['pɜːkwɪzɪt] *n.*（工资以外的）财务补贴；额外收入；（随职位而得到的）好处；利益

persevere [ˌpɜːsɪ'vɪə(r)] *vi.* 坚忍，熬住；坚持；百折不回，不屈不挠；支撑

persistent [pə'sɪstənt] *adj.* 持续的；坚持不懈的；持久的；坚持不渝
personage ['pɜːs(ə)nɪdʒ] *n.* 要人；角色；名士
personification [pə,sɒnɪfɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 人格化；拟人化
perspective [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 观点；远景；透视图 *adj.* 透视的
perspiration [,pɜːspə'reɪʃn] *n.* 汗；汗水；出汗；流汗
pertain [pə'teɪn] *vi.* 关于，有关；适合；附属，从属
pertinent ['pɜːtɪnənt] *adj.* 相关的，相干的；中肯的；切题的
perturbed [pə'tɜːbd] *adj.* 烦躁不安的；受扰动的
peruse [pə'ruːz] *vt.* 研读；（尤指）细阅
pervade [pə'veɪd] *vt.* 遍及，弥漫；渗透，充满
pervasive [pə'veɪsɪv] *n.* 无处不在；遍布 *adj.* 普遍的；扩大的；渗透的；弥漫的 *adv.* 无处不在地；遍布地
perverse [pə'vɜːs] *adj.* 不正当的，堕落的
pessimistic [,pesɪ'mɪstɪk] *adj.* 悲观的，厌世的；悲观主义的
pesticide ['pestɪsaɪd] *n.* 杀虫剂，农药
petition [pə'tɪʃn] *n.* 请愿书；请愿；上诉状 *vi.* 祈求，请求；请愿 *vt.* （向法庭）申诉
petty ['peti] *adj.* 不重要的；卑鄙的，小气的；一点点；小规模的
petulance ['petjuləns] *n.* 易怒；生气；性急；暴躁
pharmacy ['fɑːməsi] *n.* 药房；配药学，药学；制药业；一批备用药品
phase [feɪz] *n.* 相；阶段 *vt.* 使定相；逐步执行 *vi.* 逐步前进
philanthropic [,fɪlən'θrɒpɪk] *adj.* 博爱的；仁慈的
philanthropist [fɪ'lænθrəpɪst] *n.* 慈善家，博爱主义者；乐善好施的人
phlegmatic [fleg'mætɪk] *adj.* 冷静的；镇定的；迟钝的；冷漠的
phobia ['fəʊbɪə] *n.* 恐怖，憎恶；恐惧症
phobic ['fəʊbɪk] *adj.* 病态性恐惧的
phonograph ['fəʊnəgrɑːf] *n.* 留声机
pigeonhole ['pɪdʒɪnhəʊl] *n.* 鸽舍出入口；小房间；文件架上的小间隔 *vt.* 把……搁在分类架上；把……留在记忆中；把……隔成小格
pigment ['pɪgmənt] *n.* 颜料，色料；[生] 色素
pilgrim ['pɪlgrɪm] *n.* 朝圣者；漫游者；（美）最初的移民
pillar ['pɪlə(r)] *n.* 柱，顶梁柱；墩，柱脚；核心
pious ['paɪəs] *adj.* 虔诚的；敬神的；可嘉的；尽责的
piracy ['paɪrəsi] *n.* 海上抢劫；盗版行为，非法复制
pitfall ['pɪtfɔːl] *n.* 陷阱，圈套；缺陷；诱惑
pittance ['pɪtns] *n.* 少量；少许；微薄的工资；少量的收入
placatory ['plekətɔri] *adj.* 抚慰的；怀柔的；调解的
placebo [plə'siːbəʊ] *n.* 安慰剂；宽心话；为死者所诵的晚祷词；无效对照剂
placid ['plæsɪd] *adj.* 平和的，宁静的；温和的；满意的，满足的；平缓
plagiarism ['pleɪdʒərɪzəm] *n.* 剽窃；抄袭；剽窃物；抄袭物
plagiarize ['pledʒə'raɪz] *v.* 剽窃；抄袭
plague [pleɪg] *n.* 瘟疫；灾祸；麻烦；讨厌的人 *vt.* 折磨；使苦恼；使得灾祸
plaudit ['plɔːdɪt] *n.* 喝彩；赞美
plausibility [,plɔzə'bɪləti] *n.* 似乎有理；貌似可信
plea [pliː] *n.* 恳求；辩解，辩护；借口，托辞
plethora ['pleθ(ə)rə] *n.* 过多；过剩；[医] 多血症
pliable ['plaɪəb(ə)l] *adj.* 柔韧的；柔软的；圆滑的；易曲折的
plight [plaɪt] *n.* 困境；境况；誓约
plummet ['plʌmɪt] *n.* [测] 铅锤，坠子 *vi.* 垂直落下；（价格、水平等）骤然下
plunk [plʌŋk] *n.* 使劲投掷 *vt.* 用力丢下；使发扑通声 *vi.* 砰砰作响；沉重地坠落
podium ['pəʊdiəm] *n.* 表演台；讲台；乐队指挥台；领奖台
poignant ['pɒɪnjənt] *adj.* 尖锐的；辛酸的；深刻的；切中要害的
pointed ['pɒɪntɪd] *adj.* 尖的；突出的；锐利的；率直的

poise [pɔɪz] *n.* 泰然自若；自信；体态；姿态 *vt.* 使平衡；保持（某种姿势）；抓紧；使稳定

poke [pəʊk] *vi.* 刺，捅；戳；伸出；刺探 *vt.* 刺，捅；戳；拨开 *n.* 戳；刺；袋子；懒汉

pollen ['pɒlən] *n.* 花粉 *vt.* 传授花粉给；用花粉掩盖

polularize ['pɑpjələraɪz] *vt.* 普及；使通俗化 *vi.* 通俗化

polymath ['pɒlɪmæθ] *n.* 博学的人 *adj.* 博学的

pompous ['pɒmpəs] *adj.* 浮华的，华而不实的；高傲的，自大的

ponder ['pɒndə(r)] *vt.* 思索，衡量 *vi.* 仔细考虑，沉思

ponderous ['pɒndərəs] *adj.* 沉重的；笨重的；呆板的；沉闷的

populace ['pɒpjʊləs] *n.* 大众；平民；人口

porcelain ['pɔːs(ə)lɪn] *n.* 瓷；瓷器 *adj.* 瓷制的；精美的

portable ['pɔːtəbl] *adj.* 手提的；轻便的 *n.* 手提式打字机

portent ['pɔːtent; -t(ə)nt] *n.* 前兆；预示；迹象；异常之物

portentous [pɔː'tentəs] *adj.* 不祥的；预兆的；令人惊讶的

porter ['pɔːtə(r)] *n.* 门童；搬运工人；（医院里护送病人的）护工；（尤指卧铺车厢的）列车服务员

portrait ['pɔːtreɪt] *n.* 肖像，肖像画；模型，标本；半身雕塑像；人物描写

pose [pəʊz] *n.* 姿势；姿态；装腔作势；伪装 *v.* 使摆姿势；以……身份出现；招摇；炫耀

posterity [pɒ'sterɪtɪ] *n.* 子孙，后裔；后代

posthumous ['pɒstjʊməs] *adj.* 死后的；遗腹的

postpone [pəʊs(t)'pəʊn] *vt.* 使……延期；把……放在后面 *vi.* 延缓，延迟；延缓发作

poultry ['pəʊltri] *n.* <集合词> 家禽

practitioner [præk'tɪʃənə(r)] *n.* 从业者；执业医生；习艺者；专门人才

pragmatic [præg'mætɪk] *n.* 专断的人；国事诏书；实务家 *adj.* 实际的；实用主义的；好管闲事的；国事的

prairie ['preəri] *n.*（尤指北美的）大草原，大牧场；草原地带

praiseworthy ['preɪzwɜːði] *adj.* <正> 值得称赞的，值得表扬的

prance [prɑːns] *n.*（马的）腾跃，欢蹦乱跳，昂首阔步 *vi.*（马）腾跃

preachy ['priːtʃɪ] *adj.* 爱讲道的；爱唠叨的

preamble [pri'æmbl] *n.* 序；绪言；（法令、文件等的）序文；前言

precarious [prɪ'keəriəs] *adj.* 危险的；不确定的；不安全的；可疑的

precede [prɪ'siːd] *vt.* 领先，在……之前；优于，高于 *vi.* 领先，在前面

precedence ['presɪd(ə)ns] *n.* 优先；居先

precept ['priːsept] *n.* 规诫，戒律，箴言

precipitation [prɪˌsɪpɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* [化学] 沉淀，[化学] 沉淀物；冰雹；坠落；鲁莽

preclude [prɪ'kluːd] *vt.* 阻止；排除；妨碍

precocious [prɪ'kəʊʃəs] *adj.* 早熟的；较早具备某种能力的；（儿童）老气的

preconception [ˌpriːkən'sepʃn] *n.* 偏见；预想，预见，先入之见

precursor [priː'kɜːsə(r)] *n.* 前辈，前驱，先锋，前任；预兆，先兆

predator ['predətə(r)] *n.* 以掠夺为生的人；捕食其他动物的动物，食肉动物

predicament [prɪ'dɪkəmənt] *n.* 困境，窘况；[逻] 范畴

predominant [prɪ'dɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 主要的；卓越的；支配的；有力的；有影响的

preeminence [pri'ɛmɪnəns] *n.* 卓越；杰出

prejudice ['predʒʊdɪs] *n.* 偏见；侵害 *vt.* 损害；使有偏见

premise ['premɪs] *n.* 前提；[复数] 房屋 *vt.* 提出……为前提；假设；作出前提

premonition [ˌpriːmə'nɪʃn] *n.* 预感，预兆；预先的警告

preoccupation [pri,ɒkju'peɪʃn] *n.* 全神贯注，入神；当务之急；使人全神贯注的事物；偏见，成见
prerequisite [,pri:'rekwəzɪt] *n.* 先决条件，前提，必要条件 *adj.* 必须先具备的，必要的
prescient ['preʃɪənt] *adj.* 预知的；有先见之明的
preside [prɪ'zaɪd] *vi.* 主持，指挥；担任主席 *vt.* 管理
press [pres] *vt.* 压，按；逼迫；紧抱 *vi.* 压；逼迫；重压 *n.* 新闻报道，出版物；印刷机（厂）
pressing ['presɪŋ] *adj.* 紧迫的，迫切的，恳切的
prestigious [pre'stɪdʒəs] *adj.* 有名望的；享有声望的
presume [prɪ'zju:m] *vt.* 以为，认为；假定，假设；推测；意味着 *vi.* 相信；敢于；放肆
presumptuous [prɪ'zʌm(p)tʃʊəs] *adj.* 专横的；放肆的；冒昧的
preteen ['pri:'ti:n] *n.* 不满 13 岁的儿童
pretence [prɪ'tens] *n.* 假装，作假；借口，口实
pretension [prɪ'tenʃ(ə)n] *n.* 自负；要求；主张；借口；骄傲
pretentious [prɪ'tenʃəs] *adj.* 自命不凡的；炫耀的；做作的
pretext ['pri:tekst] *n.* 借口；托辞
prevail [prɪ'veɪl] *vi.* 流行，盛行；获胜，占优势；说服，劝说
prevalence ['prev(ə)l(ə)ns] *n.* 流行；普遍；广泛
primal ['praɪml] *adj.* 第一的，最初的；原始的；根本的
primate ['praɪmeɪt] *n.* 灵长目动物 *adj.* 灵长目动物的；首要的
primitive ['prɪmətɪv] *adj.* 原始的；发展水平低的；落后的；[生物学] 原生的
probing ['prəʊbɪŋ] *adj.* 好探索的；深入锐利的
procedure [prə'si:dʒə] *n.* 程序，手续；步骤
proceed [prə'si:d] *n.* 收入，获利 *vi.* 进行；前进；（沿特定路线）行进
procrastination [prəʊ,kræstɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 延迟，拖延
procurement [prə'kjʊəmənt] *n.* 获得，取得；采购
prodigy ['prɒdədʒi] *n.* 奇才，天才（尤指神童）；壮举，盛况
profile ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* 侧面；轮廓；外形 *vt.* 描……轮廓；扼要描述 *vi.* 给出轮廓
profitable ['prɒfɪtəbl] *adj.* 有利可图的，有益的；可赚钱的，合算的
profiteer [,prɒfɪ'tɪər] *n.* [贸易] 奸商；牟取暴利的人 *vi.* 投机，牟求暴利
profligacy ['prɔfligəsi] *n.* 肆意挥霍；放荡；浪费
profound [prə'faʊnd] *adj.* 深厚的；意义深远的；严重的；知识渊博的
prohibitive [prə'hɪbətɪv] *adj.* 禁止的；禁止性的；抑制的；（指价格等）过高的
prolific [prə'lɪfɪk] *adj.*（艺术家、作家等）多产的；众多的；富饶的
prolong [prə'lɒŋ] *vt.* 延长；拖延
prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 突出的，杰出的；突起的；著名的
promoter [prə'məʊtə(r)] *n.* 助长者；发起人；促进者
prompt [prɒmpt] *n.* 激励；提示符；提示 *vt.* 促使；导致；鼓励；提示 *adj.* 敏捷的；立刻的；准时的
prone [prəʊn] *adj.* 易于……的；俯卧的；有……倾向的；倾斜的，坡陡的
prop [prɒp] *n.* 支柱，支撑物；支持者，后盾 *vt.* 支撑，支持，维持
propaganda [prɒpə'gændə] *n.* 宣传；宣传机构；宣传资料
propagate ['prɒpəgeɪt] *vt.* 繁衍，增殖；使遗传；扩散；使蔓延 *vi.* 繁殖；扩大
property ['prɒpətɪ] *n.* 性质，性能；财产；所有权
prophecy ['prɒfəsi] *n.* 预言；预言能力；预言书
prophetic [prə'fetɪk] *adj.* 预言的，先知的；先兆的
propitious [prə'pɪʃəs] *adj.* 适合的；吉利的；顺利的
proponent [prə'pəʊnənt] *n.* 支持者，拥护者；提倡者
propose [prə'pəʊz] *vt.* 提议，建议；打算，计划；推荐，提名；求婚 *vi.* 做出计划，打算；求婚

proposition [ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃn] *n.* 命题；建议；主张 *vt.* 提议；建议
proprietor [prəˈpraɪətə] *n.* 业主；所有者；经营者
propriety [prəˈpraɪətɪ] *n.* 适当；礼节；得体
propulsion [prəˈpʌlʃ(ə)n] *n.* 推进；推进力
prosaic [prə(ʊ)ˈzeɪɪk] *adj.* 平凡的，乏味的；散文体的
prospect [ˈprɒspekt] *n.* 前景；期望；眺望处；景象
prosper [ˈprɒspə] *vi.* 繁荣，昌盛；成功 *vt.* 使……成功；使……繁荣
prosperity [prɒˈsperɪtɪ] *n.* 繁荣，成功
protagonist [prəˈtægənɪst] *n.*（戏剧的）主角；（故事的）主人公；现实事件（尤指冲突和争端的）主要参与者；领导者
prototype [ˈprəʊtətaɪp] *n.* 原型，雏形，蓝本
provable [ˈpruvəbl] *adj.* 可证明的；可以查清的
proverb [ˈprɒvɜːb] *n.* 谚语，格言；众所周知的人或事
provision [prəˈvɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 粗野的人；乡下人；外地
provisionary [prəˈvɪʒənərɪ] *adj.* 临时的
provocative [prəˈvɒkətɪv] *n.* 刺激物；兴奋剂 *adj.* 挑衅的；刺激性的
provoke [prəˈvəʊk] *vt.* 激起，挑起；煽动；招致；触怒，使愤怒
prowess [ˈpraʊɪs] *n.* 英勇；超凡技术；勇猛
proximity [prɒkˈsɪməti] *n.* 接近，邻近；接近度，距离
prudent [ˈpruːdnt] *adj.* 小心的，慎重的；精明的；顾虑周到的，稳健的
pruning [pruːnɪŋ] *n.* 修枝，剪枝，修剪
psyche [ˈsaɪki] *n.* 灵魂，心灵；心智，精神
pump [pʌmp] *n.* 泵；打气筒 *v.* 用抽水机汲水；给……打气；用泵（或泵样器官等）输送；涌出
pundit [ˈpʌndɪt] *n.* 博学者；梵文学者
purported [pəˈpɔːtɪd] *vt.* 声称是…… *adj.* 传说的，谣传的
quake [kweɪk] *n.* 地震；颤抖 *vi.* 震动；颤抖
qualm [kwɑːm] *n.* 不安，疑惧；恶心，眩晕
quarantine [ˈkwɒrəntiːn] *n.* 检疫；隔离；检疫期；封锁
quarrelsome [ˈkwɒr(ə)ls(ə)m] *adj.* 喜欢吵架的；好争论的
queer [kwɪə(r)] *n.* 怪人；伪造的货币 *adj.* 古怪的；可疑的；不适的
quell [kwel] *vt.* 压制，镇压；减轻；消除
querulous [ˈkwerʊləs] *adj.* 易怒的，暴躁的；爱发牢骚的，抱怨的；爱挑剔的
query [ˈkwɪəri] *n.* 问题；疑问；询问；问号 *vt.* 质疑，对……表示疑问 *vi.* 询问；表示怀疑
quest [kwest] *n.* 追求；寻找
quirky [ˈkwɜːkɪ] *adj.* 古怪的；离奇的；诡诈的
quizzical [ˈkwɪzɪkl] *adj.* 疑问的，戏弄的 *adv.* 疑问地，戏弄地
racism [ˈreɪsɪzəm] *n.* 种族主义；种族偏见；种族歧视［隔离，迫害］；人种偏见
rack [ræk] *vt.* 折磨；榨取
radical [ˈrædɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 激进的；根本的；彻底的
raid [reɪd] *n.* 急袭，突击，劫夺 *vi.* 对……进行突然袭击；进行奇袭 *vt.* 突然袭击；突然搜查；劫掠；打劫
raiment [ˈreɪmənt] *n.* <古> 服装，衣饰
rally [ˈrælɪ] *n.* 集会；回复 *vi.* 团结；重整；恢复 *vt.* 团结；集合
rambling [ˈræmblɪŋ] *adj.* 漫步的；闲聊的；蔓生的
ranch [rɑːntʃ] *n.* 大牧场，大农场 *vi.* 经营牧场；在牧场饲养 *vt.* 经营牧场；在牧场饲养
rancher [ˈrɑːntʃə(r)] *n.* 大牧场主；大农场工人，牧场工人；牧屋
rancorous [ˈræŋkərəs] *adj.* 怀恶意的；深恨的
random [ˈrændəm] *n.* 随意；偶然的行动 *adj.* 任意的；随机的；胡乱的
rarefied [ˈrɛərifaid] *adj.* 稀薄的；纯化的
rarify [ˈrɛərifai] *vt.* 使成精细；使变稀薄
rash [ræʃ] *adj.* 轻率的；鲁莽的；不顾后果的
ratification [ˌrætəfəˈkeʃən] *n.* 批准；承认，认可
rationalize [ˈræʃnəlaɪz] *vt.* 使合理化；据理解释；使消根；文饰
rattlesnake [ˈrætlsneɪk] *n.* 响尾蛇

raucous ['rɔːkəs] *adj.* 粗声的，沙哑的；刺耳的
raunchy ['rɔːn(t)ʃɪ] *adj.* 邋遢的，不修边幅的；猥亵的
raze [reɪz] *vt.* 彻底摧毁，将……夷为平地
readily ['redɪli] *adv.* 乐意地；快捷地；轻而易举
realm [relm] *n.* 领域，范围；王国
reasonable ['riːznəbl] *adj.* 合理的，公道的；明白道理的；
reassuring [ˌriːə'ʃʊərɪŋ] *adj.* 令人安心的；鼓气的；可靠的
rebel ['rebl] *n.* 反叛者；叛徒 *vi.* 反叛；反抗；造反 *adj.* 反抗的；造反的
rebellion [rɪ'beljən] *n.* 叛乱；反抗；谋反；不服从
rebuke [rɪ'bjuːk] *n.* 非难，指责；斥责，训斥 *vt.* 非难，指责；制止，阻止
rebut [rɪ'bʌt] *vt.* 反驳，驳回；击退
rebuttal [rɪ'bʌtl] *n.* 举反例，反驳，抗辩
recapture [ˌriː'kæptʃə(r)] *n.* 重新捕获；再次体验 *vt.* 重新捕获 [夺回]；重温
recede [rɪ'siːd] *vi.* 后退；减弱；（价值，品质等）跌落，低落，变坏；收回意见，退出（某种活动）
recess [rɪ'ses] *n.* 休息；隐蔽处；壁凹，壁龛 *vi.* 休息，休会，休庭
reciprocity [ˌresɪ'prɒsɪtɪ] *n.* 相互作用；互惠主义
reckless ['rekləs] *adj.* 鲁莽的，不顾危险的；满不在乎的；胆大妄为
reckon ['rek(ə)n] *vt.* 测算，估计；认为；计算 *vi.* 估计；计算；猜想，料想
reclaim [rɪ'kleɪm] *n.* 改造，感化；教化；回收再利用；收回，取回 *vt.* 开拓，开垦；感化；取回；沙化
reclusive [rɪ'kluːsɪv] *adj.* 隐遁的，隐居的；孤独
recollection [ˌrekə'lekʃ(ə)n] *n.* 回忆；往事；回忆录
reconcile ['rekənsaɪl] *vt.* 使和好，使和解；调停，排解（争端等）
reconstruction [ˌriːkən'strʌkʃn] *n.* 重建；再现；重建物；复原物
recrimination [rɪˌkrɪmɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 相互指责，吵架；反诉；揭丑
rectify ['rektɪfaɪ] *vt.* 改正，校正
rectitude ['rektɪtjuːd] *n.* 公正；诚实；清廉
recur [rɪ'kɜː] *vi.* 复发；重现；采用；再来；循环；递归
redemptive [rɪ'demptɪv] *adj.* 赎回的，挽回的，用于补偿的
redistribution [ˌriˌdɪstrɪ'bjʊʃən] *n.* 重新分配
redolent ['redəl(ə)nt] *adj.* 芬芳的；有……香味的；令人想起……的
redundant [rɪ'dʌnd(ə)nt] *adj.* 多余的，过剩的；被解雇的，失业的；冗长的，累赘的
reenactment [riːɪ'næktmənt] *n.* 再制定，再扮演
refinement [rɪ'faɪnm(ə)nt] *n.* 精制；文雅；[化工][油气][冶] 提纯
reflective [rɪ'flektɪv] *adj.* 反射的，反映的；反省性的；深思熟虑的；反光的
refrigeration [rɪˌfrɪdʒə'reɪʃən] *n.* 制冷；冷藏；[热] 冷却
refuge ['refjuːdʒ] *n.* 避难；避难所；庇护 *vt.* 给予……庇护；接纳……避难 *vi.* 避难；逃避
refund ['riːfʌnd] *vi.* 退还；偿还，归还
regal ['riːgl] *adj.* 帝王的；王室的；豪华的；庄严的
rehabilitate [ˌriː'bɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 使康复；使复原，修复；使恢复原状；使恢复名誉
rehash [ˌriː'hæʃ] *vt.* 改头换面
reinforce [ˌriːɪn'fɔːs] *n.* 加强；加固物；加固材料 *vt.* 加固；强化；增援 *vi.* 求援；得到增援；给予更多的支持
reiterate [riː'ɪtəreɪt] *vt.* 重申；反复地做
reject [rɪ'dʒekt] *vt.* 拒绝；抛弃，扔掉；排斥；吐出或呕吐
rejoin [ˌriː'dʒɔɪn] *vt.* 重新加入；重返 *vi.* 重新会合；重新接合
rekindle [ˌriː'kɪndl] *vt.* 重新点燃；再点火；<比喻>使再振作精神 *vi.* 重新点燃
relentless [rɪ'lentlɪs] *adj.* 无情的；残酷的；不间断的
relic ['relɪk] *n.* 遗物，遗迹；废墟；纪念物；[古生物] 残遗体

relinquish [rɪˈlɪŋkwɪʃ] *vt.* 放弃；放手；让渡
relish [ˈrelɪʃ] *vt.* 品尝，品味；调味；欣赏 *n.* 味道，滋味；引起兴趣的东西
reluctance [rɪˈlʌkt(ə)ns] *n.* 勉强；不情愿；[电磁] 磁阻
reluctant [rɪˈlʌktənt] *adj.* 不情愿的，勉强的；顽抗的；难处理的；厌恶的
remarkable [rɪˈmɑːkəb(ə)l] *adj.* 卓越的；非凡的；值得注意的
remedy [ˈremɪdɪ] *n.* 补救；治疗；赔偿 *vt.* 补救；治疗；纠正
reminiscence [ˌremɪˈnɪsns] *n.* 旧事，回忆；回忆录
remiss [rɪˈmɪs] *adj.* 怠慢的；迟缓的；不小心的
remonstrate [ˈremənstreɪt] *vi.* 抗议 *vt.* 告诫
remorse [rɪˈmɔːs] *n.* 懊悔；悔恨；自责；同情
remote [rɪˈməʊt] *adj.* 遥远的；偏僻的；疏远的
renaissance [rɪˈneɪsns] *n.* 文艺复兴；文艺复兴时期（欧洲 14、15 和 16 世纪时，人们以古希腊罗马的思想文化来繁荣文学艺术）；（某一学科或艺术形式等衰落后的）复兴
render [ˈrendə] *vt.* 致使；提出；实施；着色；以……回报 *vi.* 给予补偿
rendezvous [ˈrɒndɪvuː] *n.* 约会；约会的地点；集结地
renege [rɪˈniːg] *vi.* 食言；违例出牌 *vt.* 否认；食言，违约；放弃；拒绝
renown [rɪˈnaʊn] *n.* 声誉；名望 *vt.* 使有声望
renunciation [rɪnʌnsɪˈeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 放弃；脱离关系；拒绝承认；抛弃；弃权
reparation [ˌrepəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 赔偿；修理；赔款
repeal [rɪˈpiːl] *n.* 废除，作废；撤销 *vt.* 撤销，废除；否定，放弃
repercussion [ˌriːpəˈkʌʃn] *n.* 弹回；反响，影响；反射
repertory [ˈrepətri] *n.* 仓库，贮藏所；（尤指知识等的）贮藏，搜集；贮藏物；全部剧目
replacement [rɪˈpleɪsmənt] *n.* 代替；归还；替代者
replenish [rɪˈplenɪʃ] *vt.* 补充；重新装满；把……装满
replica [ˈreplɪkə] *n.* 复制品
replicate [ˈreplɪkeɪt] *vt.* 复制；折叠 *vi.* 重复；折转 *adj.* 复制的；折叠的
reprehensible [ˌreprɪˈhensɪb(ə)l] *adj.* 应斥责的；应该谴责的
repression [rɪˈpreʃən] *n.* 抑制，[心理] 压抑；镇压
reprimand [ˈreprɪmɑːnd] *n.* 谴责；训斥；申诉 *vt.* 谴责；训斥；责难
reproach [rɪˈprəʊtʃ] *n.* 责备，责骂；耻辱，污辱 *vt.* 责备，责骂；使丢脸；申斥；损伤……的体面
repudiate [rɪˈpjuːdɪeɪt] *vt.* 拒绝；否定；批判；与……断绝关系；拒付
repudiation [rɪˌpjuːdɪˈeɪʃn] *n.* 拒绝；否认；断绝关系；抛弃
reputable [ˈrepjʊtəb(ə)l] *adj.* 声誉好的；受尊敬的；卓越的
resemble [rɪˈzembl] *vt.* 与……相像，类似于
resent [rɪˈzent] *vt.* 对……感到愤怒；怨恨；愤恨；厌恶
resentful [rɪˈzentfl] *adj.* 感到愤恨的，表示愤恨的；厌恶的；易发脾气的，易怒的
resentment [rɪˈzentm(ə)nt] *n.* 愤恨，怨恨
reservation [ˌrɛzəˑˈveʃən] *n.* 预约，预订；保留
reserve [rɪˈzɜːv] *n.* 储备，储存；自然保护区；预备队；缄默；[金融] 储备金 *vt.* 储备；保留；预约 *vi.* 预订
reserved [rɪˈzɜːvd] *adj.* 保留的，预订的；缄默的，冷淡的；包租的
residual [rɪˈzɪdjʊəl] *n.* 剩余；残渣
resign [rɪˈzaɪn] *vt.* 辞职；放弃；屈从；勉强接受
resignation [rezɪgˈneɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 辞职；放弃；顺从
resigned [rɪˈzaɪnd] *adj.* 已辞职的；已放弃的；顺从的；听从的
resilience [rɪˈzɪliəns] *n.* 弹性；弹力；快速恢复的能力；回弹
resilient [rɪˈzɪlɪənt] *adj.* 弹回的，有弹力的
resolute [ˈrezəluːt] *adj.* 坚决的，刚毅的；不动摇的
resolve [rɪˈzɒlv] *n.* 坚决；决定要做的事 *vt.* 决定；

溶解；决心要做…… *vi.* 解决；决心；分解
resonance ['rezənəns] *n.* 共鸣；反响；共振
resort [rɪ'zɔːt] *n.* 凭借，手段；度假胜地 *vi.* 求助，诉诸；采取某手段或方法
resounding [rɪ'zaʊndɪŋ] *adj.* 反响的，共鸣的；响亮的，宏亮的
respective [rɪ'spektɪv] *adj.* 分别的，各自的
respite ['respaɪt] *n.* 休息期间；缓解，暂缓；延期；（刑罚的）缓期执行
restitution [ˌrestɪ'tjuːʃ(ə)n] *n.* 恢复；赔偿；归还
restoration [ˌrestə'reɪʃn] *n.*（规章制度等的）恢复；复原；归还原主；整修
restrain [rɪ'streɪn] *vt.* 抑制，控制；约束；制止
resume [rɪ'zjuːm] *vt.* 重新开始；继续；恢复职位
retain [rɪ'teɪn] *vt.* 保持；留在心中，记住；雇用；付定金保留
retaliate [rɪ'tælɪeɪt] *vi.* 报复；回敬 *vt.* 报复
retard [rɪ'tɑːd] *vt.* 报复
reticence ['retɪs(ə)ns] *n.* 沉默寡言
reticent ['retɪsnt] *adj.* 寡言少语的；有保留的；含蓄的；谨慎的
retraction [rɪ'trækʃn] *n.* 收回；缩回；缩入
retrospect ['retrəspekt] *n.* 回顾，回想 *v.* 回顾；追溯
reunification [rijʊnɪfɪ'keʃən] *n.* 重新统一；重新团结
reveal [rɪ'viːl] *n.* 揭示，展现 *vt.* 显露；揭露；泄露
revelation [ˌrevə'leɪʃn] *n.* [宗] 天启，启示；揭发，暴露
revere [rɪ'vɪə(r)] *vt.* 崇敬；尊崇；敬畏
reverence ['rev(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 崇敬；尊严；敬礼 *vt.* 敬畏；尊敬
reverse [rɪ'vɜːs] *v.*（使）反转；（使）颠倒；掉换，交换；[法] 撤消，推翻 *adj.* 反面的；颠倒的
revitalize [ˌriː'vaɪtəlaɪz] *vt.* 使恢复元气；使新生；使复兴
revive [rɪ'vaɪv] *vt.* 使复活，使恢复；使振奋，使重新流行；唤醒，唤起 *vi.* 复苏，恢复；振作，恢复；再生
rhetoric ['retərɪk] *n.* 修辞学；辩论法，雄辩术；华丽的文词；花言巧语
ribbon ['rɪbən] *n.* 带；色带；绶带；带状物 *vt.* 把……撕成条带；用缎带装饰
riddle ['rɪdl] *n.* 谜语；猜不透的难题，难解之谜
ridicule ['rɪdɪkjuːl] *n.* 嘲笑；奚落；嘲弄；戏弄 *vt.* 嘲笑，嘲弄，奚落；使……受嘲笑；取笑
rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] *adj.* 严格的；僵硬的；（规则、方法等）死板的；刚硬的，顽固的
rigidity [rɪ'dʒɪdətɪ] *n.* 坚硬；严格；刚直；死板
rigor ['rɪgə] *n.* 严格；严酷；严密；（由惊吓或中毒等导致的身体）僵直
riot ['raɪət] *n.* 骚乱，暴动，骚动；放荡，闹饮，（想像，感情等的）奔放 *vi.* 暴动，闹事；放荡 *vt.* 浪费；挥霍
ritual ['rɪtʃuəl] *n.*（宗教等的）仪式；例行公事，老规矩；典礼
ritualistic [ˌrɪtʃuə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 仪式的；固守仪式的；惯例的
rival ['raɪvl] *n.* 对手；竞争者 *vt.* 与……竞争；比得上某人 *vi.* 竞争
roam [rəʊm] *n.* / *vi.* 漫游，漫步；流浪 *vt.* 在……漫步，漫游；在……流浪
robust [rə(ʊ)'bʌst] *adj.* 强健的；健康的；粗野的；粗鲁的
roost [ruːst] *n.* 栖木；鸟窝；群栖的禽鸟 *vi.* 栖息；安歇 *vt.* 使……栖息；为……提供歇息处
rouse [raʊz] *n.* 觉醒；奋起；[军]<英> 起床号；干杯 *vt.* 叫醒，惊醒；鼓励，鼓舞；使发脾气；使振奋
rousing ['raʊzɪŋ] *adj.* 充满活力 [激情] 的；激励的，激动人心的
routine [ruː'tiːn] *n.* 常规；例行程序；生活乏味 *adj.* 例行的；常规的；日常的；普通的
rubric ['ruːbrɪk] *n.* 红字标题；红色印刷；题目 *adj.* 印为红字的
rudiment ['ruːdɪm(ə)nt] *n.* 雏形；基本原理
rudimentary [ˌruːdɪ'mentri] *adj.* 基本的，初步的；

发育不完全的，未成熟的；退化的
rugged ['rʌgɪd] *adj.* 崎岖的；坚固的；高低不平的；粗糙的
rumination [ˌruːmɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 反刍，沉思
rumor ['ruːmə] *n.* 传闻 *vt.* 谣传；传说
rupture ['rʌptʃə(r)] *n.* 断裂，破裂；友好关系的决裂
ruthless ['ruːθlɪs] *adj.* 无情的，残忍的
sack [sæk] *n.* 麻袋；洗劫 *vt.* 解雇；把……装进袋里；掠夺
sadden ['sæd(ə)n] *vt.* 使悲伤，使难过；使黯淡 *vi.* 悲哀；悲痛
safeguard ['seɪfgɑːd] *n.* 保护；保卫；保护措施 *vt.* 保护，护卫
salient ['seɪliənt] *adj.* 显著的，突出的；重要的，主要的
salinity [sə'lɪnətɪ] *n.* 盐分，盐度；盐浓度；盐份
salutary ['sæljətri] *adj.* 有益的，效果好的
salutation [ˌsæljʊ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 称呼；问候；招呼；寒喧
salvage ['sælvɪdʒ] *n.* 海上营救；抢救出的财产；救援费 *vt.* （从火灾、海难等中）抢救
sanctity ['sæŋ(k)tɪtɪ] *n.* 圣洁；尊严；神圣不可侵犯性
sane [seɪn] *adj.* 健全的；理智的
sanguine ['sæŋgwɪn] *n.* 血红色 *vt.* 血染；以血沾污 *adj.* 乐观的；满怀希望的；面色红润的
sarcasm ['sɑːkæzəm] *n.* 讥讽；讽刺话
sarcastic [sɑː'kæstɪk] *adj.* 挖苦的；尖刻的，辛辣的
sardonic [sɑː'dɒnɪk] *adj.* 嘲笑的；讥笑的；讽刺的；冷笑的
sate [seɪt] *vt.* 使心满意足，使饱享
satire ['sætaɪə(r)] *n.* 讽刺；讽刺文学；讽刺作品
satirical [sə'tɪrɪkl] *adj.* 含讽刺意味的，嘲讽的
saturate ['sætʃəreɪt] *vt.* 浸湿，浸透；使充满；[化] 使饱和；使渗进，使湿透
saucy ['sɔːsi] *adj.* 粗鲁的；粗俗的；不雅的；开色情玩笑的
scandalous ['skændələs] *adj.* 丢脸的；诽谤性的
scant [skænt] *adj.* 不足的；缺乏的；将近的；吝啬的
scarce [skeəs] *adj.* 缺乏的，罕见的 *adv.* 勉强；仅仅；几乎不；简直不
scarcity ['skeəsɪtɪ] *n.* 不足；缺乏
scatter ['skætə] *n.* 分散；散播，撒播 *vi.* 分散，散开；散射 *vt.* 使散射；使散开
scenic ['siːnɪk] *n.* 风景胜地；风景照片 *adj.* 风景优美的；舞台的；戏剧的
scent [sent] *n.* 气味；嗅觉；痕迹；察觉能力 *vt.* 闻到；发觉；使充满……的气味；循着遗臭追踪
scheme [skiːm] *n.* 计划；体系；阴谋 *vt.* 设计，计划 *vi.* 密谋，制定计划
scoff [skɒf] *n.* 嘲笑；嘲弄，愚弄；笑柄 *vi.* 嘲笑；掠夺，攫取；狼吞虎咽
scope [skəʊp] *n.* 范围；眼界，见识；（余地；广袤，地域 *vt.* 审视，仔细研究
scorn [skɔːn] *n.* 鄙视；轻蔑；笑柄 *vt.* 轻视；看不起；蔑视 *vi.* 轻蔑；鄙视；嘲笑
scornful ['skɔːnfʊl] *adj.* 轻蔑的
scour ['skaʊə(r)] *n.* 擦；冲刷；洗涤剂 *vi.* 冲刷；擦亮；四处搜索；（用泻药）泻
screw [skruː] *n.* 螺丝钉；螺旋桨，螺旋状物；吝啬鬼 *vt.* 用螺丝拧紧；扭曲
scroll [skrəʊl] *n.* 纸卷；书卷，画卷，卷轴；涡卷形（装饰） *vt.* 使成卷形；（电脑屏幕上）从上到下移动（资料等） *vi.* （似卷轴般）卷起
scrub [skrʌb] *n.* 矮树；洗擦；擦洗者；矮小的人（或物） *vt.* 用力擦洗；使净化 *vi.* 擦洗；进行手臂消毒
scrupulous ['skruːpjʊləs] *adj.* 细心的；小心谨慎的；一丝不苟的
scrutinize ['skruːtənaɪz] *n.* 仔细或彻底检查 *vt.* 仔细检查
scrutiny ['skruːtɪnɪ] *n.* 详细审查；监视；细看；选票复查
sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] *n.* 雕塑；雕刻；刻蚀 *vt.* 雕塑；雕刻；刻蚀
scuttle ['skʌtl] *n.* 天窗，气窗；煤桶，煤箱 *vi.* 快跑，急走；逃避，急忙撤退
seafarer ['siːfeərə] *n.* 船员；航海家

secluded [sɪ'kluːdɪd] *adj.* 与世隔绝的；隐退的；偏僻的
sedate [sɪ'deɪt] *vt.* 给……服镇静剂 *adj.* 安静的；沉着的
sediment ['sedɪmənt] *n.* [地] 沉淀物；沉积物，沉渣
seditious [sɪ'dɪʃəs] *adj.* 煽动性的；扰乱治安的；参与煽动的
seduce [sɪ'djuːs] *vt.* 引诱；诱惑；怂恿
sedulous ['sedjʊləs] *adj.* 坚持的；勤奋的；刻苦的；小心周到的
seep [siːp] *n.* 水陆两用吉普车；小水坑 *vi.*（液体）渗；渗透；渗出；漏出
seethe [siːð] *vi.* 生闷气；翻滚；强压怒火
segment ['segmənt] *n.* 部分，段落；环节 *v.* 分割，划分
segregate ['segrɪgeɪt] *vt.*（使）分开；分离；隔离
segregation [ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃn] *n.* 分离，隔离；种族隔离；[化] 分离，偏析；熔析
self-serving ['self'səːvɪŋ] *adj.* 自私的，自私自利的
sensory ['sens(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 感觉的；知觉的；传递感觉的
serene [sə'riːn] *adj.* 沉静的，宁静的，安宁的
serenity [sɪ'renɪtɪ] *n.* 平静，宁静；晴朗，风和日丽
servile ['sɜːvaɪl] *adj.* 奴隶的；奴性的；卑屈的；卑屈的
setback ['setbæk] *n.* 挫折；退步；逆流
severe [sɪ'vɪə] *adj.* 严峻的；严厉的；剧烈的；苛刻的
sewer ['suːə(r)] *n.* 阴沟，污水管，下水道；裁缝师 *v.* 从……排污水
shabby ['ʃæbɪ] *adj.* 破旧的；卑鄙的；吝啬的；低劣的
shallowness ['ʃæləunɪs] *n.* 浅；肤浅
shed [ʃed] *n.* 棚，库；分水岭 *vt.* 流出；流下；蜕皮；树叶脱落 *vi.* 流出；蜕皮；脱落；散布
sheen [ʃiːn] *n.* 光辉，光泽，光彩 *adj.* 光辉的；光泽的；华丽的
sheer [ʃɪə(r)] *adj.* 完全的；极薄的；陡峭的；绝对的 *adv.* 完全地，全然；垂直地，陡峭地
sheik [ʃiːk] *n.*（阿拉伯的）家长；酋长；（伊斯兰教）教长
shortcut ['ʃɔːtkʌt] *n.* 捷径；被切短的东西
showcase ['ʃəʊkeɪs] *n.*（商店或博物馆等的）玻璃柜台，玻璃陈列柜
shrewd [ʃruːd] *adj.* 精明的，敏锐的；奸诈的；有眼光的
shrill [ʃrɪl] *v.* 尖叫 *adj.* 尖锐的；刺耳的；强烈的
shroud [ʃraʊd] *n.* 寿衣；覆盖物 *vt.* 覆盖；用裹尸布包
shrub [ʃrʌb] *n.* 灌木；灌木丛
shrug [ʃrʌg] *vt.* 耸肩（以表示冷淡，怀疑等） *vi.* 耸肩，提高肩膀
siege [siːdʒ] *n.* 围攻，围困，围城（期间）；不断袭击；长期努力
silt [sɪlt] *n.* 淤泥，泥沙 *vi.* 被淤塞；淤积 *vt.* 使淤积；充塞
simile ['sɪməli] *n.*（使用 like 或 as 等词语的）明喻
simulate ['sɪmjuleɪt] *vt.* 假装，冒充；模仿；模拟 *adj.* 模仿的；假装的
simulation [ˌsɪmjʊ'leɪʃən] *n.* 仿真；模拟；模仿；假装
simultaneous [ˌsɪm(ə)l'teɪnɪəs] *adj.* 同时的；联立的；同时发生的
simultaneously [ˌsɪməl'teɪnɪəslɪ] *adv.* 同时地；一壁；齐；一齐
singular ['sɪŋgjələ(r)] *adj.* <语> 单数的；奇特的；非凡的
sinister ['sɪnɪstə(r)] *adj.* 危险的；不吉祥的；凶兆的；险恶的
sinuous ['sɪnjʊəs] *adj.* 蜿蜒的；弯曲的；迂回的
skeptical ['skeptɪkəl] *adj.* 怀疑性的，好怀疑的
skepticism ['skeptɪsɪzəm] *n.* 怀疑态度，怀疑论；多疑癖
sketch [sketʃ] *n.* 草图；素描；梗概 *v.* 草拟；速写；简述
skew [skjuː] *v.* 歪曲；曲解；使歪斜 *vi.* 偏离，歪斜；斜视 *adj.* 斜的，歪的；[数学] 不对称的

skewed [skjuːd] *adj.* 歪斜的；曲解的
slam [slæm] *n.* 猛然关闭的声音；猛击 *vi.* 砰然关上；猛力打击，碰撞
slapstick ['slæpstɪk] *n.* 趣剧；低俗的闹剧
slate [sleɪt] *n.* 石板；板岩，页岩；行为记录；石板色
sleek [sliːk] *adj.* 圆滑的，花言巧语的；有光泽的；时髦的
sleigh [sleɪ] *n.* 雪橇 *vi.* 乘雪橇
slight [slaɪt] *n.* 轻蔑，忽视，冷落 *vt.* 轻蔑，忽视，怠慢 *adj.* 微小的；细小的；不结实的；无须重视的
sling [slɪŋ] *n.* 吊索，鞋带；投石器；投掷 *vt.* 吊起，悬挂；投掷；遣送，押往
slip [slɪp] *n.* 跌倒，失足；纸条；失误，口误；事故 *vi.* 滑，滑脱；犯过失，出错 *vt.* 使顺利滑动；摆脱；放松
slipshod ['slɪpʃɒd] *adj.* 马虎的，随便的，草率的
slither ['slɪðə(r)] *n.* 滑动，滑行 *vi.* 滑动；滑行 *vt.* 使滑动
slot [slɒt] *n.* 位置；狭槽；水沟；硬币投币口
slovenly ['slʌv(ə)nlɪ] *adj.* 懒散的；不整洁的；马虎的 *adv.* 邋遢地；马虎地；不整洁地
slush [slʌʃ] *n.* 烂泥；污水；胡说八道 *vt.* 溅湿；给……上润滑油 *vi.* 溅泼；在融雪中走
sly [slaɪ] *adj.* 狡猾的，狡诈的；暗中的，偷偷摸摸的；顽皮的，淘气的
smack [smæk] *n.* 掌掴（声）；一拳；打巴掌 *vt.* 拍，打，掴 *adv.* 直接地；准确地；猛烈地；急剧地
smug [smʌg] *n.* 自命不凡的人，沾沾自喜的人 *adj.* 自鸣得意的；自以为是的
snap [snæp] *n.* 猛咬；劈啪声；突然折断 *vt.* 突然折断，拉断；猛咬 *vi.* 咬；厉声说；咯嗒一声关上
sneak [sniːk] *vi.* 潜行；偷偷溜走 *vt.* 偷窃
sneaker ['sniːkə(r)] *n.* <口> 橡皮底帆布鞋；<美> 鬼鬼祟祟的人
sneer [snɪə(r)] *n.* 嘲笑，冷笑；讥笑的表情（言语）*vi.* 讥笑，冷笑
snide [snaɪd] *adj.* 讽刺的；嘲弄的；贬低的；低劣的
sniff [snɪf] *n.* 吸气，一股气味 *vt.* 嗅；深深吸入；发现；鄙视地说 *vi.* 鄙视；嗅，闻
soar [sɔː(r)] *n.* 高飞；高涨；高飞范围 *vt.* 高飞越过；飞升到 *vi.* 高飞；飞腾；猛增
solace ['sɒləs] *n.* 安慰，安慰物 *vt.* 安慰，慰藉；减轻；使快乐
solemn ['sɒləm] *adj.* 庄严的，严肃的；隆重的，郑重的
solicitous [sə'lɪsɪtəs] *adj.* 热切期望的；热心的；挂念的
solid ['sɒlɪd] *n.* 固体；立体图形；立方体 *adj.* 固体的；实心的；结实的，可靠的；可信赖的
solitary ['sɒlɪt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 独居者；隐士 *adj.* 孤独的；独居的
solitude ['sɒlɪtjuːd] *n.* 单独，孤独；偏僻处，隐居处；幽静（的地方），荒野
solo ['səʊləʊ] *n.* 独唱，独奏；单飞；单人表演 *adj.* 单独的；独自地；独唱的；独奏的 *adv.* 单独地，独自地
somber ['sɔmbə] *adj.* 忧郁的；昏暗的；严峻的；阴天的
somnolent ['sɒmnəl(ə)nt] *adj.* 催眠的，想睡的
soothe [suːð] *vt.* 安慰；缓和；使平静；减轻痛苦
soothing [suːðɪŋ] *adj.* 慰藉的；使人宽心的；镇静的
soothsayer ['suːθseɪə(r)] *n.* 占卜者，预言家
sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] *adj.* 复杂的；精致的；富有经验的；深奥微妙的
sophistry ['sɒfɪstri] *n.* 诡辩术；（一次）诡辩
soporific [ˌsɒpə'rɪfɪk] *n.* 催眠剂；安眠药 *adj.* 催眠的；想睡的
sorely ['sɔːlɪ] *adv.* 疼痛地；非常；剧烈地
sorrowful ['sɒrə(ʊ)fʊl] *adj.* 悲伤的，伤心的
sovereign ['sɒvrɪn] *adj.* 至高无上的；有主权的；不折不扣的；极好的 *n.* 君主；独立国；最高统治者

span [spæn] *n.* 跨度，一段时间
spark [spɑːk] *n.* 火花；朝气；闪光 *vt.* 发动；鼓舞；求婚 *vi.* 闪烁；发火花；求婚
sparse [spɑːs] *adj.* 稀疏的；稀少的
spartan ['spɑːt(ə)n] *adj.* 斯巴达的；斯巴达式的；简朴的，清苦的
spate [speɪt] *n.* 洪水；一阵；大雨；突然迸发
spatial ['speɪʃl] *adj.* 空间的；存在于空间的；占大篇幅的
spawn [spɔːn] *v.* 大量产（卵）；引起，酿成 *n.* 子，卵
spear [spɪə] *n.* 矛，枪 *vt.* 用矛刺
specimen ['spesɪmən] *n.* 样品；范例；抽样
spectrum ['spektrəm] *n.* 光谱；波谱；范围；系列
speculate ['spekjʊleɪt] *vi.* 推测；投机；思索 *vt.* 推断
speculation [ˌspekju'leɪʃn] *n.* 投机买卖；思考；投机活动；推断
speculative ['spekjələtɪv] *adj.* 投机的；思考的；推理的，揣摩的
sphere [sfɪə(r)] *n.* 球（体）；势力范围
spine [spaɪn] *n.* 脊柱；脊椎；（动植物的）刺；书脊
spiral ['spaɪrəl] *adj.* 螺旋形的；盘旋的
spiteful ['spaɪtfl] *adj.* 恶意的，居心不良的，故意使人苦恼的；刻毒的
splendid ['splendɪd] *adj.* 辉煌的；灿烂的；极好的；杰出的
splendor ['splendə] *n.* 华丽；壮丽；光辉；显赫
splinter ['splɪntə(r)] *n.* 尖片；碎片；微不足道的事情 *v.* 使分裂；木头、玻璃、石头等（使）裂成碎片
spoil [spɒɪl] *n.* 次品；奖品 *vt.* 溺爱；糟蹋；破坏；掠夺 *vi.* 掠夺；变坏；腐败
spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnɪəs] *adj.* 自发的；自然的；无意识的
sporadic [spə'rædɪk] *adj.* 不定时发生的，时有时无的；零星的，分散的
spotted ['spɒtɪd] *vt.* 发现；玷污 *adj.* 有斑点的；有污点的；弄脏的
spouse [spaʊs] *n.* 配偶，夫或妻 *vt.* 和……结婚
sprawl [sprɔːl] *vi.* 蔓延；伸开手足躺；无计划地扩展 *vt.* 懒散地伸开；使蔓生
sprout [spraʊt] *n.* 幼芽，新梢 *vi.* 发芽；抽芽 *vt.* 使发芽；使生长
spurious ['spjʊərɪəs] *adj.* 假的；伪造的；欺骗的
spurn [spɜːn] *n.* 藐视，摒弃；踢开 *vt.* 唾弃；冷落；一脚踢开 *vi.* 摒弃；藐视
squalid ['skwɒlɪd] *adj.* 肮脏的；污秽的；卑劣的
squander ['skwɒndə(r)] *n.* 挥霍，浪费 *vt.* 挥霍，浪费
squid [skwɪd] *n.* 乌贼，墨鱼；鱿鱼
stack [stæk] *n.* 堆；堆叠 *vt.* 使堆叠；把……堆积起来 *vi.* 堆积，堆叠
stagger ['stægə(r)] *n.* 摇晃；摇摆不定 *vi.* 蹒跚；犹豫；动摇 *vt.* 使蹒跚；使犹豫
staggering ['stægərɪŋ] *adj.* 难以置信的；蹒跚的；犹豫的
stagnate [stæg'neɪt] *vi.* 停滞；淤塞；变萧条 *vt.* 使淤塞；使沉滞；使萧条
stainless ['steɪnlɪs] *adj.* 不锈的；不会脏的；无污点的；未被玷污的
stalemate ['steɪlmeɪt] *n.* 僵局；陷于困境 *vt.* 使僵持；使陷入困境 *vi.* 僵持；陷入僵局
stance [stɑːns] *n.* 立场；姿态；位置
staple ['steɪpl] *n.* 主要产品；钉书钉；主题，主要部份；主食 *adj.* 最基本的，最重要的
star-crossed ['stɑːkrɔst] *adj.* 不幸的；运气不好的；倒霉的
stark [stɑːk] *adj.* 完全的；荒凉的；刻板的
starkness ['stɑːknis] *n.* 严厉；质朴无华；严酷；明显
startling ['stɑːtlɪŋ] *adj.* 令人吃惊的
static ['stætɪk] *n.* 静电；静力学；争吵 *adj.* 静止的；不变的；静电的；[物] 静力的
stature ['stætʃə(r)] *n.* （特指人的）身长，身材；声望
status ['steɪtəs] *n.* 地位；情形，状态；身份

staunch [stɔ:ntʃ] *vt.* 止住；止血 *adj.* 坚定的，坚固的；忠诚的，可靠的；不漏水的
steadfast ['stedfɑ:st] *adj.* 坚定的；固定的；不动摇的；不变的
steel [sti:l] *n.* 钢，钢铁；兵器；钢铁工业 *adj.* 钢制的；钢铁业的；坚强的
stereotype ['stɛrɪətaɪp] *n.* 陈腔滥调，老套；铅版 *vt.* 使用铅版；套用老套，使一成不变
sterile ['steraɪl] *adj.* 不毛的，贫瘠的；不生育的；无菌的；无效果的
stiff [stɪf] *n.* 死尸；令人讨厌者 *adj.* 呆板的；坚硬的
stifle ['staɪf(ə)l] *vt.* 扼杀；使窒息；藏匿 *vi.* 窒息；被扼杀
stimulate ['stɪmjuleɪt] *vt.* 刺激；激励，鼓舞；使兴奋 *vi.* 起兴奋作用；起促进作用
stimuli ['stɪmjəlaɪ] *n.* 刺激；刺激物；促进因素
stimulus ['stɪmjələs] *n.* 刺激物；刺激因素；激法物
stingy ['stɪndʒi] *adj.* 小气的，吝啬的
stipulate ['stɪpjʊleɪt] *v.* 规定；保证 *adj.* 有托叶的
stir [stɜ:(r)] *v.*（使）移动；搅拌；（使）行动；（使）微动
stock [stɒk] *n.* 股份，股票；库存；血统；树干 *vt.* 进货；备有；装把手于…… *vi.* 囤积；办货；出新芽 *adj.* 存货的，常备的；平凡的
stoic ['stoɪk] *n.* 斯多葛学派哲学家；禁欲主义者 *adj.* 坚忍的，苦修的；斯多葛派的；禁欲主义的
strained [streɪnd] *adj.* 紧张的；勉强的；牵强附会的；滤过的
stray [streɪ] *vi.* 走失；偏离正题；走入歧途
strenuous ['strenjʊəs] *adj.* 紧张的；费力的；奋发的；艰苦的；热烈的
stringent ['strɪndʒənt] *adj.* 严格的；迫切的；（货币）紧缩的
strive [straɪv] *vi.* 努力；奋斗；抗争
stroll [strəʊl] *n.* 闲逛；漫步 *vi.* 散步；奔波 *vt.* 溜达
strut [strʌt] *vt.* 炫耀；在……上趾高气扬地走 *vi.* 趾高气扬地走；高视阔步 *n.* 趾高气扬的步态；卖弄
stumble ['stʌmbl] *n.* 绊脚；绊倒；失足 *vi.* 绊跌，绊倒，跌倒 *vt.* 使绊倒；使跌跌撞撞
stunning ['stʌnɪŋ] *adj.* 震耳欲聋的；极好的，出色的；令人震惊的
stunted ['stʌntɪd] *adj.* 成长受妨碍的，矮小的
subdue [səb'dju:] *vt.* 征服；抑制；减轻
submission [səb'mɪʃn] *n.* 投降；屈服，服从；谦恭，柔顺；提交，呈递
submit [səb'mɪt] *vi.* 顺从，服从；甘受，忍受 *vt.* 使服从，使顺从；提交，呈送
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dɪnət] *n.* 部属；部下，下级 *vt.* 使……居下位，使在次级；使服从；使从属 *adj.* 下级的；次要的；附属的
subplot ['sʌbplɒt] *n.*（剧本，小说中的）陪衬情节，次要情节
subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] *adj.* 后来的；随后的；作为结果而发生的；附随的
subservient [səb'sɜ:vɪənt] *adj.* 屈从的；奉承的；有用的
subsist [səb'sɪst] *vi.* 存在；维持生活 *vt.* 供养
subsistence [səb'sɪst(ə)ns] *n.* 生活；生存；存在
substantiate [səb'stænʃɪeɪt] *vt.* 证实；使实体化
substitute ['sʌbstɪtju:t] *n.* 代替者；替补 *v.* 代替，替换，代用
subterfuge ['sʌbtəfju:dʒ] *n.* 托词；借口；诡计
subtle ['sʌt(ə)l] *adj.* 微妙的；精细的；敏感的
subtract [səb'trækt] *vt.* 减去；扣除
subvert [səb'vɜ:t] *vt.* 颠覆；推翻；破坏
subzero [ˌsʌb'zɪərəʊ] *adj.* 零度以下的（温度）；零下
successor [sək'sesə] *n.* 继承者；后续的事物
succinct [sək'sɪŋkt] *adj.* 简明的，简洁的，简练的
succor ['sʌkə] *n.* 帮助（尤指需要时） *vt.* 给予帮助
succulent ['sʌkjʊl(ə)nt] *n.* 肉质植物；多汁植物 *adj.* 多汁的；多水分的；多汁性的
succumb [sə'kʌm] *vi.* 屈服；被压垮
sufficient [sə'fɪʃnt] *adj.* 足够的；充足的；充分的
suffrage ['sʌfrɪdʒ] *n.*（政治性选举的）选举权，投票权

sullen ['sʌlən] *adj.* 愠怒的，不高兴的；（天气）阴沉的；沉闷的
sully ['sʌlɪ] *n.* 污点，损伤 *vt.* 玷污；使丢脸
summit ['sʌmɪt] *n.* 顶点；高层会议；最高阶层 *adj.* 最高级的；政府首脑的
summon ['sʌmən] *vt.* 传唤，召唤；鼓起（勇气）；传讯（出庭）
sundry ['sʌndri] *adj.* 各式各样的；杂多的
superb [su:'pɜ:b] *adj.* 极好的；华丽的；丰盛的，豪华的；杰出的
superficial [ˌsupɚ'fɪʃl] *adj.* 表面的；肤浅的；表面文章的；外表的；（人）浅薄的
superfluous [su:'pɜ:flʊəs] *adj.* 多余的；不必要的；奢侈的
superior [su:'pɪəriə(r)] *n.* 上级；较好的人（事物）*adj.* 较高的；较好的；较多的；上等的
superiority [suːˌpɪərɪ'ɒrɪtɪ] *n.* 优越，优势；优越性
supersede [ˌsu:pə'si:d] *vt.* 取代，接替；更替，继任
superstition [ˌsu:pə'stɪʃn] *n.* 迷信；迷信行为；<古> 邪教
superstitious [su:pə'stɪʃəs] *adj.* 迷信的；由迷信引起的
supervisor ['su:pəvaɪzə(r)] *n.* 监督者，管理者
supple ['sʌpl] *adj.*（身体）柔软的；灵活的；易弯曲的；顺从的，巴结的
supplement ['sʌplɪmənt] *n.* 增补，补充；补充物；增刊，副刊 *vt.* 增补，补充
supplication [ˌsʌplɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 恳求；祈祷
suppress [sə'pres] *vt.* 镇压，压制；止住，忍住
suppression [sə'preʃ(ə)n] *n.* 抑制；镇压；[植] 压抑
supreme [su:'pri:m] *adj.* 最高的；至高的；最重要的
surly ['sɜ:lɪ] *adj.* 乖戾的；板面孔的，无礼的；阴沉的
surmise [sə'maɪz] *n.* / *v.* 推测；猜测；认为
surmount [sə'maʊnt] *vt.* 战胜，克服；登上，攀登；居于……之上；顶上覆盖着
surpass [sə'pɑ:s] *vt.* 超过；优于；胜过；非……所能办到
surrealistic [sə'riə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 超现实主义的
surrender [sə'rendə(r)] *n.* 投降；放弃；屈服 *vi.* 投降；屈服；自首 *vt.* 使投降；放弃；交出；听任
surreptitious [ˌsɜ̈rəp'tɪʃəs] *adj.* 秘密的；鬼鬼祟祟的；暗中的
surveillance [sə'veɪl(ə)ns] *n.* 监督；监视
suspect [sə'spekt] *n.* 嫌疑犯 *v.* 怀疑；猜想 *adj.* 可疑的；不可信的
suspend [sə'spend] *vt.* 延缓，推迟；使暂停；使悬浮 *vi.* 悬浮；禁赛
suspense [sə'spens] *n.* 悬念；悬疑；焦虑；悬而不决
suspicion [sə'spɪʃn] *n.* 怀疑；嫌疑；疑心 *vt.* 怀疑
suspicious [sə'spɪʃəs] *adj.* 可疑的；怀疑的；多疑的
sustain [sə'steɪn] *vt.* 维持；支撑，承担
sustenance ['sʌstənəns] *n.* 食物；生计；支持
swallow ['swɒləʊ] *n.* [鸟] 燕子；胃管，食道；一次吞咽的量 *v.* 吞，咽；忍耐，忍受
swamp [swɒmp] *n.* 沼泽；湿地 *vt.* 使陷于沼泽；使沉没；使陷入困境
swap [swɒp] *n.* 交换；交换物，被掉换者 *vi.* 交换（工作） *vt.* 用……替换，把……换成，掉换
swarm [swɔ:m] *n.* 蜂群，一大群 *vi.* 泛滥，挤满；云集，涌往；成群地移动或出现
sweeping ['swi:pɪŋ] *adj.* 彻底的；影响广泛的，全面的
swell [swel] *n.* / *vi.* 膨胀；肿胀；隆起 *vt.* 使膨胀；使隆起
swift [swɪft] *adj.* 迅速的；敏捷的；立刻的；突然发生的 *adv.* 迅速地，敏捷地
swindler ['swɪndlə] *n.* 骗子
swirl [swɜ:l] *n.* 漩涡；打旋；涡状形 *vi.* 盘绕；打旋；眩晕 *vt.* 使成漩涡
swoon [swun] *vi.* 昏晕；惊讶；着迷 *n.* 昏晕；狂喜
sycophant ['sɪkəfænt] *n.* 谄媚者；奉承者 *adj.* 奉承的；拍马的

syllable ['sɪləbl] *n.* 音节
sympathy ['sɪmpəθɪ] *n.* 同情；慰问；赞同
symptom ['sɪm(p)təm] *n.* [临床] 症状；征兆
synonymous [sɪ'nɒnɪməs] *adj.* 同义的，类义的；同义词的
synthesis ['sɪnθɪsɪs] *n.* 综合，[化学] 合成；综合体
synthetic [sɪn'θetɪk] *n.* 合成物；合成纤维；合成剂 *adj.* 合成的；人造的；
tacit ['tæsɪt] *adj.* 缄默的；心照不宣的
tackle ['tækl] *n.* 用具，装备；索具；阻挡 *vt.* 着手处理
tactful ['tæktfl] *adj.* 机智的，机敏的；得体的；老练的，圆滑的
tactic ['tæktɪk] *n.* 策略，战略 *adj.* 按顺序的，依次排列的
tactile ['tæktaɪl] *adj.* [生理] 触觉的，有触觉的；能触知的
tentative ['tentətɪv] *n.* 假设；实验；尝试 *adj.* 试探性的；试验的；尝试性的；不确定的
tenuous ['tenjuəs] *adj.* 薄的，细的；精细的；稀薄的；贫乏的
terminate ['tɜːmɪneɪt] *vt.* 使终止；使结束；解雇 *vi.* 结束，终止；结果 *adj.* 结束的
terrace ['terəs] *n.* 台阶，阶地；阳台；柱廊，门廊；斜坡上房屋间的街巷 *vt.* 修成梯田；建阳台
terrain [tə'reɪn] *n.* [地理] 地形，地势；领域；地带
territory ['terɪt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 领土，领域；范围；地域；版图
terse [tɜːs] *adj.* （说话、文笔等）精练的，简洁的；扼要的
texture ['tekstʃə] *n.* 质地；纹理；结构；本质
thaw [θɔː] *n.* 解冻；融雪 *vi.* 融解；变暖和 *vt.* 使融解；使变得不拘束
theatrical [θɪ'ætrɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 戏剧的；戏剧性的；夸张的；做作的
theology [θiː'ɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 神学；宗教体系
thermodynamic [ˌθɜːməʊdaɪ'næmɪk] *adj.* 热力学的，使用热动力的
thimble ['θɪmbl] *n.* （缝纫用的）顶针；针箍；套筒；套管
thrall [θrɔːl] *n.* 奴隶；束缚 *vt.* 使成为奴隶 *adj.* 受奴役的
thread [θred] *n.* 线；线索；线状物；螺纹 *vt.* 穿成串；将（针、线等）穿过
threshold ['θreʃhəʊld] *n.* 门槛，入口，开始 *adj.* 阈值的，临界值的
thrive [θraɪv] *vi.* 兴盛，兴隆；长得健壮；茁壮成长
throe [θrəʊ] *n.* （尤指分娩时的）阵痛，（临死时挣扎的）痛苦
thwart [θwɔːt] *n.* 划手座；独木舟的横梁 *vt.* 挫败；反对；阻碍；横过 *adj.* 横放的；固执的
timber ['tɪmbə(r)] *n.* 木材，木料；用材林；素质 *vt.* 用木料支撑；备以木材
timepiece ['taɪmpiːs] *n.* 钟等各种计时器
timeworn ['taɪmwɔːn] *adj.* 陈旧的，老朽的；年深日久
timorous ['tɪm(ə)rəs] *adj.* 胆怯的；胆小的；羞怯的
tint [tɪnt] *n.* 色彩，色泽；浅色；气息，迹象，痕迹 *vt.* 染色；着色于……
tissue ['tɪʃuː] *n.* 薄纸，棉纸；[生] 组织；一套
titular ['tɪtjulə(r)] *n.* 只有名义（或头衔）的人 *adj.* （有）称号的；（有）头衔的；名义上的；书名的
toddler ['tɒdlə(r)] *n.* 蹒跚行走的人；幼童装；学步的幼儿
token ['təʊk(ə)n] *n.* 表征；代币；记号 *vt.* 象征；代表 *adj.* 象征的；表意的
tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] *vt.* 忍受；默许；宽恕
topple ['tɒpl] *vi.* 倾倒；摇摇欲坠 *vt.* 将……推翻，打倒；使……跌倒
torment ['tɔːment] *n.* 折磨，痛苦；痛苦的根源；刑罚 *v.* 使折磨，使痛苦；使烦乱；纠缠
torrent ['tɒrənt] *n.* 奔流，急流；爆发，迸发；连续不断；（质问等的）连发
torrid ['tɒrɪd] *adj.* 晒热的；热情的
tortoise ['tɔːtəs] *n.* 乌龟；行动迟缓的人（或物）
tout [taʊt] *vt.* 兜售；招徕；刺探赛马情报 *vi.* 兜售；

招徕顾客；拉选票

toxic ['tɒksɪk] *n.* 毒物；毒剂 *adj.* 有毒的；中毒的；因中毒引起的

toxin ['tɒksɪn] *n.* 毒素；毒质

track [træk] *n.* 小路；痕迹，踪迹；轨道，音轨；方针，路线 *vt.* 跟踪；监看，监测；追踪

tractable ['træktəb(ə)l] *adj.* 易于管教的；易驾驭的；易处理的；驯良的

tradespeople ['treɪdzpi:pl] *n.* 商人，开商店者及其家属

tragedy ['trædʒədi] *n.* 悲剧，惨剧；悲剧文学

trample ['træmp(ə)l] *n.* 蹂躏；践踏声 *v.* 践踏；蔑视，伤害

tranquil ['træŋkwɪl] *adj.* 安静的，平静的；安宁的；稳定的

tranquility [træn'kwɪləti] *n.* 宁静；平静

transaction [træn'zækʃən] *n.* 交易；事务；办理；会报，学报

transcend [træn'send] *vt.* 超越，超出……的限度；优于或胜过……

transgression [trænz'grɛʃən] *n.* [地质] 海侵；犯罪；违反；逸出

transition [træn'zɪʃn] *n.* 过渡，转变，变迁；[语] 转换；[乐] 变调

transitory ['trænsətri] *adj.* 不持续的；短暂的，转瞬即逝的；朝露

transparency [trans'pærənsi] *n.* 透明；透明度；透明性；透明的东西

trash [træʃ] *n.* 垃圾；断枝，碎块；社会渣滓 *vt.* 废弃；拆毁；搞垮，贬低

trauma ['trɔ:mə] *n.* 创伤（由心理创伤造成精神上的异常）；损伤；痛苦经历；挫折

traumatic [trɔ:'mætɪk] *n.* 外伤药 *adj.* [医] 损伤的；创伤的；治外伤的

traverse ['trævəs; trə'vɜ:s] *n.* 穿过；横贯；横木 *vt.* 穿过；反对；来回移动 *vi.* 横越；旋转；来回移动

treason ['tri:zn] *n.* 叛国（罪）；不忠；谋反；背信

tremendous [trɪ'mendəs] *adj.* 极大的，巨大的

trenchant ['tren(t)ʃ(ə)nt] *adj.* 尖刻的；锐利的；苛刻的；锋利的

trend [trend] *n.* 趋势，倾向；走向 *vi.* 趋向，伸向 *vt.* 使……趋向

trendy ['trendɪ] *n.* 追求时髦者；新潮人物 *adj.* 时髦的，流行的

trespass ['trespəs] *n.* 罪过；打扰；非法进入，擅自进入；冒犯 *vi.* [律] 侵占，侵入；侵犯，侵害（权利等）；打扰；冒犯

trial ['traɪəl] *n.* 试验；[法] 审讯，审判；磨难，困难 *adj.* 试验的；[法] 审讯的

tribulation [ˌtrɪbjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 苦难；磨难；忧患

tribute ['trɪbju:t] *n.* 致敬；悼念；贡品；体现

trifle ['traɪf(ə)l] *n.* 琐事；蛋糕；少量 *vi.* 开玩笑；闲混；嘲弄 *vt.* 浪费；虚度

trigger ['trɪgə] *n.* 扳机；[电子] 触发器；制滑机 *vt.* 引发，引起；触发 *vi.* 松开扳柄

trite [traɪt] *adj.* （言语、想法等）老生常谈的，陈腐的，老一套的

triumph ['traɪʌmf] *n.* 胜利，凯旋；欢欣 *vi.* 获得胜利，成功

tropical ['trɒpɪkl] *adj.* 热带的；炎热的；热情的

truce [tru:s] *n.* 休战；停战（协定）；停止争辩（的协议）；中止 *vt.* 以休战结束；停止争执 *vi.* 停战

trumpet ['trʌmpɪt] *n.* 喇叭；小号

truncate [trʌŋ'keɪt] *vt.* 缩短

trustee [trʌ'sti:] *n.* 受托人；信托公司；理事 *vt.* 移交（财产或管理权）给受托人

tug [tʌg] *v.* 用力拉，使劲拉；使劲，挣扎

tumultuous [tjʊ'mʌltjʊəs] *adj.* 吵闹的；骚乱的；狂暴的

turbulent ['tɜ:bjʊl(ə)nt] *adj.* 骚乱的，混乱的；狂暴的；吵闹的

twig [twɪg] *n.* 小枝；嫩枝；末梢 *v.* 理解

tycoon [taɪ'ku:n] *n.* 企业界大亨，巨头；巨富

ubiquity [ju:'bɪkwətɪ] *n.* 到处存在，（同时的）普遍存在

ultimate ['ʌltɪmət] *n.* 终极；顶点；基本原理 *adj.* 最后的；极限的；最大的
unanimous [ju'nænɪməs] *adj.* 全体一致的；一致同意的，无异议的
unapproachable [ˌʌnə'prəʊtʃəbl] *adj.* 冷漠的；不易亲近的；无与伦比的；（指地方）无法接近的
unattainable [ʌnə'teɪnəb(ə)l] *adj.* 做不到的；难到达的
unbendable ['ʌn'bendəbl] *adj.* 不屈不挠的；一心一意的；专心致志的；坚定不移的
uncanny [ʌn'kænɪ] *adj.* 神秘的；离奇的；可怕的
unconscious [ʌn'kɒnʃəs] *n.* [心] 无意识 *adj.* 失去知觉的，无意识的
undaunted [ˌʌn'dɔ:ntɪd] *adj.* 顽强的，不惧怕的，无畏的
undercut [ʌndə'kʌt] *vt.* 廉价出售；较便宜的工资工作
undergo [ˌʌndə'gəʊ] *vt.* 经历，经受；忍受
underlie [ˌʌndə'laɪ] *vt.* 位于或存在于（某物）之下；构成……的基础（或起因）
undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 逐渐削弱；使逐步减少效力；从根基处破坏；挖……的墙脚
underscore [ˌʌndə'skɔ:(r)] *n.* 底线；伴音 *vt.* 划线于……下，强调
understatement ['ʌndəsteɪtmənt] *n.* 保守的陈述；轻描淡写
undertone ['ʌndətəʊn] *n.* 低音；小声；浅色；潜在的含意
undisguised [ˌʌndɪs'gaɪzd] *adj.* 无伪装的；公开的；不戴假面具的
undoing [ʌn'du:ɪŋ] *n.* 毁灭；取消 *vt.* 解开；取消
undue [ʌn'dju:] *adj.* 过度的；不适当的；未到期的
unequivocal [ˌʌnɪ'kwɪvəkl] *adj.* 不含糊的；明确的；毫不含糊
unescorted ['ʌnis'kɔ:tid] *adj.* 没有护卫的；无人陪同的
unflappable [ʌn'flæpəb(ə)l] *adj.* 镇定的，不慌张的
uniformity [ju:nɪ'fɔ:mɪtɪ] *n.* 均匀性；一致；同样
unleash [ʌn'li:ʃ] *vt.* 发动；解开……的皮带；解除……的束缚 *vi.* 不受约束；自由自在
unnerving [ˌʌn'nə:vɪŋ] *adj.* 使人紧张不安的
unorthodox [ʌn'ɔ:θədɒks] *adj.* 非正统的；异端的；异教的
unparalleled [ʌn'pærəleld] *adj.* 无比的；无双的；空前未有的
unprecedented [ʌn'presɪdentɪd] *adj.* 前所未有的，无前例的；空前的；无比的；新奇的，崭新的
unravel [ʌn'rævl] *vt.* 解开；阐明；拆散 *vi.* 被解开；被拆散
unrelenting [ˌʌnrɪ'lentɪŋ] *adj.* 无情的；不松懈的；不屈不挠的
unruffle ['ʌn'rʌfl] *vt.* 安慰，将物体弄平，使平静
unruly [ʌn'ru:lɪ] *adj.* 不守规矩的；任性的；难驾驭的
unscathed [ʌn'skeɪðd] *adj.* 未受损伤的；未受伤害的
unscheduled [ʌn'skɛdʒuld] *adj.* 事先未安排的；不按计划的
unscrupulous [ʌn'skru:pjələs] *adj.* 肆无忌惮的，不择手段的，无道德原则的；没有节操的
unsettling [ʌn'sɛtlɪŋ] *adj.* 使人不安的；（消息）扰乱的
unstinting [ʌn'stɪntɪŋ] *adj.* 慷慨的；大方的；无限制的
unswerving [ʌn'swɜ:vɪŋ] *adj.* 坚持不懈的；坚定不移的；不歪的；不偏离的
unvarying [ʌn'veərɪɪŋ] *adj.* 不变的；恒久的
unwitting [ʌn'wɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 不知道的，未觉察的；无意的
upgrade [ˌʌp'greɪd] *n.* 向上的斜坡 *vt.* 提升；使升级；提高（设施、服务等的）档次
upheaval [ʌp'hi:vl] *n.* 突变，剧变；[地] 隆起；举起，抬起
upkeep ['ʌpki:p] *n.* 维持；维修费；保养
uproot [ˌʌp'ru:t] *vt.* 根除；连根拔起；把……赶出家园；使无家可归 *vi.* 迁离；改变生活方式；根除，灭绝
usurp [ju'zɜ:p] *vt.* 篡夺；夺取；侵占 *vi.* 篡夺；篡权

utilitarian [jʊˌtɪlɪ'teərɪən] *adj.* 功利的；功利主义的；实利的 *n.* 功利主义者
utility [ju:'tɪləti] *n.* 功利主义者
utilize ['ju:təlaɪz] *vt.* 利用，使用
utter ['ʌtə(r)] *vt.* 发出声音；说，讲；出版（书籍）等 *adj.* 彻底的，完全的，绝对的
vacant ['veɪkənt] *adj.* 空闲的；空缺的；空虚的；茫然的
vacillate ['væsəleɪt] *vi.* 摇摆；振荡；波动；犹豫
vacuity [və'kju:əti] *n.* 空白；空间；真空；空虚
vacuous ['vækjuəs] *n.* 空虚，无聊，愚蠢 *adj.* 空虚的；愚蠢的；茫然若失的；无聊的
vagrant ['veɪgrənt] *n.* 流浪者；乞丐；无赖 *adj.* 流浪的；游移不定的；（风等）无定向的；（植物）蔓生的
vague [veɪg] *adj.* 模糊的；含糊的；不明确的；暧昧的
vain [veɪn] *adj.* 徒劳的；自负的；无结果的；无用的
valid ['vælɪd] *adj.* 有效的；有法律效力的；正当的；健全的
validity [və'lɪdəti] *n.* 有效，合法性；正确，正当；正确性
valor ['vælə] *n.* 英勇；勇猛
vampire ['væmpaɪə(r)] *n.* 吸血鬼；吸血蝙蝠
vanish ['vænɪʃ] *vi.* 消失；突然不见；成为零 *vt.* 使不见，使消失
vindication [ˌvɪndɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 辩护；证明无罪
vindictive [vɪn'dɪktɪv] *adj.* 恶意的，怀恨的
violate ['vaɪəleɪt] *vt.* 违反；妨碍；侵犯；亵渎
violation [vaɪə'leɪʃn] *n.* 违反；妨碍，侵害；违背
violent ['vaɪələnt] *adj.* 暴力引起的；剧烈的，猛烈的，狂暴的
virtually [vɜ:tʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上，实质上，事实上，几乎
virtue ['vɜ:tʃu:] *n.* 美德；德行；价值；长处
viscous ['vɪskəs] *adj.* 粘性的；黏的
vision ['vɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* 视力；美景；幻象；想象力 *vt.* 想象；显现；梦见
visionary ['vɪʒ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] *n.* 空想家；梦想者；有眼力的人 *adj.* 梦想的；幻影的
visual ['vɪʒuəl] *adj.* 视觉的，视力的；栩栩如生的
vital ['vaɪtl] *adj.* 维持生命所必需的；至关重要的；生死攸关的；生气勃勃的
vitality [vaɪ'tælɪtɪ] *n.* 活力，生命力，生动性
vitriolic [ˌvɪtrɪ'ɒlɪk] *adj.* 硫酸的；刻薄的
vivid ['vɪvɪd] *adj.* 生动的；鲜明的；鲜艳的
vocal ['vəʊkl] *n.* 元音；[音乐] 声乐作品 *adj.* 声音的，嗓音的；有声音的，能发出声音或语言的；畅所欲言的
vocalist ['vəʊkəlɪst] *n.* 声乐家；歌手
vocation [və(ʊ)'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 职业；天职；天命；神召
void [vɔɪd] *n.* 太空，宇宙空间；空位，空虚感 *vt.* 使无效；宣布……作废；取消 *adj.* 空虚的，没人住的；空缺着的
volatile ['vɒlətaɪl] *n.* 挥发物；有翅的动物 *adj.* 挥发性的；不稳定的；爆炸性的；反覆无常的
voluble ['vɒljʊb(ə)l] *adj.* 健谈的；缠绕的；易旋转的
voluminous [və'lu:mɪnəs] *n.* 宽松，容量大，篇幅长 *adj.* 大的；多卷的；著作多的；宽松的 *adv.* 宽松地，容量大地，篇幅长地
voluntary ['vɒlənt(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 自愿的；志愿的；自发的；故意的
voluptuous [və'lʌptʃʊəs] *n.* 志愿者；自愿行动
voracious [və'reɪʃəs] *adj.* 贪吃的；贪婪的；渴求的；如饥似渴的 *adv.* 贪婪地
vow [vaʊ] *n.* 发誓；誓言；许愿 *vt.* 发誓；郑重宣告 *vi.* 发誓；郑重宣告
vulgar ['vʌlgə] *n.* 平民，百姓 *adj.* 粗俗的；通俗的；本土的
vulgarity [vʌl'gærəti] *n.* 庸俗；粗俗；粗野的行为
vulnerability [ˌvʌlnərə'bɪlətɪ] *n.* 易损性；弱点
vulnerable ['vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l] *adj.* 易受攻击的，易受伤害的；有弱点的
vulture ['vʌltʃə(r)] *n.* 秃鹰，秃鹫；贪婪的人；劫掠者

词汇冲刺篇

acclamation [ˌæklə'meɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 欢呼，喝彩；鼓掌欢呼表示通过

aesthetician [iːsθə'tɪʃ(ə)n; es-] *n.* 审美学家（等于 esthetician）

aggrandizement [ə'grændɪzmənt] *n.* 强化；扩大；夸大

ameliorate [ə'miːlɪəreɪt] *vt.* 改善；减轻（痛苦等）；改良 *vi.* 变得更好

anachronistic [əˌnækrə'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 时代错误的

annihilate [ə'naɪɪleɪt] *vt.* 歼灭；战胜；废止 *vi.* 湮灭；湮没

anticoagulant [ˌæntɪkəʊ'ægjʊl(ə)nt] *n.* [助 剂] 抗凝剂 *adj.* 抗凝的

apocalyptic [ə'pɑkə'lɪptɪk] *adj.* 启示录的；天启的

apparition [æpə'rɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 幽灵；幻影；鬼怪；离奇出现的东西

asphyxiate [əs'fɪksɪeɪt] *vt.* 使……窒息 *vi.* 窒息

assiduous [ə'sɪdjʊəs] *adj.* 刻苦的，勤勉的

auspicious [ɔː'spɪʃəs] *adj.* 吉兆的，吉利的；幸运的

belligerence [bə'lɪdʒ(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 斗争性；好战性；交战

benevolent [bɪ'nev(ə)l(ə)nt] *adj.* 仁慈的；慈善的；亲切的

bifurcation [baɪfə'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 分歧，分叉；分歧点

bioluminescence [ˌbaɪə(ʊ)luːmɪ'nes(ə)ns] *n.* 生物体之发光

bureaucratization [bjuəˌrɔkrətai'zeiʃən, -ti'z-] *n.* 科层化；官僚化

cacophonous [kə'kɒfənəs] *adj.* 粗腔横调的；发音不和谐的

cacophony [kə'kɒf(ə)nɪ] *n.* 刺耳的音调；不和谐音

camaraderie [ˌkæmə'rɑːd(ə)rɪ; -riː] *n.* 友情；同志之爱

camouflage ['kæməflɑːʒ] *n.* / *vt.* 伪装，掩饰 *vi.* 伪装起来

cannibalistic [ˌkænəbl'ɪstɪk] *adj.* 同类相食的，自相残杀的；食人肉的

cantankerous [kæn'tæŋk(ə)rəs] *adj.* 脾气坏的；爱吵架的；难相处的

capricious [kə'prɪʃəs] *adj.* 反复无常的；任性的

carnivorous [kɑː'nɪv(ə)rəs] *adj.* 食肉的；肉食性的

cataclysmic [kætə'klɪzmɪk] *adj.* 大变动的；洪水的

catastrophic [kætə'strɒfɪk] *adj.* 灾难的；悲惨的；灾难性的，毁灭性的

charismatic [kærɪz'mætɪk] *adj.* 超凡魅力的；神赐能力的

charlatanism ['ʃɑrlətənˌɪzəm] *n.* 庸医之行为，庸医术；诈骗行为

chauvinistic [ˌʃovɪ'nɪstɪk] *adj.* 沙文主义的；盲目爱国的

choreographer [ˌkɒrɪ'ɒgrəfə] *n.* 编舞者，舞蹈指导

chromosome ['krəʊməsəʊm] *n.* [遗][细胞][染料] 染色体

chronological [krɒnə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 按年代顺序排列的；依时间前后排列而记载的

circumlocution [ˌsɜːkəmlə'kjuːʃ(ə)n] *n.* 婉转曲折的说法，累赘的陈述；遁辞

circumscribed ['sɜ·kəmˌskraɪb] *adj.* 外接的；局限的；受限制的

clandestine [klæn'destɪn; 'klændestɪn] *adj.* 秘密的，私下的；偷偷摸摸的

claustrophobic [klɔːstrə'fəʊbɪk] *n.* 幽闭恐怖症患者 *adj.* 患幽闭恐怖症的；导致幽闭恐怖症的

commemoration [kəmemə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 纪念；庆典；纪念会

commiseration [kəˌmɪzə'reʃən] *n.* 怜悯，同情

compendious [kəm'pendɪəs] *adj.* 简明的，摘要的；简练的

compilation [kɒmpɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 编辑

complacency [kəm'pleɪs(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 自满；满足；自鸣得意

complimentary [kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 赠送的；称赞的；问候的

conciliatory [kən'sɪlɪətərɪ] *adj.* 安抚的；调和的；调停的

condescending [kɒndɪ'sendɪŋ] *adj.* 谦逊的；故意屈尊的；有优越感的

condescension [ˌkɒndɪ'senʃn] *n.* 谦虚；屈尊；傲慢态度；纡尊降贵 [表不满]

condolatory [kən'dəʊlə,təʊri] *adj.* 慰问的，吊唁的

conflagration [ˌkɒnflə'greɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 大火；快速燃烧；突发；冲突

connoisseur [ˌkɒnə'sɜ:] *n.* 鉴赏家；内行

connotation [kɒnə'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 内涵；含蓄；暗示，隐含意义；储蓄的东西（词、语等）

consecration [ˌkɒnsɪ'kreɪʃən] *n.* 奉献；神圣化；献祭

consortium [kən'sɔ:tɪəm] *n.* 财团；联合；合伙

conspicuous [kən'spɪkjʊəs] *adj.* 显著的；显而易见的

constellation [ˌkɒnstə'leɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* [天] 星座；星群；荟萃；兴奋丛

consternation [kɒnstə'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 惊愕；惊惶失措；恐怖

contamination [kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 污染，玷污；污染物

contemplative [kən'templətɪv] *adj.* 沉思的；冥想的；默想的

contemptuous [kən'tem(p)tjʊəs] *adj.* 轻蔑的；侮辱的

contingency [kən'tɪndʒ(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 偶然性；[安全] 意外事故；可能性；[审计] 意外开支

contravene [ˌkɒntrə'vi:n] *vt.* 抵触；违反；反驳；否认

cornucopia [ˌkɔ:njʊ'kəʊpɪə] *n.* 哺乳宙斯的羊角；装满花果及谷穗表丰饶的羊角状物；丰饶的象征

countenance ['kaʊnt(ə)nəns; -tɪn-] *n.* 面容，表情；支持 *vt.* 支持，赞同

counterfeiter ['kaʊntə'fɪtə] *n.* [法] 伪造者；货币伪造者

counterpoise ['kaʊntəpɒɪz] *n.* 平衡；秤锤；抗衡力 *vt.* 使平衡；平均；补偿

decimation [ˌdesɪ'meɪʃən] *n.* 大批杀害；每十人杀一人；大量毁灭

deferential [defə'renʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 恭敬的；惯于顺从的

deleterious [ˌdelɪ'tɪərɪəs] *adj.* 有毒的，有害的

delinquency [dɪ'lɪŋkw(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 行为不良，违法犯罪；失职，怠工

demagogue ['deməgɒg] *n.* 煽动者；煽动家；煽动政治家

demographic [ˌdemə'græfɪk] *adj.* 人口统计学的；人口学的

demythologize [di:mɪ'θɒlədʒaɪz] *vt.* 除去……的神话色彩

denunciation [dɪˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 谴责，斥责；告发

depreciate [dɪ'pri:ʃɪeɪt; -sɪ-] *vt.* 使贬值；贬低；轻视 *vi.* 贬低；轻视

despicable [dɪ'spɪkəb(ə)l; 'despɪk-] *adj.* 卑劣的；可鄙的

deteriorate [dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt] *v.* 恶化，变坏；

detrimental [ˌdetrɪ'ment(ə)l] *adj.* 不利的；有害的 *n.* 有害的人（或物）；不受欢迎的求婚者

diametrical [ˌdaɪə'metrɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 直径的；正好相反的；截然的

diaphanous [daɪ'æf(ə)nəs] *adj.* 透明的；精致的；模糊的

dilapidate [dɪ'læpɪdeɪt] *v.* 毁坏；荒废；浪费

discriminating [dɪ'skrɪmɪneɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 识别的；有差别的；有识别力的

disequilibrium [dɪsi:kwɪ'lɪbrɪəm; ˌdɪsek-] *n.* 不均衡；不安定；失调

disingenuous [ˌdɪsɪn'dʒenjʊəs] *adj.* 虚伪的；不诚实的；不老实的；狡猾的

disintegration [dɪsˌɪntɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 瓦解，崩溃；分解

disobedience [dɪsə'bi:dɪəns] *n.* 不服从；违反，违抗

disquisition [ˌdɪskwɪˈzɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 探讨，研究；专题论文
dissipation [dɪsɪˈpeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 浪费；消散；[物]损耗
doctrinaire [ˌdɒktrɪˈneə] *adj.* 教条主义的；空谈理论的 *n.* 教条主义者；空论家，纯理论家
dumbfounded [dʌmˈfaʊndɪd] *adj.* 目瞪口呆的，惊呆的
duplicitous [djuːˈplɪsɪtəs; djʊ-] *adj.* 奸诈的；双重的；搞两面派的
eccentricity [ˌeksenˈtrɪsɪtɪ] *n.* 古怪；怪癖；[数]离心率
emancipation [ɪˌmænsɪˈpeɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 解放；释放
emancipator [ɪˈmænspetəˠ] *n.* 释放者；解放者
empathetic [empəˈθetɪk] *adj.* 移情作用的；同感的（等于 empathic）
encapsulate [ɪnˈkæpsjʊleɪt; en-] *vt.* 压缩；将……装入胶囊；将……封进内部；概述 *vi.* 形成胶囊
entrepreneurial [ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜːrɪəl；-ˈnjʊərɪəl] *adj.* 企业家的，创业者的；中间商的
enumeration [ɪˌnjuːməˈreɪʃən] *n.* 列举；[数]计算；细目
epidemiologist [ˌɛpɪˌdimɪˈɑlədʒɪst] *n.* 流行病学家
equanimity [ˌekwəˈnɪmɪtɪ; iː-] *n.* 平静；镇定
equilibrium [ˌiːkwɪˈlɪbrɪəm; ˌekwɪ-] *n.* 均衡；平静；保持平衡的能力
equivocate [ɪˈkwɪvəkeɪt] *vi.* 说模棱两可的话；支吾，躲闪；推诿；含糊其词
euphemism [ˈjuːfəmɪz(ə)m] *n.* 委婉语；委婉说法
euphemistically [ˌjufəˈmɪstɪklɪ] *adv.* 委婉地；婉言地
euphonious [juːˈfəʊnɪəs] *adj.* 悦耳的
evanescence [ˌiːvəˈnesəns] *n.* 逐渐消失；瞬息；幻灭
evaporate [ɪˈvæpəreɪt] *vt.* 使……蒸发；使……脱水；使……消失 *vi.* 蒸发；消失，失踪
exasperate [ɪgˈzæsp(ə)reɪt; eg-] *vt.* 恶化；使恼怒；激怒
exasperation [ɪgˌzɑːspəˈreɪʃ(ə)n; eg-] *n.* 恼怒；恶化；惹人恼怒的事
excruciate [ɪkˈskruːʃɪeɪt; ek-] *vt.* 使苦恼；施酷刑；折磨
exhortation [egzɔːˈteɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 讲道词，训词；劝告
exorbitant [ɪgˈzɔːbɪt(ə)nt] *adj.* （要价等）过高的；（性格等）过分的；不在法律范围之内的
expeditious [ˌekspɪˈdɪʃəs] *adj.* 迅速的；敏捷的
expropriation [eksˌprəʊprɪˈeɪʃən] *n.* 征收，征用；没收
expurgate [ˈekspɜːgeɪt] *vt.* 删除，删去
extemporaneous [ɪkˌstempəˈreɪnɪəs; ek-] *adj.* 即席的，临时的；无准备的；不用讲稿的；善于即席讲话的
extemporize [ɪkˈstempəraɪz; ek-] *vt.* 即兴演奏或演说；当场作成 *vi.* 即兴演奏或演说；临时凑合
extirpation [ˌɛkstəˠˈpeʃən] *n.* 消灭，根除；毁灭
extrapolate [ɪkˈstræpəleɪt; ek-] *vt.* 外推；推断 *vi.* 外推；进行推断
extraterrestrial [ˌekstrətəˈrestrɪəl] *adj.* 地球外的 *n.* 天外来客
extravagance [ɪkˈstrævəg(ə)ns; ek-] *n.* 奢侈，浪费；过度；放肆的言行
extravagant [ɪkˈstrævəg(ə)nt; ek-] *adj.* 奢侈的；浪费的；过度的；放纵的
exuberance [ɪgˈz(j)uːb(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 丰富，茂盛；健康；感情洋溢（或慷慨激昂）的言行；（感情等的）过度（或极度）表现
flabbergasted [ˈflæbəˠgæstɪd] *adj.* 目瞪口呆的；大吃一惊的
fluorescent [flʊəˈres(ə)nt; flɔː-] *n.* 荧光；日光灯 *adj.* 荧光的；萤光的；发亮的
gadget [ˈgædʒɪt] *n.* 小玩意；小器具
gainsay [ˌgenˈse] *vt.* 反驳；否定
geomagnetic [ˌdʒiomægˈnɛtɪk] *adj.* 地磁的
gallant [ˈgælənt] *adj.* 英勇的，勇敢的
galvanize [ˈgælvənaɪz] *vt.* 镀锌；通电；刺激

giddy ['gɪdi] *adj.* 头晕的；眼花的 *vt.* 使晕眩；使眼花缭乱 *vi.* 眼花；眩晕
gargantuan [gɑr'gæntʃuən] *adj.* 庞大的，巨大的
garrulous ['gærələs] *adj.* 唠叨的；喋喋不休的；
glamorous ['glæmərəs] *adj.* 迷人的，富有魅力的
gloat [glot] *vi.* 幸灾乐祸
gluttonous ['glʌtnəs] *adj.* 贪吃的，暴食的
genial ['dʒinɪəl] *adj.* 亲切的；适宜的
genteel [dʒɛn'til] *adj.* 有教养的，文雅的
germinate ['dʒɝmɪnet] *vt.* 使发芽；使生长 *vi.* 发芽；生长
grandiose ['grændɪos] *adj.* 宏伟的；浮夸的
gratuitous [grə'tuɪtəs] *adj.* 无理由的；免费的
gregarious [grɪ'gɛrɪəs] *adj.* 社交的；群居的
grope [grop] *v.* 摸索；探索 *n.* 摸索；触摸
grudge [grʌdʒ] *vt.* 怀恨；吝惜；
gullible ['gʌləbl] *adj.* 易受骗的；轻信的
hackneyed ['hæknɪd] *adj.* 陈腐的；平庸的
hallow ['hæləʊ] *vt.* 使……神圣；把……视为神圣
haphazardly [ˌhæp'hæzədli] *adv.* 偶然地，随意地
harass ['hærəs] *vt.* 使困扰；使烦恼
halfhearted ['hɑːfˌhɑːtɪd] *adj.* 不认真的；不热心的
hardheaded ['hɑːd'hedɪd] *adj.* 脚踏实地的；冷静的；顽固的
hatch [hætʃ] *vt.* 孵；策划 *vi.* 孵化
haughty ['hɔti] *adj.* 傲慢的；自大的
hazard ['hæzɚd] *vt.* 赌运气；冒……的危险 *n.* 危险，冒险
hedonist ['hidənɪst] *n.* 快乐主义者；享乐主义者
heinous ['henəs] *adj.* 可憎的；极凶恶的
herald ['hɛrəld] *n.* 先驱 *vt.* 通报；预示……的来临
herbaceous [ɝ'beʃəs] *adj.* 草本的；绿色的
heretical [hɪ'retɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 异端的；异教的
heterodox ['hɛtərə'dɑks] *adj.* 异端的；非正统的
hibernate ['haɪbɚnet] *vi.* 过冬；（动物）冬眠
hierarchy ['haɪərɑrki] *n.* 层级；等级制度
hieroglyph ['haɪərəglɪf] *n.* 象形文字；图画文字
histrionic ['hɪstrɪ'ɑnɪk] *adj.* 戏剧的；表演的 *n.* 演员
hitherto [ˌhɪðɚ'tu] *adv.* 迄今；至今
hive [haɪv] *vi.* 群居 *n.* 蜂巢；熙攘喧闹的人群
hoard [hɔrd] *vi.* 积聚钱财；贮藏货物 *vt.* 贮藏 *n.* 贮藏物
homespun ['homspʌn] *adj.* 朴素的，简朴的 *n.* 手织品
homogenize [ho'mɑdʒəˌnaɪz] *vt.* 使均匀；使类同
hormone ['hɔrmon] *n.* [生理] 激素，荷尔蒙
hostile ['hɑstl] *adj.* 敌对的，敌方的
hover ['hʌvɚ] *vi.* 盘旋，翱翔；徘徊
huckster['hʌkstɚ] *vt.* 叫卖；讨价还价 *n.* 叫卖的小贩
huddle ['hʌdl] *vt.* 把……挤在一起；使缩成一团 *vi.* 蜷缩；挤作一团
humane [hju'men] *adj.* 仁慈的，人道的
humdrum ['hʌmdrʌm] *adj.* 单调的；无聊的 *n.* 单调；乏味
hunch [hʌntʃ] *n.* 预感；大块 *vt.* 耸肩；预感到
hurl [hɝl] *vt.* 丢下；用力投掷 *vi.* 猛投；猛掷
hydrate ['haɪdret] *vt.* 使成水化合物 *vi.* 与水化合
hyperbole [haɪ'pɝbəli] *n.* 夸张
hypnotic [hɪp'nɑtɪk] *adj.* 催眠的，催眠术的
hypocrisy [hɪ'pɑkrəsi] *n.* 虚伪；伪善
hypothesis [haɪ'pɑθəsɪs] *n.* 假设
hysteria [hɪ'stɪrɪə] *n.* 歇斯底里
iconoclastic [aɪ'kɑnə'klæstɪk] *adj.* 打破旧习的；偶像破坏的
idealism ['aɪ'diə'lɪzəm] *n.* 理想主义
ideology [ˌaɪdɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 意识形态
idiomatic [ˌɪdɪə'mætɪk] *adj.* 惯用的；符合语言习惯的
idiosyncracy [ˌɪdɪə'sɪŋkrəsi] *n.* 特质
idyllic [aɪ'dɪlɪk] *adj.* 田园诗的，悠闲的
igneous ['ɪgnɪəs] *adj.* 火的
ignoble [ɪg'nobl] *adj.* 不光彩的；卑鄙的
ignorance ['ɪgnərəns] *n.* 无知，愚昧

illegitimate [ˌɪlɪˈdʒɪtɪmet] *adj.* 非法的；不合理的 *vt.* 认为违法
illicit [ɪˈlɪsɪt] *adj.* 违法的；不正当的
illiterate [ɪˈlɪtərət] *adj.* 文盲的；不识字的 *n.* 文盲
illustrative [ɪˈlʌstrətɪv] *adj.* 说明的；作例证的
imbue [ɪmˈbjʊ] *vt.* 灌输；使渗透
immaculate [ɪˈmækjələt] *adj.* 完美的；无瑕疵的
immense [ɪˈmɛns] *adj.* 巨大的，广大的
imminent [ˈɪmɪnənt] *adj.* 即将来临的
immobile [ɪˈmobl] *adj.* 固定的；稳定的
immutability [ɪˌmjʊtəˈbɪləti] *n.* 不变；永恒性
impair [ɪmˈpɛr] *vt.* 损害；削弱
impart [ɪmˈpɑrt] *vt.* 给予（尤指抽象事物），传授
impartial [ɪmˈpɑrʃəl] *adj.* 公平的，公正的
impassable [ɪmˈpæsəbl] *adj.* 不能通行的
impassioned [ɪmˈpæʃnd] *adj.* 充满激情的；感激的
impeccable [ɪmˈpɛkəbl] *adj.* 无瑕疵的；没有缺点的
impecunious [ˌɪmpɪˈkjunɪəs] *adj.* 没有钱的；贫穷的
impede [ɪmˈpid] *vt.* 阻碍；妨碍
impediment [ɪmˈpɛdɪmənt] *n.* 口吃；妨碍；阻止
impending [ɪmˈpɛndɪŋ] *adj.* 即将发生的；迫切的；悬挂的
impenetrable [ɪmˈpɛnɪtrəbl] *adj.* 不能通过的；顽固的；费解的；
imperative [ɪmˈpɛrətɪv] *adj.* 必要的，紧急的；命令的 *n.* 必要的事；命令
imperial [ɪmˈpɪrɪəl] *adj.* 帝国的；皇帝的；
imperious [ɪmˈpɪrɪəs] *adj.* 专横的；迫切的；傲慢的
impermeable [ɪmˈpɝmɪəbl] *adj.* 不渗透性的；（对水等）不能渗透的
impersonate [ɪmˈpɝsənet] *vt.* 扮演；模仿
impertinent [ɪmˈpɝtnənt] *adj.* 不恰当的；无礼的；粗鲁的
imperturbable [ˌɪmpəˈtɜːbəb(ə)l] *adj.* 冷静的；泰然自若的
impervious [ɪmˈpɝvɪəs] *adj.* 不受影响的，无动于衷的；不能渗透的
impiety [ɪmˈpaɪəti] *n.* 不虔诚；不尊敬
impolitic [ɪmˈpɑlətɪk] *adj.* 失策的；不明智的
imposing [ɪmˈpozɪŋ] *adj.*（建筑物等）壮观的；威风的
imposture [ɪmˈpɑstʃɚ] *n.* 欺诈，欺骗；冒牌
impound [ɪmˈpaʊnd] *vt.* 没收；拘留
impute [ɪmˈpjuːt] *vt.* 归罪于，归咎于
impunity [ɪmˈpjunəti] *n.* 不受惩罚；无患
inalienable [ɪnˈelɪənəbl] *adj.* 不可分割的；不可剥夺的
inaugurate [ɪˈnɔgjəret] *vt.* 开创；举行就职典礼
incandescent [ˈɪnkənˈdɛsnt] *adj.* 辉耀的；炽热的
incendiary [ɪnˈsɛndɪɛri] *adj.* 煽动的；放火的
incidence [ˈɪnsɪdəns] *n.* 发生率；影响
incipient [ɪnˈsɪpɪənt] *adj.* 初期的；初始的
incise [ɪnˈsaɪz] *vt.* 切；切割
incommensurate [ˌɪnkəˈmɛnʃərət] *adj.* 不适应的；不相称的
incumbent [ɪnˈkʌmbənt] *adj.* 现任的；依靠的 *n.* 在职者；现任者
indebted [ɪnˈdɛtɪd] *adj.* 负债的；感激的；受惠的
indent [ɪnˈdɛnt] *vt.* 缩排；印凹痕 *vi.* 切割成锯齿状
indenture [ɪnˈdɛntʃɚ] *n.* 契约；合同
indolent [ˈɪndələnt] *adj.* 懒惰的；无痛的
inducible [ɪnˈdjʊsəbl] *adj.* 可诱导的；可导致的
inedible [ɪnˈɛdəbl] *adj.* 不能吃的
inept [ɪˈnept] *adj.* 笨拙的；不适当的
inert [ɪˈnɝt] *adj.* [化学] 惰性的；呆滞的
infamous [ˈɪnfəməs] *adj.* 声名狼藉的；无耻的
infest [ɪnˈfɛst] *vt.* 骚扰；寄生于；大批出没
infiltrate [ɪnˈfɪltret] *vt.* 使潜入；使渗入，使浸润 *vi.* 渗入
infrared [ˌɪnfrəˈrɛd] *n.* 红外线 *adj.* 红外线的
infuse [ɪnˈfjuz] *vt.* 灌输；使充满；浸渍
ingest [ɪnˈdʒɛst] *vt.* 摄取；咽下；吸收
ingrain [ˈɪngren] *vt.* 使……根深蒂固；就……原料染色

ingrate [ɪn'gret] *adj.* 忘恩的；不知恩的 *n.* 忘恩负义的人
ingenious [ɪn'dʒinɪəs] *adj.* 有独创性的；精制的；心灵手巧的
ingratiating [ɪn'greʃɪetɪŋ] *adj.* 逢迎的，讨好的；迷人的
iniquitous [ɪ'nɪkwətəs] *adj.* 邪恶的；不公正的
inordinate [ɪn'ɔrdɪnət] *adj.* 过度的；无节制的
insoluble [ɪn'sɑljəbl] *adj.* 不能解决的
instigate ['ɪnstə'get] *vt.* 唆使；煽动
institutionalize [ˌɪnstɪ'tuʃənəlaɪz] *vt.* 使……制度化
instrumental [ˌɪnstrə'mɛntl] *adj.* 乐器的；有帮助的
insubordinate [ˌɪnsə'bɔrdnɪt] *adj.* 不听话的；不顺从的
insurmountable [ˌɪnsɚ'maʊntəbl] *adj.* 不能克服的；不能超越的
intangible [ɪn'tændʒəbl] *adj.* 无形的，触摸不到的
interpolate [ɪn'tɝpəlet] *vt.* 篡改；插入新语句 *vi.* 插入；篡改
intransigent [ɪn'trænzədʒənt] *adj.* 不妥协的；不让步的
introspective ['ɪntrə'spɛktɪv] *adj.* 内省的；反省的
inure [ɪ'njʊə] *vt.* 使……习惯；使……适应 *vi.* 适用；起作用；有助于
invigorate [ɪn'vɪgəret] *vt.* 鼓舞
invulnerable [ɪn'vʌlnərəbl] *adj.* 无懈可击的
iridescent [ˌɪrɪ'dɛsnt] *adj.* 彩虹色的；闪光的
irradiate [ɪ'redɪɪt] *vt.* 照耀；使灿烂 *vi.* 照射 *adj.* 发光的
irradicable [i'rædikəbl] *adj.* 不能根除的
irredeemable [ˌɪrɪ'diməbl] *adj.* 不能赎回的；不可救药的
irrigate ['ɪrəget] *vt.* 灌溉；冲洗
irrevocable [ɪ'rɛvəkəbl] *adj.* 不可改变的；不能取消的
irritate ['ɪrɪtet] *vt.* 刺激，使兴奋；激怒
iterate ['ɪtərət] *vt.* 迭代；重复
jumble ['dʒʌmbl] *n.* 混乱；杂乱的一堆东西 *vi.* 混杂 *vt.* 使混乱
juncture ['dʒʌŋktʃɚ] *n.* 接缝；连接；接合
juvenile ['dʒʊvənaɪl] *adj.* 青少年的；幼稚的 *n.* 青少年；少年读物
kerosene ['kɛrəsin] *n.* 煤油
kindly ['kaindli] *adj.* 和蔼的，温和的，爽快的 *adv.* 温和地，亲切地
kinetic [kɪ'nɛtɪk] *n.* 动力（学）的，运动的，活跃的
kink [kiŋk] *n.* 纽结，蜷缩，颈 *v.*（使）纠结，（使）纽绞
knot [nɔt] *n.* 结，群，困难 *v.* 打结，（使）纠缠
lace [les] *n.* 带子，花边 *v.* 交织
lag [læg] *n./v.* 落后；防护板
lament [lə'mɛnt] *vi.* 哀悼；悲叹；悔恨
landscape ['lænd'skep] *n.* 风景，山水；风景画
larva ['lɑrvə] *n.* 幼虫；幼体
latent ['letnt] *adj.* 潜在的；潜伏的；隐藏的
latitude ['lætɪtud] *n.* 纬度；（以纬度而论的）地区，地方，地域
lavish ['lævɪʃ] *a.* 过分大方的；过于丰富的，过度的，浪费的
lawnmower ['lɔːn'məuə] *n.* 剪草机型放大器
lawsuit ['lɔsut] *n.* 诉讼
legacy ['lɛgəsi] *n.* 遗赠，遗产
legitimacy [li'dʒitiməsi] *n.* 合法，适法，正当
legume ['lɛgjʊm] *n.* 豆类；豆科植物
leisure ['leʒə] *n.* 空闲，闲暇，悠闲 *a.* 空闲的，有闲的
lethal ['liθl] *adj.* 致命的
liberal ['lɪbərəl] *adj.* 自由主义的；慷慨的；开放的
lifeline ['laiflain] *n.* 救生索，生命线
likewise ['laɪkwaɪz] *adv.* 同样地；也
limb [lɪm] *n.* 四肢，枝干，翼，边缘 *v.* 切断……之手足
limestone ['laɪmstəʊn] *n.* 石灰石
limitation [ˌlɪmɪ'teʃən] *n.* 限制；界限；极限；限制因素

littermate ['litəmeit] *n.* 同窝出生者
lo [ləu] *int.* 瞧！，看！
loom [lu:m] *n.* 织布机，若隐若现的景象 *v.* 朦胧地出现
loophole ['lu:phəul] *n.* 枪眼，小窗，换气孔
lubrication [ˌlʊbrɪ'keʃən] *n.* 润滑，油润，上油；润滑作用
lucrative ['lukrətɪv] *adj.* 有利的，赚钱的，合算的
lumber ['lʌmbə˞] *n.* 木材，木料，方料；（英国）原木
luminous ['lʊmənəs] *a.* 发光的；明亮的；照耀着的；辉耀的
luxury ['lʌkʃɪəri] *n.* 奢侈，豪华 *adj.* 奢侈的，豪华的
magnificent [mæg'nɪfɪsnt] *adj.* 壮丽的；伟大的，高尚的；华丽的，高贵的；瑰丽的
malcontent ['mælkəntent] *n.* 不满者 *adj.* 不满的
malice ['mælɪs] *n.* 恶意；怨恨；预谋
manipulate [mə'nɪpjʊleɪt] *vt.* 操纵；操作；巧妙地处理；篡改
manufacture [mænjʊ'fæktʃə] *n.* 制造；产品；制造业 *vt.* 制造；加工；捏造 *vi.* 制造
maritime ['mærɪtaɪm] *adj.* 海的；海事的；沿海的；海员的
masculine ['mæskjʊlɪn] *n.* 男性；阳性，阳性词 *adj.* 男性的；阳性的；男子气概的
mastodon ['mæstədɒn] *n.* [古生] 乳齿象；庞然大物 *adj.* 巨大的；庞大的
maternal [mə'tɜ:nl] *adj.* 母亲的；母亲般的；母系的；母亲方面的
maverick ['mævərɪk] *n.* 未烙印的小动物；标新立异的人，持不同意见的人 *adj.* 标新立异的
meditate ['medɪteɪt] *v.* 沉思；打算；策划
medium ['mi:diəm] *n.* 媒介物，媒质；中间，中庸 *adj.* 中等的，中级的；普通的；平均的；半生熟的
melancholy ['melənkəlɪ] *n.* 忧郁；悲哀；愁思 *adj.* 忧郁的；使人悲伤的
mendacious [men'deɪʃəs] *adj.* 虚假的；说谎的
mercurial [mɜ:'kjʊəriəl] *adj.* （指人）反复无常的；水银的；（指人或性质）灵活的；易变的
messy ['mesi] *adj.* 凌乱的；肮脏的；复杂的
metropolis [mɪ'trɒp(ə)lɪs] *n.* 大都市；首府；重要中心
migrate [maɪ'greɪt] *vi.* 迁移，移往；随季节而移居 *vt.* 使移居；使移植
mingle ['mɪŋgl] *v* 混合，混淆 *vi.* 混进，与……交往
minimalism ['minimə̇lizm] *n.* 最低纲领，极保守行动
minuscule ['mɪnəskju:l] *adj.* 非常小的，极不重要的
mirthful ['mɜ:θfəl] *adj.* 愉快的，高兴的
miscellaneous [ˌmɪsə'leɪnɪəs] *adj.* 混杂的，各种各样的；多方面的，多才多艺的
mischievous ['mɪstʃɪvəs] *adj.* 淘气的；恶作剧的；有害的
misery ['mɪz(ə)rɪ] *n.* 痛苦，悲惨；不幸；苦恼；穷困
mishandle [mɪs'hænd(ə)l] *vt.* 虐待；错误地处理
misnomer [mɪs'nəʊmə] *n.* 用词不当；误称；写错姓名
mitigator ['mɪtɪgeɪtə] *n.* 缓和者
modification [ˌmɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 修改，修正，变更，改良
mollify ['mɒlɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使变软，使平静，抚慰
monotony [mə'nɒt(ə)nɪ] *n.* 单调；千篇一律
monument ['mɒnjʊm(ə)nt] *n.* 纪念碑；历史遗迹；不朽的作品 *vt.* 为……树碑
morale [mə'rɑ:l] *n.* 士气，斗志
moribund ['mɒrɪbʌnd] *adj.* 垂死的；停滞不前的 *n.* 垂死的人
mortify ['mɔ:tɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使受辱；伤害；克制；抑制（肉体、情感等）
mournful ['mɔ:nfl] *adj.* 哀痛的；悲伤的；使人伤心的
multifaceted [ˌmʌlti'fæsitid] *adj.* 多层面的，多才多艺的

munificent [mjʊˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt] *adj.* 慷慨的；丰厚的；宽宏的
muse [mjuːz] *n.* 沉思；冥想 *vt.* 沉思；沉思地说 *vi.* 沉思；凝望
mute [mjuːt] *n.* 哑巴 *adj.* 缄默的；哑的；无声的 *vt.* 减轻（声音）；使……柔和
mutuality [ˈmjuːtʃʊˈælətɪ] *n.* 相互关系，相关；亲密
myriad [ˈmɪrɪəd] *n.* 无数，极大数量 *adj.* 无数的；多种的，各式各样的
nascent [ˈnæsnt] *adj.* 初期的；初生的；开始形成的；发生中的
navigator [ˈnævɪgeɪtə(r)] *n.* 航海家，航行者，航海者；领航员；（船舶，飞机的）驾驶员
nectar [ˈnektə] *n.* 花蜜；甘露；神酒；佳饮
negligent [ˈneglɪdʒənt] *adj.* 疏忽的；粗心大意的
neurological [ˌnjʊərəˈlɒdʒɪkl] *adj.* 神经学的；神经病学的
nexus [ˈneksəs] *n.* （事物、思想等之间的）联结，联系，关系
nocturnal [nɒkˈtɜːn(ə)l] *adj.* 夜的；夜曲的；夜间活动的
nonchalant [ˈnɒnʃ(ə)l(ə)nt] *adj.* 冷淡的，漠不关心的
nostalgia [nɒˈstældʒə] *n.* 乡愁；怀旧之情
nostalgic [nɒˈstældʒɪk] *adj.* 怀旧的；乡愁的
notoriety [nəʊtəˈraɪɪtɪ] *n.* 恶名；声名狼藉；丑名
nuance [ˈnjuːɑːns] *n.* 细微差别；细微的表情
nullify [ˈnʌlɪfaɪ] *vt.* 使无效，作废；取消
obliterate [əˈblɪtəreɪt] *vt.* 涂去，擦掉；使消失；使被忘却；忘掉
oblivion [əˈblɪviən] *n.* 遗忘；淹没；赦免
oblivious [əˈblɪvɪəs] *adj.* 遗忘的；健忘的；不注意的
obscenity [əbˈsenəti] *n.* 淫秽；猥亵；下流；淫秽的词语或行为
obsessive [əbˈsesɪv] *n.* 强迫症患者 *adj.* 着迷的；强迫性的；难以释怀的
obtrusive [əbˈtruːsɪv] *adj.* （难看得）刺眼的；冒失的；莽撞的；强加于人的
offbeat [ɒfˈbiːt] *adj.* 离奇的；标新立异的；弱拍的 *n.* 弱拍
offset [ˈɒfset] *vt.* 抵消；补偿
omen [ˈəʊmən] *n.* 预兆；征兆 *vt.* 预示；有……的前兆；预告
ominous [ˈɒmɪnəs] *adj.* 预兆的；不吉利的
omnipotent [ɒmˈnɪpət(ə)nt] *adj.* 无所不能的；全能的；有无限权力的
ongoing [ˈɒngəʊɪŋ] *adj.* 不间断的，进行的；前进的 *n.* 前进，发展；行为，举止
operative [ˈɒpərətɪv] *adj.* 手术的；（计划、法律等）实施中的，起作用的 *n.* 工作人员；（尤指）体力劳动者
opportunistic [ˌɒpətjuːˈnɪstɪk] *adj.* 机会主义的，机会主义者的；投机取巧的
opprobrium [əˈprobrɪəm] *n.* 耻辱，不名誉；责骂，咒骂
opulent [ˈɒpjʊl(ə)nt] *adj.* 丰富的；富裕的；大量的
oratorical [ɒrəˈtɒrɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 演说的；演说家的；雄辩的
orchestra [ˈɔːkɪstrə] *n.* 管弦乐队；乐队演奏处
ordeal [ɔːˈdiːl] *n.* 严峻的考验；苦难的经验
originate [əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt] *vt.* 引起；创始，创作；开始，发生；发明 *vi.* 起源于，来自；产生；起航
ossify [ˈɒsɪfaɪ] *v.* 骨化，硬化，使僵化
ostentatious [ˌɒstenˈteɪʃəs] *adj.* 好夸耀的，炫耀的；自负的；铺张的；外观美丽的，浮华的
outbreak [ˈaʊtbreɪk] *n.* （战争，怒气等的）爆发；突然发生 *vi.* 爆发
outlandish [aʊtˈlændɪʃ] *adj.* 古怪的，奇异的；异国风味的；粗鲁笨拙
outlaw [ˈaʊtlɔː] *n.* 歹徒；罪犯；亡命之徒 *vt.* 宣布……为不合法；将……放逐；剥夺……的法律保护
outpour [aʊtˈpɔː] *v.* （使）泻出，（使）流出 *n.* 倾注，流出物
outspoken [aʊtˈspəʊkən] *adj.* 直言的；坦率的；毫无保留的；心急口快

overhaul ['əʊvəhɔ:l] *n.* 检查；彻底检修；大修 *vt.* 彻底检查；翻修，检修
oversight ['əʊvəsaɪt] *n.* 疏忽；监督，照管；失察；负责
overwrought [əʊvə'rɔ:t] *adj.* 过度紧张的；过度兴奋的；过分劳累的
palliate ['pælɪeɪt] *vt.* 减轻；掩饰；辩解
panacea [ˌpænə'si:ə] *n.* 万应灵药；治百病的药
pandemic [pæn'demɪk] *adj.* （疾病等）全国流行的；普遍的
panic ['pænɪk] *n.* 恐慌，惊慌 *adj.* 恐慌的，惊慌失措的
paradox ['pærədɒks] *n.* 反论，悖论；似非而是的论点；自相矛盾的人或事
paralyze ['pærəlaɪz] *vt.* 使瘫痪，使麻痹；使不能正常活动
parasite ['pærəsaɪt] *n.* 寄生物，寄生虫；食客；寄生植物
partisanship ['pɑ:tɪzænʃɪp] *n.* 党派性，党派偏见
patent ['pætnt] *n.* 专利；专利品；专利权 *adj.* 专利的；显然的
patriarch ['peɪtrɪɑ:k] *n.* 家长，族长，元老；创始人，鼻祖
paucity ['pɔ:səti] *n.* 少量，缺乏，不足
peculiar [pɪ'kju:liə(r)] *adj.* 奇怪的，古怪的；异常的；特有的，特殊的 *n.* 专有特权，专有财产
pedant ['ped(ə)nt] *n.* 学究；书呆子；卖弄学问的人；空谈家
peek [pi:k] *n.* 偷看；一瞥，看一眼 *vi.* 窥视，偷看
peevish ['pi:vɪʃ] *adj.* 脾气坏的，易动怒的
penchant ['pentʃənt] *n.* 嗜好；倾向
penitent ['penɪt(ə)nt] *n.* 悔罪者，忏悔者 *adj.* 忏悔的，悔过的
penumbra [pə'nʌmbrə] *n.* 黑影周围的半阴影；半影；边缘；外围
penurious [pə'njʊəriəs] *adj.* 贫穷的，赤贫的；吝啬的
perch [pɜ:tʃ] *n.* 鲈鱼；高位；栖木；杆 *vt.* 栖息；就位；位于；使坐落于 *vi.* 栖息；就位；位于
peril ['perəl] *n.* 危险；冒险 *vt.* 置……于危险中；危及
perish ['perɪʃ] *vt.* 死亡，丧生；毁灭；腐烂，枯萎；老化 *vi.* 使麻木；使毁坏
permission [pə'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 允许，许可
perplex [pə'pleks] *vt.* 使迷惑，使混乱；使复杂化
persistent [pə'sɪstənt] *adj.* 持续的；坚持不懈的；持久的；坚持不渝
perspective [pə'spektɪv] *n.* 观点；远景；透视图 *adj.* 透视的
pertinent ['pɜ:tɪnənt] *adj.* 相关的，相干的；中肯的；切题的
pervade [pə'veɪd] *vt.* 遍及，弥漫；渗透，充满
perverse [pə'vɜ:s] *adj.* 不正当的，堕落的
petition [pə'tɪʃn] *n.* 请愿书；请愿，请求；上诉状 *vt.* （向法庭）申诉 *vi.* 祈求，请求；请愿
pharmacy ['fɑ:məsi] *n.* 药房；配药学，药学；制药业；
philanthropist [fɪ'lænθrəpɪst] *n.* 慈善家，博爱主义者；
phobic ['fəʊbɪk] *adj.* 病态性恐惧的
pigment ['pɪgmənt] *n.* 颜料，色料；[生] 色素
pillar ['pɪlə(r)] *n.* 柱，顶梁柱；墩，柱脚；核心
pitfall ['pɪtfɔ:l] *n.* 陷阱，圈套；缺陷；诱惑
placebo [plə'si:bəʊ] *n.* 安慰剂；宽心话；为死者所诵的晚祷词；无效对照剂
plagiarize ['pledʒə'raɪz] *v.* 剽窃；抄袭
plausibility [ˌplɔzə'bɪləti] *n.* 似乎有理；貌似可信
pliable ['plaɪəb(ə)l] *adj.* 柔韧的；柔软的；圆滑的；易曲折的
plummet ['plʌmɪt] *n.* [测] 铅锤，坠子 *vi.* 垂直落下；（价格、水平等）骤然下
poignant ['pɔɪnjənt] *adj.* 尖锐的；辛酸的；深刻的
poise [pɔɪz] *n.* 泰然自若；自信；体态；姿态 *vt.* 使平衡；保持（某种姿势）；抓紧；使稳定
polularize ['pɑpjələraɪz] *vt.* 普及；使通俗化 *vi.* 通俗化
ponder ['pɒndə] *vt.* 仔细考虑；衡量 *vi.* 考虑；沉思
populace ['pɒpjʊləs] *n.* 大众；平民；人口

portent ['pɔ:tent; -t(ə)nt] *n.* 前兆；预示；迹象；异常之物
portrait ['pɔ:treɪt] *n.* 肖像，肖像画；模型，标本；半身雕塑像；人物描写
posthumous ['pɒstjʊməs] *adj.* 死后的；遗腹的
poultry ['pəʊltri] *n.* < 集合词 > 家禽
pragmatic [præg'mætɪk] *adj.* 实际的；实用主义的；好管闲事的；国事的 *n.* 专断的人；国事诏书；实务家
prance [prɑ:ns] *n.*（马的）腾跃，欢蹦乱跳，昂首阔步 *vi.*（马）腾跃
precarious [prɪ'keəriəs] *adj.* 危险的；不确定的；不安全的；可疑的
precept ['pri:sept] *n.* 规诫，戒律，箴言
precocious [prɪ'kəʊʃəs] *adj.* 早熟的；较早具备某种能力的；（儿童）老气的
precursor [pri:'kɜ:sə(r)] *n.* 前辈，前驱，先锋，前任；预兆，先兆
predominant [prɪ'dɒmɪnənt] *adj.* 主要的；卓越的；支配的；有力的；有影响的
prejudice ['predʒʊdɪs] *n.* 偏见；侵害 *vt.* 损害；使有偏见
preoccupation [pri,ɒkju'peɪʃn] *n.* 全神贯注，入神；当务之急；使人全神贯注的事物；偏见，成见
prescient ['preʃɪənt] *adj.* 预知的；有先见之明的
pressing ['presɪŋ] *adj.* 紧迫的，迫切的，恳切的
presume [prɪ'zju:m] *vt.* 以为，认为；假定，假设；推测；意味着 *vi.* 相信；敢于；放肆
preteen ['pri:'ti:n] *adj.* 青春期前的，接近青春期的，13 岁以下的 *n.* 青春期前的孩子，不满 13 岁的儿童
pretension [prɪ'tenʃ(ə)n] *n.* 自负；要求；主张；借口；骄傲
pretext ['pri:tekst] *n.* 借口；托辞
prevail [prɪ'veɪl] *vi.* 流行，盛行；获胜，占优势；说服，劝说
primal ['praɪml] *adj.* 第一的，最初的；原始的；根本的
primitive ['prɪmətɪv] *n.* 原始人；早期的艺术家（作品）；单纯的人 *adj.* 原始的；发展水平低的；落后的；[生物学] 原生的
probing ['prəʊbɪŋ] *adj.* 好探索的；深入锐利的
procrastination [prəʊ,kræstɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 延迟，拖延
profile ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* 侧面；轮廓；外形 *vt.* 描……轮廓；扼要描述 *vi.* 给出轮廓
profiteer [,prɒfɪ'tɪər] *vi.* 投机，牟求暴利 *n.* [贸易] 奸商；牟取暴利的人
profound [prə'faʊnd] *adj.* 深厚的；意义深远的；严重的；知识渊博的
prolong [prə'lɒŋ] *vt.* 延长；拖延
prompt [prɒmpt] *adj.* 敏捷的；立刻的；准时的 *v.* 促使；导致；鼓励；提示 *n.* 激励；提示符；提示 *adv.* 准时地
prop [prɒp] *n.* 支柱，支撑物；支持者，后盾 *vt.* 支撑，支持，维持
propagate ['prɒpəgeɪt] *vt.* 繁衍，增殖；使遗传；扩散；使蔓延 *vi.* 繁殖；扩大
propitious [prə'pɪʃəs] *adj.* 适合的；吉利的；顺利的
proposition [,prɒpə'zɪʃn] *n.* 命题；建议；主张 *v.* 提议；建议
propulsion [prə'pʌlʃ(ə)n] *n.* 推进；推进力
prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 前景；期望；眺望处；景象
protagonist [prə'tægənɪst] *n.*（戏剧的）主角；（故事的）主人公；现实事件（尤指冲突和争端的）主要参与者；领导者
proverb ['prɒvɜ:b] *n.* 谚语，格言；众所周知的人或事
provisionary [prə'vɪʒənərɪ] *adj.* 临时的
provoke [prə'vəʊk] *vt.* 激起，挑起；煽动；招致；触怒，使愤怒
prudent ['pru:dnt] *adj.* 小心的，慎重的；精明的；顾虑周到的，稳健的；
pump [pʌmp] *n.* 泵；打气筒 *v.* 用抽水机汲水；给……打气；用泵（或泵样器官等）输送；涌出

quake [kweɪk] *vi.* 震动；颤抖 *n.* 地震；颤抖
quarrelsome ['kwɒr(ə)ls(ə)m] *adj.* 喜欢吵架的；好争论的
querulous ['kwerʊləs; 'kwerjʊləs] *adj.* 易怒的，暴躁的；爱发牢骚的，抱怨的；爱挑剔的
quirky ['kwɜ:kɪ] *adj.* 古怪的；离奇的；诡诈的
rack [ræk] *vt.* 折磨；榨取
radical ['rædɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 激进的；根本的；彻底的
rally ['rælɪ] *vi.* 团结；重整；恢复；（网球等）连续对打 *vt.* 团结；集合 *n.* 集会；回复；公路赛车会
rancher ['rɑ:ntʃə(r)] *n.* 大牧场主；大农场工人，牧场工人；牧屋
random ['rændəm] *adj.* 任意的；随机的；胡乱的 *n.* 随意；偶然的行动
rash [ræʃ] *adj.* 轻率的；鲁莽的；不顾后果的
rationalize ['ræʃnəlaɪz] *vt.* 使合理化；据理解释；使消根；文饰
raucous ['rɔ:kəs] *adj.* 粗声的，沙哑的；刺耳的
readily ['redɪli] *adv.* 乐意地；快捷地；轻而易举
reassuring [ˌri:ə'ʃʊərɪŋ] *adj.* 令人安心的；鼓气的；可靠的
rebuke [rɪ'bju:k] *vt.* 非难，指责；制止，阻止 *n.* 非难，指责；斥责，训斥
recapture [ˌri:'kæptʃə(r)] *vt.* 重新捕获 [夺回]；重温 *n.* 重新捕获；再次体验
reckon ['rek(ə)n] *vt.* 测算，估计；认为；计算 *vi.* 估计；计算；猜想，料想
reclusive [rɪ'klu:sɪv] *adj.* 隐遁的，隐居的；孤独
reconcile ['rekənsaɪl] *vt.* 使和好，使和解；调停，排解（争端等）
recrimination [rɪˌkrɪmɪ'neɪʃn] *n.* 相互指责，吵架；反诉；揭丑
recur [rɪ'kɜ:] *vi.* 复发；重现；采用；再来；循环；递归
redolent ['redəl(ə)nt] *adj.* 芬芳的；有……香味的；令人想起……的
refinement [rɪ'faɪnm(ə)nt] *n.* 精制；文雅；[化工][油气][冶] 提纯
refuge ['refju:dʒ] *n.* 避难；避难所；庇护 *vt.* 给予……庇护；接纳……避难 *vi.* 避难；逃避
rehabilitate [ˌri:ə'bɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 使康复；使复原，修复；使恢复原状；使恢复名誉
reinforce [ˌri:ɪn'fɔ:s] *vt.* 加固；强化；增援 *vi.* 求援；得到增援；给予更多的支持 *n.* 加强；加固物；加固材料
rekindle [ˌri:'kɪndl] *vt.* 重新点燃；再点火；< 比喻 > 使再振作精神 *vi.* 重新点燃
relentless [rɪ'lentlɪs] *adj.* 无情的；残酷的；不间断的
relic ['relɪk] *n.* 遗物，遗迹；废墟；纪念物；[古生物] 残遗体
relish ['relɪʃ] *vt.* 品尝，品味；调味；欣赏 *n.* 味道，滋味；引起兴趣的东西
reluctant [rɪ'lʌktənt] *adj.* 不情愿的，勉强的；顽抗的；难处理的；厌恶的
remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəb(ə)l] *adj.* 卓越的；非凡的；值得注意的
remedy ['remɪdɪ] *vt.* 补救；治疗；纠正 *n.* 补救；治疗；赔偿
remote [rɪ'məʊt] *adj.* 遥远的；偏僻的；疏远的
render ['rendə] *vt.* 致使；提出；实施；着色；以……回报 *vi.* 给予补偿
rendezvous ['rɒndɪvu:] *n.* 约会；约会的地点；集结地
renown [rɪ'naʊn] *n.* 名望，声誉；威名；声威
repeal [rɪ'pi:l] *vt.* 撤销，废除；否定，放弃 *n.* 废除，作废；撤销
repertory ['repətri] *n.* 仓库，贮藏所；（尤指知识等的）贮藏，搜集；贮藏物；全部剧目
replica ['replɪkə] *n.* 复制品
reprehensible [ˌreprɪ'hensɪb(ə)l] *adj.* 应斥责的；应该谴责的
reproach [rɪ'prəʊtʃ] *vt.* 责备，责骂；使丢脸；申斥；损伤……的体面 *n.* 责备，责骂；耻辱，污辱
reputable ['repjʊtəb(ə)l] *adj.* 声誉好的；受尊敬的；卓越的
resentment [rɪ'zentm(ə)nt] *n.* 愤恨，怨恨

residual [rɪ'zɪdjʊəl] *n.* 剩余；残渣
resignation [rezɪg'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 辞职；放弃；顺从
resilience [rɪ'zɪliəns] *n.* 弹性；弹力；快速恢复的能力；回弹
resolute ['rezəluːt] *adj.* 坚决的，刚毅的；不动摇的
resort [rɪ'zɔːt] *n.* 凭借，手段；度假胜地 *vi.* 求助，诉诸；采取某手段或方法
respective [rɪ'spektɪv] *adj.* 各自的，分别的
respite ['respaɪt] *n.* 休息期间；缓解，暂缓；延期；（刑罚的）缓期执行
restoration [ˌrestə'reɪʃn] *n.* （规章制度等的）恢复；复原；归还原主；整修
resume [rɪ'zjuːm] *v.* 重新开始；继续；恢复职位
retain [rɪ'teɪn] *vt.* 保持；留在心中，记住；雇用；付定金保留
reticence ['retɪs(ə)ns] *n.* 沉默寡言
retrospect ['retrəspekt] *n.* 回顾，回想 *v.* 回顾；追溯
reveal [rɪ'viːl] *vt.* 显示；透露；揭露；泄露 *n.* 揭露；暴露；门侧，窗侧
reverence ['rev(ə)r(ə)ns] *n.* 崇敬；尊严；敬礼 *vt.* 敬畏；尊敬
revitalize [ˌriː'vaɪtəlaɪz] *vt.* 使恢复元气；使新生；使复兴
rhetoric ['retərɪk] *n.* 修辞学；辩论法，雄辩术；华丽的文词；花言巧语
ridicule ['rɪdɪkjuːl] *n.* 嘲笑；奚落；嘲弄；戏弄 *vt.* 嘲笑，嘲弄，奚落；使……受嘲笑；取笑
rigidity [rɪ'dʒɪdətɪ] *n.* 坚硬；严格；刚直；死板
riot ['raɪət] *n.* 骚乱，暴动，骚动；放荡，闹饮，（想像，感情等的）奔放 *vi.* 暴动，闹事；放荡 *vt.* 浪费；挥霍
robust [rə(ʊ)'bʌst] *adj.* 强健的；健康的；粗野的；粗鲁的
rouse [raʊz] *v.* 叫醒，惊醒；鼓励，鼓舞；使发脾气；使振奋 *n.* 觉醒；奋起；[军]<英>起床号；干杯
rubric ['ruːbrɪk] *n.* 红字标题；红色印刷；题目 *adj.* 印为红字的
rumor ['ruːmə] *n.* 传闻 *vt.* 谣传；传说
sack [sæk] *n.* 麻袋；洗劫 *vt.* 解雇；把……装进袋里；掠夺
salient ['seɪliənt] *adj.* 显著的，突出的；重要的，主要的
salutation [ˌsæljʊ'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 称呼；问候；招呼；寒喧
sane [seɪn] *adj.* 健全的；理智的
sarcasm ['sɑːkæzəm] *n.* 讥讽；讽刺话
sardonic [sɑː'dɒnɪk] *adj.* 嘲笑的；讥笑的；讽刺的；冷笑的
satirical [sə'tɪrɪkl] *adj.* 含讽刺意味的，嘲讽的
scandalous ['skændələs] *adj.* 丢脸的；诽谤性的
scarcity ['skeəsɪtɪ] *n.* 不足；缺乏
scenic ['siːnɪk] *adj.* 风景优美的；舞台的；戏剧的 *n.* 风景胜地；风景照片
scorn [skɔːn] *n.* 鄙视；轻蔑；笑柄 *vt.* 轻视；看不起；蔑视 *vi.* 轻蔑；鄙视；嘲笑
screw [skruː] *n.* 螺丝钉；螺旋桨，螺旋状物；吝啬鬼 *vt.* 用螺丝拧紧；扭曲
scrub [skrʌb] *vt.* 用力擦洗；使净化 *vi.* 擦洗；进行手臂消毒 *n.* 矮树；洗擦；擦洗者；矮小的人（或物）
scrutiny ['skruːtɪnɪ] *n.* 详细审查；监视；细看；选票复查
seafarer ['siːfeərə] *n.* 船员；航海家
secluded [sɪ'kluːdɪd] *adj.* 与世隔绝的；隐退的；偏僻的
sediment ['sedɪmənt] *n.* [地] 沉淀物；沉积物，沉渣
sedulous ['sedjʊləs] *adj.* 坚持的；勤奋的；刻苦的；小心周到的
segment ['segmənt] *n.* 部分，段落；环节 *v.* 分割，划分
servile ['sɜːvaɪl] *adj.* 奴隶的；奴性的；卑屈的；卑屈的

severe [sɪ'vɪə] *adj.* 严峻的；严厉的；剧烈的；苛刻的
shallowness ['ʃæləunis] *n.* 浅；肤浅
sheer [ʃɪə(r)] *adv.* 完全地，全然；垂直地，陡峭地 *adj.* 完全的，全然的；极薄的；几乎垂直的，陡峭的；绝对的
showcase ['ʃəʊkeɪs] *n.*（商店或博物馆等的）玻璃柜台，玻璃陈列柜
shrill [ʃrɪl] *adj.* 尖锐的；刺耳的；强烈的 *v.* 尖叫
shrug [ʃrʌg] *vt.* 耸肩（以表示冷淡，怀疑等） *vi.* 耸肩，提高肩膀
simile ['sɪməli] *n.*（使用 like 或 as 等词语的）明喻
simultaneous [ˌsɪm(ə)l'teɪnɪəs] *adj.* 同时的；联立的；同时发生的
sinister ['sɪnɪstə] *adj.* 阴险的；凶兆的
skeptical ['skɛptɪkl] *adj.* 怀疑的；怀疑论的，不可知论的
sketch [sketʃ] *n.* 草图；素描；梗概 *v.* 草拟；速写；简述
skewed [skju:d] *adj.* 歪斜的；曲解的
slate [sleɪt] *n.* 石板；板岩，页岩；行为记录；石板色
sleight [slaɪt] *n.*（捏造假象或骗人的）手腕；灵巧；（隐蔽的）敏捷手法；狡猾
sling [slɪŋ] *n.* 吊索，鞋带；投石器；投掷 *vt.* 吊起，悬挂；投掷；遣送，押往
slither ['slɪðə(r)] *vi. / n.* 滑动；滑行 *vt.* 使滑动
slush [slʌʃ] *n.* 烂泥；污水；胡说八道 *vt.* 溅湿；给……上润滑油 *vi.* 溅泼；在融雪中走
smug [smʌg] *adj.* 自鸣得意的；自以为是的 *n.* 自命不凡的人，沾沾自喜的人；
sneaker ['sni:kə(r)] *n.* <口> 橡皮底帆布鞋；<美> 鬼鬼祟祟的人
sniff [snɪf] *n.* 吸气，一股气味 *vt.* 嗅；深深吸入；发现；鄙视地说 *vi.* 鄙视；嗅，闻
solace ['sɒləs] *n.* 安慰，安慰物 *vt.* 安慰，慰藉；减轻；使快乐
solicitous [sə'lɪsɪtəs] *adj.* 热切期望的；热心的；挂念的
solitude ['sɒlɪtju:d] *n.* 单独，孤独；偏僻处，隐居处；幽静（的地方），荒野
soothe [su:ð] *vt.* 安慰；缓和；使平静；减轻痛苦
soothsayer ['su:θseɪə(r)] *n.* 占卜者，预言家
soporific [ˌsɒpə'rɪfɪk] *n.* 催眠剂；安眠药 *adj.* 催眠的；想睡的
sovereign ['sɒvrɪn] *adj.* 至高无上的；有主权的；不折不扣的；极好的 *n.* 君主；独立国；最高统治者
sparse [spɑ:s] *adj.* 稀疏的；稀少的
spatial ['speɪʃl] *adj.* 空间的；存在于空间的；受空间条件限制的；占大篇幅的
specimen ['spesɪmən] *n.* 样品；范例；抽样
speculation [ˌspekju'leɪʃn] *n.* 投机买卖；思考；投机活动；推断
sphere [sfɪə(r)] *n.* 球（体）；（兴趣或活动的）范围；天体，如行星或恒星 *vt.* 形成球体；包围，围绕；置于球面内部
spiteful ['spaɪtfl] *adj.* 恶意的，居心不良的，故意使人苦恼的；刻毒 的
splinter ['splɪntə(r)] *n.* 尖片；碎片；微不足道的事情 *v.* 使分裂；木头、玻璃、石头等（使）裂成碎片
sporadic [spə'rædɪk] *adj.* 不定时发生的，时有时无的；零星的，分散的
sprawl [sprɔ:l] *vi.* 蔓延；伸开手足躺；无计划地扩展 *vt.* 懒散地伸开；使蔓生
spurn [spɜ:n] *n.* 藐视，摒弃；踢开 *vt.* 唾弃；冷落；一脚踢开 *vi.* 摒弃；藐视
squander ['skwɒndə(r)] *v.* 挥霍，浪费；驱散，使散开；浪荡，漂泊 *n.* 挥霍，浪费
stack [stæk] *n.* 堆；堆叠 *vt.* 使堆叠；把……堆积起来 *vi.* 堆积，堆叠
stalemate ['steɪlmeɪt] *n.* 僵局；陷于困境 *vt.* 使僵持；使陷入困境 *vi.* 僵持；陷入僵局
staple ['steɪpl] *n.* 主要产品；钉书钉；主题，主要部份；主食 *adj.* 最基本的，最重要的
stark [stɑ:k] *adj.* 完全的；荒凉的；刻板的；光秃秃的；朴实的 *adv.* 完全；明显地；突出地；质朴地

starkness ['stɑ:knis] *n.* 严厉；质朴无华；严酷；明显
static ['stætɪk] *n.* 静电；静力学；争吵 *adj.* 静止的；不变的；静电的；[物] 静力的
steel [sti:l] *n.* 钢，钢铁；兵器；钢铁工业 *adj.* 钢制的；钢铁业的；坚强的
stiff [stɪf] *adj.* 呆板的；坚硬的
stimulate ['stɪmjuleɪt] *vt.* 刺激；激励，鼓舞；使兴奋 *vi.* 起兴奋作用；起促进作用
stingy ['stɪndʒi] *adj.* 小气的，吝啬的
stock [stɒk] *n.* 股份，股票；库存；血统；树干 *adj.* 存货的，常备的；平凡的 *vt.* 进货；备有；装把手于…… *vi.* 囤积；办货；出新芽
strained [streɪnd] *adj.* 紧张的；勉强的；牵强附会的；滤过的
strenuous ['strenjʊəs] *adj.* 紧张的；费力的；奋发的；艰苦的；热烈的
strive [straɪv] *vi.* 努力；奋斗；抗争
stunning ['stʌnɪŋ] *adj.* 震耳欲聋的；极好的，出色的；令人震惊的
submission [səb'mɪʃn] *n.* 投降；屈服，服从；谦恭，柔顺；提交，呈递
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dɪnət] *n.* 部属；部下，下级 *adj.* 下级的；次要的；附属的 *vt.* 使……居下位，使在次级；使服从；使从属
subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] *adj.* 后来的；随后的；作为结果而发生的；附随的
subsist [səb'sɪst] *vt.* 供养 *vi.* 存在；维持生活
substantiate [səb'stænʃɪeɪt] *vt.* 证实；使实体化
subtract [səb'trækt] *vt.* 减去；扣除
subvert [səb'vɜ:t] *vt.* 颠覆；推翻；破坏
successor [sək'sesə] *n.* 继承者；后续的事物
succulent ['sʌkjʊl(ə)nt] *n.* 肉质植物；多汁植物 *adj.* 多汁的；多水分的；多汁性的
suffrage ['sʌfrɪdʒ] *n.* （政治性选举的）选举权，投票权
sullen ['sʌlən] *adj.* 愠怒的，不高兴的；（天气）阴沉的；沉闷的
superb [su:'pɜ:b] *adj.* 极好的；华丽的；丰盛的，豪华的；杰出的
superfluous [su:'pɜ:flʊəs] *adj.* 多余的；不必要的；奢侈的
superior [su:'pɪəriə(r)] *adj.* （级别、地位）较高的；较好的；（数量）较多的；上等的
superiority [su:ˌpɪəri'ɒrəti] *n.* 优越（性），优等；傲慢
superstition [ˌsu:pə'stɪʃn] *n.* 迷信；迷信行为；<古> 邪教
supple ['sʌpl] *adj.* （身体）柔软的；灵活的；易弯曲的；顺从的，巴结的
suppress [sə'pres] *vt.* 镇压，压制；止住，忍住；禁止发表）
surmount [sə'maʊnt] *vt.* 战胜，克服；登上，攀登；居于……之上；顶上覆盖着
surrealistic [sə'riə'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 超现实主义的
surveillance [sə'veɪl(ə)ns] *n.* 监督；监视
suspend [sə'spend] *vt.* 延缓，推迟；使暂停；使悬浮 *vi.* 悬浮；禁赛
suspicion [sə'spɪʃn] *n.* 怀疑；嫌疑；疑心 *vt.* 怀疑
sustain [sə'steɪn] *vt.* 维持；支撑，承担
swamp [swɒmp] *n.* 沼泽；湿地 *vt.* 使陷于沼泽；使沉没；使陷入困境
sweeping ['swi:pɪŋ] *adj.* 彻底的；影响广泛的，全面的
swift [swɪft] *adj.* 迅速的；敏捷的；立刻的；突然发生的 *adv.* 迅速地，敏捷地
swirl [swɜ:l] *n.* 漩涡；打旋；涡状形 *vi.* 盘绕；打旋；眩晕 *vt.* 使成漩涡
syllable ['sɪləbl] *n.* 音节
symptom ['sɪm(p)təm] *n.* [临床] 症状；征兆
tacit ['tæsɪt] *adj.* 缄默的；心照不宣的
tactful ['tæktfl] *adj.* 机智的，机敏的；得体的；老练的，圆滑的
taint [teɪnt] *n.* 污点；感染 *vt.* 污染；腐蚀；使感染 *vi.* 败坏；被污染

tandem ['tændəm] *n.* 串联 *adj.* 串联的
tawdry ['tɔ:dri] *n.* 廉价而俗丽之物；俗丽的服饰 *adj.* 俗丽的，华而不实的 *adv.* 俗丽地，华而不实地
tedious ['ti:dɪəs] *adj.* 沉闷的；冗长乏味的
temperance ['tempərəns] *n.* 节制（尤指饮食），节欲；戒酒
tenable ['tenəbl] *adj.* 守得住的；可防守的；站得住脚的；合理的
tenement ['tenəmənt] *n.* 房屋，住户，租房子
tentative ['tentətɪv] *n.* 假设；实验；尝试 *adj.* 试探性的；试验的；尝试性的；不确定的
terminate ['tɜ:mɪneɪt] *vt.* 使终止；使结束；解雇 *vi.* 结束，终止；结果 *adj.* 结束的
terrain [tə'reɪn] *n.* [地理] 地形，地势；领域；地带
territory ['terɪt(ə)rɪ] *n.* 领土，领域；范围；地域；版图
thaw [θɔ:] *n.* 解冻；融雪 *vt.* 使融解；使变得不拘束 *vi.* 融解；变暖和
theology [θi:'ɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 神学；宗教体系
thrall [θrɔ:l] *n.* 奴隶；束缚 *adj.* 受奴役的 *vt.* 使成为奴隶
thrive [θraɪv] *vi.* 兴盛，兴隆；长得健壮；茁壮成长
thwart [θwɔ:t] *vt.* 挫败；反对；阻碍；横过 *adj.* 横放的；固执的 *n.* 划手座；独木舟的横梁
timepiece ['taɪmpi:s] *n.* 钟等各种计时器
tint [tɪnt] *n.* 色彩，色泽；浅色；气息，迹象，痕迹 *vt.* 染色；着色于……
titular ['tɪtjulə(r)] *n.* 只有名义（或头衔）的人 *adj.* （有）称号的；（有）头衔的；名义上的；书名的
tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] *vt.* 忍受；默许；宽恕
torrent ['tɒrənt] *n.* 奔流，急流；爆发，迸发；连续不断；（质问等的）连发
tractable ['træktəb(ə)l] *adj.* 易于管教的；易驾驭的；易处理的；驯良的
trample ['træmp(ə)l] *v.* 践踏；蔑视，伤害 *n.* 蹂躏；践踏声
transaction [træn'zækʃən] *n.* 交易；事务；办理；会报，学报
transition [træn'zɪʃn] *n.* 过渡，转变，变迁；[语] 转换；[乐] 变调
transparency [træns'pærənsi] *n.* 透明；透明度；透明性；透明的东西
traumatic [trɔ:'mætɪk] *adj.* <医>损伤的；创伤的；治外伤的 *n.* 外伤药
tremendous [trɪ'mendəs] *adj.* 极大的，巨大的
trendy ['trendɪ] *n.* 追求时髦者；新潮人物 *adj.* 时髦的，流行的
trial ['traɪəl] *n.* 试验；[法] 审讯，审判；磨难，困难；[体] 选拔赛 *adj.* 试验的；[法] 审讯的
tribute ['trɪbju:t] *n.* 致敬；悼念；贡品
trifle ['traɪf(ə)l] *n.* 琐事；蛋糕；少量 *vi.* 开玩笑；闲混；嘲弄 *vt.* 浪费；虚度
trite [traɪt] *adj.* （言语、想法等）老生常谈的，陈腐的，老一套的
trustee [trʌ'sti:] *n.* 受托人；信托公司；理事 *vt.* 移交（财产或管理权）给受托人
turbulent ['tɜ:bjʊl(ə)nt] *adj.* 骚乱的，混乱的；狂暴的；吵闹的
tycoon [taɪ'ku:n] *n.* 企业界大亨，巨头；巨富
ubiquity [ju:'bɪkwətɪ] *n.* 到处存在，（同时的）普遍存在
unapproachable [ˌʌnə'prəʊtʃəbl] *adj.* 冷漠的；不易亲近的；无与伦比的；（指地方）无法接近的
uncanny [ʌn'kænɪ] *adj.* 神秘的；离奇的；可怕的
undercut [ʌndə'kʌt] *vt.* 廉价出售；较便宜的工资工作
undermine [ˌʌndə'maɪn] *v.* 逐渐削弱；使逐步减少效力；从根基处破坏；挖……的墙脚
undertone ['ʌndətəʊn] *n.* 低音；小声；浅色；潜在的含意
undue [ʌn'dju:] *adj.* 过度的；不适当的；未到期的
unflappable [ʌn'flæpəb(ə)l] *adj.* 镇定的，不慌张的

unnerving [ˌʌnˈnəːviŋ] *adj.* 使人紧张不安的
unparalleled [ʌnˈpærəleld] *adj.* 无比的；无双的；空前未有的
unprecedented [ʌnˈpresɪdentɪd] *adj.* 前所未有的，无前例的；空前的；无比的；新奇的，崭新的
unruffle [ˈʌnˈrʌfl] *v.* 安慰，将物体弄平，使平静
unscheduled [ʌnˈskɛdʒuld] *adj.* 事先未安排的；不按计划的
unstinting [ʌnˈstɪntɪŋ] *adj.* 慷慨的；大方的；无限制的
unwitting [ʌnˈwɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 不知道的，未觉察的；无意的 *vt.* 使精神错乱（unwit 的 ing 形式）；使丧失智能
upkeep [ˈʌpkiːp] *n.* 维持；维修费；保养
utilitarian [juːˌtɪlɪˈteərɪən] *adj.* 功利的；功利主义的；实利的 *n.* 功利主义者
utilize [ˈjuːtəlaɪz] *vt.* 利用，使用
vacant [ˈveɪkənt] *adj.* 空闲的；空缺的；空虚的；茫然的
vacuous [ˈvækjuəs] *n.* 空虚，无聊，愚蠢 *adj.* 空虚的；愚蠢的；茫然若失的；无聊的
vampire [ˈvæmpaɪə(r)] *n.* 吸血鬼；吸血蝙蝠
vanquish [ˈvæŋkwɪʃ] *vt.* 征服；击败；克服；抑制（感情等）
variegated [ˈveəriəgeɪtɪd] *adj.* 杂色的；斑驳的；变化多端的
vegetation [vedʒɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 植被；呆板单调的生活
vehement [ˈviːəmənt] *adj.* 感情强烈的，热情的，热烈的
vein [veɪn] *n.* 静脉；[地] 矿脉，岩脉；[植] 叶脉 *v.* 使有脉络；使有纹理
venerable [ˈvenərəbl] *adj.* 令人尊重的；庄严的，珍贵的
verbose [vɜːˈbəʊs] *adj.* 冗长的，啰唆的，累赘的
verifiable [ˈverɪfaɪəbl] *adj.* 能作证的，能证实的
vermin [ˈvɜːmɪn] *n.* 害兽及害鸟；害虫；危害社会或他人的人
vestigial [vɛˈstɪdʒɪəl] *adj.* 退化的；残余的；发育不全的
viable [ˈvaɪəbl] *adj.* 切实可行的；能养活的；能自行生产发育的；有望实现的
vibrate [vaɪˈbreɪt] *vi.* （使）振动 [颤动]；摆动；犹豫；激动
victim [ˈvɪktɪm] *n.* 受害人；牺牲品；牺牲者
vindictive [vɪnˈdɪktɪv] *adj.* 恶意的，怀恨的
violent [ˈvaɪələnt] *adj.* 暴力引起的；剧烈的，猛烈的，狂暴的
virtue [ˈvɜːtʃuː] *n.* 美德；德行；价值；长处
vital [ˈvaɪtl] *adj.* 维持生命所必需的；至关重要的；生死攸关的；生气勃勃的
vocalist [ˈvəʊkəlɪst] *n.* 声乐家；歌手
volatile [ˈvɒlətaɪl] *n.* 挥发物；有翅的动物 *adj.* 挥发性的；不稳定的；爆炸性的；反覆无常的
voluntary [ˈvɒlənt(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 自愿的；志愿的；自发的；故意的
voracious [vəˈreɪʃəs] *adj.* 贪婪的；贪吃的；狼吞虎咽的
vulnerability [ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪlətɪ] *n.* 易损性；弱点

Part 4

数学篇

1. 常用数学知识

常见符号

+	plus; positive
−	minus; negative
×	multiplied by; times
÷	divided by
=	equals
≈	approximately equals
≠	not equal to
<	less than
>	greater than
≤	equal to or less than
≥	equal to or greater than
( )	round brackets; parentheses
[ ]	square brackets
{ }	braces
∈	is a member of the set
⊂	is a subset of
∽	similar to
≌	congruent to
*	denotes an operation
∴	therefore
∵	because
:	ratio sign, divided by, is to
∷	equals, as(proportion)
	square root of
	cube root of
//	parallel to
⊥	perpendicular to, at right angles with
∠	angle
∟	right angle
°	degree
′	minute
″	second
⊙	circle
A⌒B	arc AB
e	the base of natural logarithms,approx.2.71828
x!	factorial x, x(x-1)(x-2)---1
$\log_n x$	log x to the base n
π	pi
lnx	log x to the base e(natural logarithm)
lgx	log x to the base 10(common logarithm)
|x|	the absolute value of x

常见几何计算公式

平面图形的周长和面积

	Perimeter	Area
Triangle	三边之和	(底 × 高)/2
Square	边长 ×4	边长的平方
Rectangle	(长 + 宽)×2	长 × 宽
Parallelogram	(长 + 宽)×2	底 × 高
Trapezoid	四边之和	(上底 + 下底)× 高 /2
Rhombus	边长 ×4	两条对角线之积的 1/2
Circle	$2\pi r=\pi d$	πr^2

立体图形的表面积和体积

	Volume	Surface Area
Rectangular Prism	长 × 宽 × 高	2（长 × 宽 + 长 × 高 + 宽 × 高）
Cube	棱长的立方	6× 棱长 × 棱长
Right Circular Cylinder	$\pi r^2 h$	$2\pi r h$（侧）$+ 2\pi r^2$（底）
Sphere	$4\pi r^3/3$	$4\pi r^2$
Right Circular Cone	$\pi r^2 h/3$	$lr/2$ （l 为母线）

SSAT 数学知识点分布

数学知识点	重点系数	难点系数
1 Basic Number Skill 基础数学技能	★★	☆
2 Solving Problem 解决实际问题	★★	☆☆
3 Ratios and Rational 比率	★★★	☆☆☆
4 Algebraic Expressions 代数表达式	★	☆
5 Pythagoras' Theorem 毕达哥拉斯定理	★★★	☆☆☆
6 Indices 指数	★★	☆☆
7 Equations and Inequations 等式和不等式	★★	☆
8 Coordinate Geometry 坐标几何	★	☆☆☆
9 Formular and Problem Solving 利用公式解决实际问题	★★★	☆☆☆
10 Geometry 几何	★★	☆
11 Measurement 测量	★	☆
12 Statistics 统计	★★★	☆
13 Probability 概率	★★★	☆☆☆
14 Sequence and Combination 排列组合	★★	☆☆☆
15 Comprehensive 综合理解（多为考逻辑的题目）	★	☆☆

2. 数学词汇汇编

abscissa	横坐标
absolute value	绝对值
account for	（数量）占
acute angle	锐角
acute triangle	锐角三角形
add	加（add to）
addition	加，加法
adjacent	相邻
adjacent angles	邻角
algebra	代数学
algebraic expression	代数式
algebraic fraction	分式
algebraic term	代数项
aliquot	除得尽数
aliquant	除不尽数
alternate angles	内错角
altitude	高度
amount	合计
angle	角
angle bisector	角平分线
apex	顶，顶点
apiece	每人，每个
approximately	近似的，大约的
approximation	近似，近似值
arc	弧，圆周的任意一段
area	面积
arithmetic	算术
arithmetic(al) average	算术平均数
arithmetic(al) mean	算术平均数或等差中项
arithmetic(al) progression 或 series	算术级数，等差级数
assume that	假定义……
at random	随机地
at right angles with	与……成直角
at this rate	以这样的比率，价格或速度
average	平均，平均数平均的
axis	轴
balance	余额
bar graph(chart)	条带图
base	堤边，底面，幂或乘方的底数
base area	底面积
be across from	在……对面
be closet to	最接近……
be composed of	由构成
be equal to	与……相等
be equivalent to anther equation	与另一方程痛解
be fewer than	小于
be greater than	大于
be greater than or equal to	不小于
be inscribed in	内接于
be less than	小于
be less than or equal to	不大于
be parallel to	平行于
be perpendicular to	垂直于
be substituted for	代替
billion	10^9
binomial	二项式
bisect	把……二等分
block	立体
blot out	涂掉，删掉
bound	辩解，范围；邻接
bulk	大量
calculate to three decimal places	计算结果保留三位小数
cancellation	约掉，消掉
center	圆心
central angle	圆心角
chart	图表
chord	弦
circle	圆
circle graph(chart)	圆形图
circular	圆形的，环形的
circular cylinder	圆柱
circumference	圆的周长
clear an equation of fractions	分式方程整式化

clockwise	顺时针
coefficient	系数
column	列，圆柱
common denominator	公分母
common difference	等差数列的公差
common divisor(factor)	共因子；公约数
common ratio	等比数列的公比
common multiple	公倍数
complement	余角
complementary angle	余角
complete circle	全圆
complete quadratic (equation)	全二次方程
complex fraction	繁分数
composite number	和数（指大于一而不是质数的整数）
compound	混合物；复利
compound interest	复利
compound annual interest	年复利
concentration	浓度
concentric circle	同心圆
congruent	（多边形）全等的
consecutive	连续的
consecutive integer	连续整数
consecutive even(odd) integer	连续偶（奇）数
consist of	由……构成
constant	不变的，永恒的；常数
constitute	构成，组成
coordinate	坐标
coordinate axis system	坐标系
coordinate geometry	解析几何
coordinate plane	坐标平面
corresponding angles	同位角，对应角
corresponding side	对应边
counterclockwise	逆时针
cross multiplication	交叉相乘
cube	立方体，立方；三次幂
cubic	立方体的，立方的
cubic block	立方体
cubic denominations	立方单位
cubic solid	立方体
cubic units	立方单位
cumulative graph(chart)	累积图
curve	曲线
curved line	曲线
cylinder	圆柱体
decagon	十角形，十边形
decimal	小数；小数的
decimal fraction	纯小数
decimal place	小数位
decimal point	小数点
decrease	减少，减少量
deduct	扣除，减去
degree	度；度数（温度和角度）
denominator	分母
denote	表示，意味着
depth	深度
diagonal	对角线；对角线的
diameter	直径
differ	不同，相异
difference	差，差额
digit	数字，位（数）
dimension	尺寸，尺度；维（数），度（数），元
(be) direct(inverse) proportional to	成正（反）比
discount rate	折扣率
distance	距离
distinct	与其他不同的，独特的
divide	除
dividend	被除数
divisor	除数，约数
divisible	可整除的
division	除法
done(drawn) to scale	按比例绘制
eccentric	偏心圆，不同圆心的
edge	立体的变或棱
endpoint	端点
equality	相等，等式
equation	等式，方程
equiangular	等角的
equidistance	等距离的

equilateral	等边形；等边的
equivalent	等面积的，等体积的；等价的，相等的，等量的
equivalent fraction	等值分数（如 1/2 和 2/4）
even integer	偶数
evenly even integer	能再平分的偶数（能背 4 整除）
evenly spaced	等间隔的
exponent	指数
expression	表达式
exterior angle	外角
face	立体的面
factor	因子；将……分解因子
factorable	可进行因式分解的
factorial	阶乘；因子的，阶乘的
figure	图形
fold	对折
formula	公式，配方
fraction	分数
from subtract	从……减去……
gain	
geometric mean	几何平均数
geometric progression	几何级数，等比级数
geometry	几何学
graph	图表；用图表来表示
greatest common divisor	最大公约数
grid	格栅
gross	总的，毛的
halfway	半途的
halve	把……平分为二；将……减半
height	高
heptagon	七边形
hexagon	六边形
horizontally	水平地
hundreds	百位
hundredth	第一百个；百分之一
hypotenuse	（直角三角形）斜边
identical	相等的；恒等的
improper fraction	假分数
included angle(side)	夹角（边）
indefinitely	无限定地
independent	无关地，独立地
independent variables	自变量
inequality	不等式；不相等
in excess of	超过……
infinite decimal	无穷小数（同 non-terminating decimal）
infinite sequence	无穷数列
inscribed angle	圆周角（同弧所对圆心角 central angle 的尺寸是圆周角的二倍）
inside dimension	内部尺寸
installment	分期付款中每一期所付的款项
integer	整数
integer part	代分数的整数部分（分数部分是 fractional part）
intercept	截距；截取（intercepted arc 截弧）
interest	利息
interior angle	内角
in terms of	用……来表示
intersect	直线相交（point of inetrsection 交点）
interval	间隔，区间
in turn	依次，轮流
invert a fraction	求一个分数的倒数
irrational number	无理数
joint	接合，接合处
least(lowest) common multiple	最小公倍数
leg	梯形的两条不平性的边；直角三角形的直角边
length	长度
lengthwise(lengthways)	纵长的
like(similar) terms	同类项
line	直线（line segment 线段 / half line 半直线，射线）
line graph	线型图
literal coefficient	字母系数
mathematical operation	数学运算
mean	平均数
mean proportional	比例中项

median	中数；中线
midpoint	中点
midway	中途
million	10^6
minor arc AB	劣弧 AB
minuend	被减数
minus	减
mixed decimal	混合小数（如 3.14）
mode	众数
monomial	单项式
multiple	多倍的，多重的（倍数 a multiple of）
multiplicand	被乘数
multiplication	乘法
multiplier	乘数
multiply	乘
natural number	自然数
negative number	负数
negligible	可忽略不计的
n-gon	n- 边形
nickel	五分
nonadjacent	不相邻的
nonagon	九边形
nonzero	非零；非零的
not necessarily distinct	不必然不同的
number	数，数字
number line	数轴（规定了原点、正方向和单位长度的直线，数轴上的点和实数一一对应）
numerator	分数的分子
numerical coefficient	数字系数
obtuse angle	钝角，大于 90 度而小于 180 度的角
obtuse triangle	钝角三角形
octagon	八边形
odd integer	奇数
odds	事物发生的可能性，机会
of one dimension	线性的
on the average	平均
operation	运算
order	顺序，订单
ordinate	纵坐标
origin	原点（origin of coordinates 坐标原点）
original equation	原方程
overlap	部分重叠，部分搭交
parallel lines	平行线
parallelogram	平行四边形
pentagon	五边形
percent	百分号
percent of interest	利率，同 rate of interest
percent increase	增加的百分率
percent decrease	减少的百分率
perfect square(cube)	完全平方（立方）（e.g.25 是 5 的完全平方）
perimeter	周长
perpendicular lines	垂直线
pictograph	统计图表
pie gragh(chart)	圆形图，饼型图
palce	（位）数
plane	平面
plus	加
point	小数点
pointer	指针
point of tangency	切点
polynomial	多项式
pool	联营
potion	一部分
positive	正的
power	幂，乘方
preceding	在前的，先前的
prime number	质数，素数
probability	概率
product	（乘）积
progression(series)	级数，同 series
projected	被预测，被估计
proportion	比，比率；比例（e.g. in proportion to 与……成比例）
quadrant	象限
quadratic equation	二次方程
quadrilateral	四边形
quantity	数，数量
quotient	商

radical	根号，根式
radius	半径
randomly	随机地
rate	率，比率；速度，速率
ratio	比，比率
ray	射线
real number	实数
reciprocal	倒数
rectangle	矩形
rectangular	矩形的；成直角的
remainder	余数
remote interior angles	三角形一个外角对应的两个内错角
repeating decimal	无限循环小数
revolution	旋转（e.g. revolutions per min 每分钟转速）
rhombus	菱形
right	直的
root	方根；方程的根
round	四舍五入
satisfy	使……成立
scale drawing	按比例绘制（的图）
scalene	不等边三角形，不等边的
secant	割线
section	断面，一部分（cross section 横截面）
sector	扇形
segment	弓形；部分
sequence	数列
set	集合
shaded region	阴影
side	边，立体的面
sign(symbol)	符号
similar	（三角形）相似的
simple annual interest	年单利
simple fraction	简分数
simultaneously	同时地，同时发生地
simultaneous equations	联立方程组
slope	（直线的）斜率
solid	立体；立体的；实心的，单色的（e.g. solid lines 实线 /solid color）
solution	解，答案
sphere	球体
square	正方形
straight angle	平角，指 180 度的角
straight-line distance	直线距离
subdivide	再分，细分
subtract…from…	从……减去……
successive	连续的，相继的
such that	使得满足……的条件
sum	和
supplement	补角，指两角之和为 180 度
surface area	表面积
table	表格
tangent	切线；相切的
term	项
times	倍；乘
token	辅币
toll	通行税
total	合计
to the nearest 10%	精确到 10%
transversal	横截线（e.g. ~of parallel lines）
trapezoid	梯形
triangle	三角形
trinomial	三项式
triple	三倍的
uniform	一直不变的
unit	单位
unlike terms	非同类项
unknown	未知量
value	值
variable	变量
vertex	顶点
vertical	垂直的；直立的；顶点的；对顶的
X-axis	X 轴
X-coordinate	X 坐标
XY-coordinate system	平面直角坐标系（同 XY-plane）
Y-axis	Y 轴
Y-coordinate	Y 坐标
zero	零

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